THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HAS CALIFORNIA ELIMINATED HOOVER?

EXPECTATION OF A PITCHED BATTLE at Chicago between Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator Hiram Johnson is "confirmed decisively," in the opinion of the independent New York *Globe*, by the primary victories in Indiana and California for the General and the Senator, respectively. But while these two entrants in the Republican steeplechase lead the field in the number of their pledged delegates, neither one of them, in the opinion of other editorial observers, can count, on the first ballot, on the nearly five hundred votes necessary to give him a majority. Therefore, these interpreters say, the Republican nomination will go on the final balloting to a "dark horse." And some of them predict that that dark horse will be Herbert Hoover, relegated only temporarily to the shadows by his failure to carry his home State. Thus, at least, the independent San Francisco *Bulletin*, which has been supporting the Hoover candidacy, remarks that while "Johnson has been chosen by his State for his past services to California, Hoover may be chosen by the nation for his service for America." And the Republican Cincinnati *Times-Star*, owned by a brother of ex-President Taft, foresees possible developments at Chicago which may compel the party to turn to Mr. Hoover. Says this Ohio paper:

"Those who expected Hoover to carry California must have thought that the political atmosphere of the State of sunshine and oranges and earthquakes was as beautiful and exceptional as her climate. There are idealists in California, of course. But there are machine politicians too. . . . The machine which was able to return a Wilson majority in 1916, and at the same time to send Johnson to the Senate by a margin of two hundred thousand votes, was on the job against Hoover.

"Hoover has suffered a serious reverse in California, but he is not by any means out of the running. Johnson says he will not bolt at Chicago unless he is 'cheated out' of the nomination. He remains the sole judge as to whether he has been cheated. Already he is crying fraud every time a primary goes against him. Burglar and thief are words which come to his lips as easily as they did in 1912.

"Johnson has nothing like a majority of the Republicans of the nation behind him and he can not be nominated at Chicago. But, with that rasping, personal type of politics he has made peculiarly his own, he may be able again to create a situation which will seriously threaten Republican chances of victory.

"Hoover is better equipped than any other candidate the Republicans can name to meet the sort of attack Johnson is apt to make. This fact, which will not become less obvious as the days go by, will be Hoover's chief asset at Chicago."

Turning again to the pro-Hoover San Francisco *Bulletin*, we read further:

"Hiram Johnson has carried the California State primary by a majority that should satisfy the highest hopes of himself and his supporters. *The Bulletin* gives him full credit for his victory. Johnson's success in his own State gives him a footing in the Chicago convention. But it does not insure his nomination. The delegates to the National Convention will take into consideration the fact that in 1916 Johnson defeated his opponent by 57,667 to 277,852, or by a majority of 296,815, while in 1920 that supremacy is greatly reduced by an unorganized, spontaneous, volunteer movement of people who do not see in the Johnson of to-day the Johnson of 1912 and 1916. With the California vote recorded in Johnson's favor, Herbert Hoover's chances for the Republican nomination are not impaired. . . . This paper believed that of all the candidates Hoover was the man best fitted to be the next President of the United States. *The Bulletin* still believes it."

The rejection of Hoover in California, says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.), "was so overwhelming that he virtually ceases to have any footing as a candidate in the general running." But the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) is equally definite and assured in its assertion that the result "by no means removes Hoover from the field of possibilities." To quote this Missouri paper further:

"Mr. Hoover is not a 'favorite-son' candidate. The movement for his nomination did not begin in California, but in the East, and he has a very large popular support throughout the country that will be unaffected by the result in California, where few expected him to win under the circumstances. On the contrary, these supporters will rather be encouraged by the very large vote given to him in his own State, notwithstanding the fact that he had but a temporary organization with inexperienced managers."

Mr. Hoover confesses himself "surprized that under the circumstances so large a vote should have been cast in California for the delegates favoring my nomination." In a statement to the press he goes on to say, in explanation of the vote:

"My friends, in entering my name, introduced no personal issue, but asked an opportunity to register a protest at Senator Johnson's extreme opposition to any League to prevent war and reduce armaments.

"With a group of amateur clubs only a month old, they were, of course, handicapped in opposing the regular party organization, but the real situation is that the people of California have been much torn between their loyalty and friendship to the Senator for his able rescue of the State during his Governorship from vicious corporation control and his too narrow vision of our international necessities.

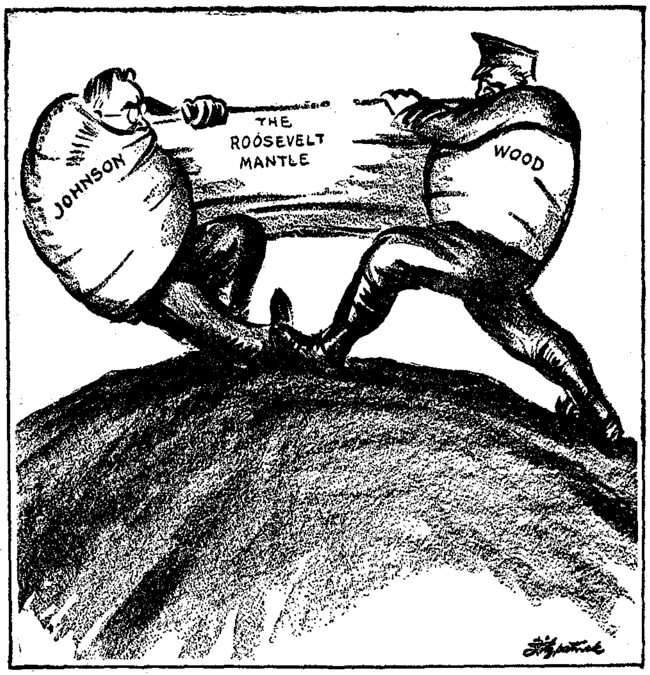
"The fact that in these circumstances more than a third of the party protested against this latter view should strengthen the support of the Republican majority in the Senate."

The Hoover leaders, a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Times* tells us, "insist that the fight to nominate Hoover at Chicago will go on unabated." The same dispatch quotes Ralph P. Merritt, California manager for Hoover, as saying:

"The Hoover movement in California has just begun. Johnson has captured the California delegation to the Republican National Convention. That is the extent of his success, and to that extent as Americans, believing in the decision of majorities, those who supported the Hoover delegates concur.

"It was not contemplated by the founders of our Government, nor is it maintained by right-thinking men to-day, that such acquiescence involves any surrender of principle, and there will be none. The issues are precisely what they were before the election, but they will become more clearly defined in the minds of the people every day. We are going ahead as Republicans and we shall win."

Senator Johnson, on the other hand, is convinced that his victory in the California primary by more than 150,000—"a majority many times greater than ever given before in a primary election"—definitely eliminates Mr. Hoover from the race. A Universal Service dispatch quotes the Senator as saying:



BATTLING AT ARMAGEDDON.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"Hoover risked his all politically as a resident of California. He chose his battle-field there. He made a fight of greater political bitterness and more lavish expenditure of money than any in the history of our State. Yesterday's result was to eliminate one or the other of us.

"Our people have decided. California has certified me to the nation in emphatic and overwhelming fashion."

And the New York *World*, the influential Democratic organ that pledged itself to support Mr. Hoover's candidacy on a Democratic, a Republican, or an independent ticket, agrees with Senator Johnson that the California vote eliminates Mr. Hoover from the Republican race. Says *The World:*

"When Hoover ceased to be 'an independent progressive' and entered the California primaries as an active Republican candidate he practically threw away the Presidency. Up to that time his position was impregnable. The great independent vote of the country, disgusted with professional politics, was turning to him as the one man who seemed destined by reason of his character and achievements to guide the nation to peace and economic security. The managing politicians were panic-stricken. Here was a new factor in politics with which they did not know how to deal. If the Republicans rejected him at Chicago, the Democrats were certain to nominate him, and his nomination spelled his election.

"The moment Hoover entered the Republican primaries in California the situation instantly changed. He was no longer 'an independent progressive,' but a Republican seeking a nomination. He was not only a Republican seeking a nomination, but he was a Republican of dubious partizan antecedents, an outsider trying to break into a game to which he had not been invited. Whatever opinion the Johnson machine and the Crocker machine in California had of each other, they had a common opinion of Hoover and a common cause in defeating him. They immediately joined forces, radicals and reactionaries, and the primary returns are an accurate index to the strength of such an alliance. . . . . . .

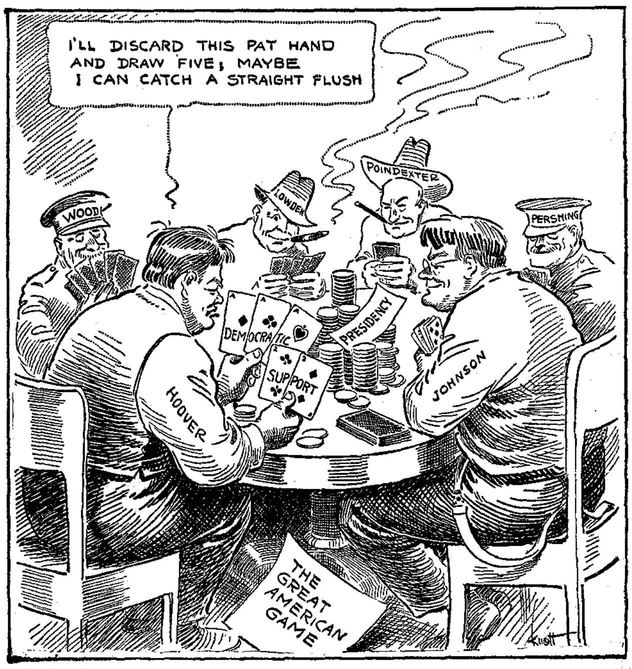
"When Hoover made his unfortunate decision early in April, Johnson was not yet formidable in the Republican contest. He was annoying the Old Guard more or less, but he had not yet developed that popular strength which has since made him the leading Republican candidate for the nomination, in spite of the vast sums of money that are back of Wood and the hostility of the Big-Business interests which habitually finance Republican campaigns. All this counted against Hoover in the California primary and added to Johnson's popular majority.

"Hoover's mistake was in entering the primaries at all. The advice he took was bad advice. There was no necessity for a change in the position he had taken. There was no popular demand for a change. The 'sniping' of the professional politicians might have been annoying, but it was not serious. The country recognized in Hoover a man fully equipped and qualified for the Presidency, who was not seeking it and was making no concessions to any political group, and the trend of public opinion was all his way.

"Had he maintained that position he would have acquired by this time a leadership too formidable to be ignored or flouted. As the matter now stands, it is conceivable that the Republican politicians, in the conflict of factions, may find themselves in a situation in Chicago in which they will take Hoover, but they will take him on their own terms, not on his terms. It is far more likely, however, that they will not take him at all, and that another alliance of Republican radicals and reactionaries will deal with him in the National Convention as the Johnson-Crocker alliance dealt with him in the California primaries."

But while there may be differences of opinion as to the effect of the California primary on Mr. Hoover's political fortunes, there can be no doubt that it has given an added impetus to the Johnson Presidential boom. In the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), which hails Senator Johnson as "the great champion of Constitutional Americanism," we read:

"If we were to consider the vote of California alone, the East might be made to believe that it represented the natural aspiration of the people to put a favorite son in the running for the Presidency. The fact will not be overlooked that the State put forward another of its sons, a distinguished citizen who achieved a national fame as the administrator of one of the greatest of our war-organizations, one, however, who was generally regarded as holding views directly at variance with those entertained by Johnson, who stood forward in this campaign as the exponent of Americanism and the antagonist of the policy of entangling alliances with other countries. In no other State has the contest for delegates to the Republican National Convention been waged on a distinctive issue. Johnson's following in other States was obtained because those who adhered to him knew that he stood for what they believed in, but the adherents of his rivals did not antagonize him on that ground. Indeed, they did not fight him at all. They simply fought for their favorite or the man certain leaders indicated. Nowhere else have the lines been clearly drawn except in this State. If the Chicago convention fails to take the lesson to heart it will advertise itself as ambitious

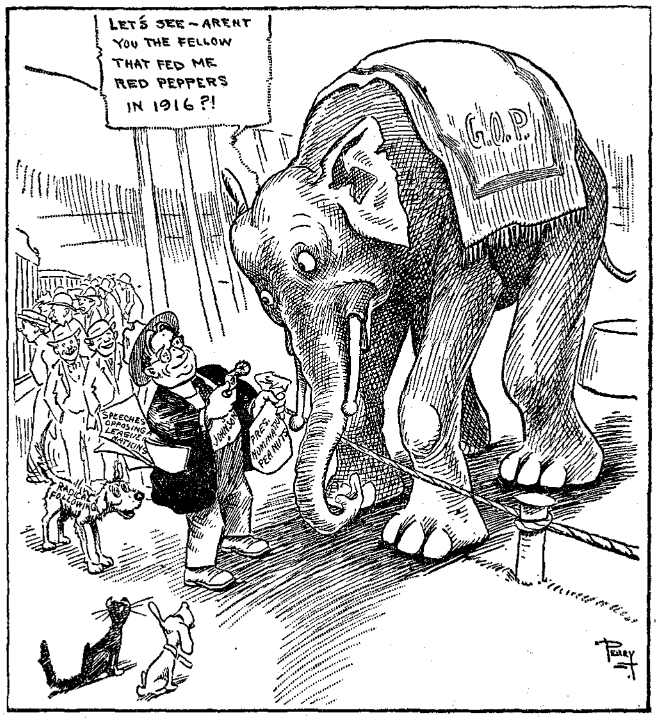


EVIDENTLY HE DOESN'T KNOW THE GAME.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

to earn the reputation which once attached to the democracy of being depended upon to play into the hands of its opponents."

"California's vote spoke in unmistakable terms the preference of the people of the State for Johnson for the Republican nomination," declares the Oakland *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), which goes on to say:


LET'S SEE—AREN'T YOU THE FELLOW THAT FED ME RED PEPPERS IN 1916?!
G.O.P.
SPEECHES OPPOSING LEAGUE OF NATIONS
JOHNSON
PRES. NOMINATION PEANUTS
RADICAL FOLLOWING
PERRY

THEY SAY THAT AN ELEPHANT NEVER FORGETS.

—Perry in the Portland *Oregonian.*

"The balloting was the heaviest ever recorded in a primary, there being cast about 600,000 votes out of a registration of one million. Johnson won by a two to one vote. The effect of the landslide victory in his own State will be greatly to raise Johnson's standing as a candidate in other States and before the National Convention, whatever may be the differences of opinion as to some of his views on international questions."

"The verdict," declares *The Enquirer* (Ind. Rep.), of the same California city, "was unmistakable, and admits of no reservations, interpretative or otherwise." To quote further:

"Hiram Johnson represents a definite and entirely intelligible policy of dealing with the reconstruction of the world made necessary by the war into which the world was thrust six years ago by Prussian ambition. Whether he agreed with that policy or not every man could understand it. In so far as Tuesday's voting turned upon the League of Nations question it was an approval of Hiram Johnson's policy."

"With obvious pride the State has given her warmest indorsement to her great son, and has offered him to the nation in this critical hour in the life of the Republic," remarks the San Francisco *Call* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"California has known Hiram Johnson as no other State can. As a private citizen and in his public career, he has shown himself to be a stanch, loyal, and aggressive advocate of American ideals and American principles.

"He demonstrated that decency in public life was an asset to any community. He proved that government could be conducted efficiently and honestly. He demonstrated that the best government was that which concerned itself first with the welfare of its men, its women, and its children. He can accomplish in the nation exactly what he accomplished in California. He made California the best-governed State in America. He can make the nation the best-governed country in the world."

The Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.), however, is convinced that "Senator Johnson's victory in California will not have the slightest effect on the choice of the Republican National Convention." Says this paper:

"*The Times* congratulates the local Hoover workers on their success. They have won the gratitude of all loyal advocates of the League of Nations, and the experience which they have had will be highly valuable in organizing to carry California for the Republican ticket in the coming Presidential election. *The Times* reiterates that Senator Johnson's victory in California will not have the slightest effect on the choice of the Republican National Convention in selecting a candidate for President. While he was carrying California he was losing Indiana. He lost Maryland on Monday and his preliminary fights are now over. With his twenty-six California delegates he will still not have one hundred pledged votes in the convention, and it requires 496 votes to nominate."

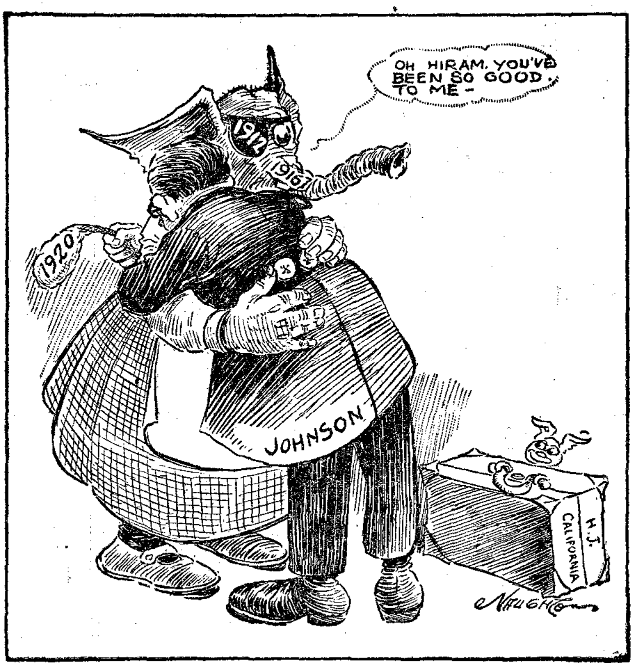
A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that while a Johnson victory in the California State primaries was virtually a foregone conclusion, "the extent of the victory is a surprize." This correspondent goes on to say:

"Johnson first appeared in a primary fight within the Republican party in 1910, when he received a plurality of 46,000 for the nomination for Governor. He was renominated by the Republican party in 1914 with 13,000 plurality. Two years later he won the Senatorial nomination by 15,000. His greatest successes have been registered against Democratic candidates, but this is a very different thing from a primary within the party, and it may be said that the present contest has called forth the largest popular vote ever cast in California.

"The main causes for his victory must lie deeper than the fact of his astute political managership and the political inexperience of his opponent. Johnson has always appealed to the popular imagination as a champion of the masses, altho with what legitimacy need not now be discust.

"It was Johnson who took opportunity by the forelock and ousted the old railroad machine, and it was Johnson who identified himself with the very many measures of political reform that came upon the heels of the State emancipation from railroad control.

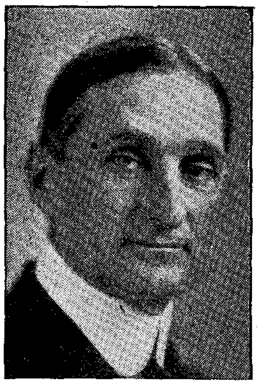
"That the labor vote was almost solid in his favor is shown by the present returns. Still another factor in Johnson's favor, and one that has already been noticed, is the presence among his nominal supporters of many conservative Republicans who agreed long ago to support a Johnson ticket in order to heal the division in the Republican ranks that worked so disastrously at the last Presidential election, and who felt themselves reluctantly compelled to carry out a compact into which they would never have entered if they had foreseen the present conditions and the claims of a candidate so much more to their taste than Johnson.



LOVE IS BLIND.

—Naughton in the Duluth *Herald.*

"How far Johnson profited by his campaign against the Treaty and the League is conjectural. At least it was in tune with the radical sentiment of the State."



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63,988

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PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
45,369

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GOV. EDW. I. EDWARDS.
45,116

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WM. J. BRYAN.
31,880

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
23,588

"THE DIGEST'S" PRESIDENTIAL POLL

THE FIFTH WEEK'S returns in THE DIGEST's poll of the Presidential sentiment of the nation brings the number of ballots received up to more than 100,000 beyond the million votes predicted last week. Next week's total will probably approach a million and a half. The vote already received, and tabulated herewith, a return of more than 10 per cent. on the eleven million ballots sent out, represents a fair average percentage of replies, as such polls go. But THE DIGEST's poll is still going strong, and from present indications seems likely to outclass every other similar attempt not only in size and representative range, but also in the actual percentage of returns received.

The week just past is calculated to give aid and comfort to the camp of Senator Hiram Johnson. On six of the seven days his name has stood at the head of the list, credited with a greater total number of ballots than any other contender. Since the last report appeared he has gained some three thousand votes upon General Wood, the only candidate now leading him, and more than thirteen thousand on Mr. Hoover, the third in the triumvirate of Republican leaders who seem to have drawn so far in the lead of all other contenders as to be almost in a class by themselves. On the day when the appended tabulation was completed, Senator Johnson's six-day leadership in the returns was broken by a report which gave Hoover 10,622, Johnson 9,852, and Wood 9,076.

Mr. Hoover's vote, it is noticeable, continues to come almost as largely from Democratic as from Republican sources, in spite of his definite alinement with the Republicans. In California, where the recent Republican party primaries gave Johnson an overwhelming majority, THE DIGEST's figures suggest that popular opinion is much more evenly divided, even tho Johnson is shown as the favorite, in agreement with the official figures. In Indiana THE DIGEST's returns give Wood 13,768, Johnson 8,125, and Hoover 4,388, in substantial agreement with the primary results in that State as affecting Wood and Johnson. Mr. Hoover was not on the ticket, and the sentiment in his favor could not, therefore, find expression through regular channels. At no time thus far, it might be pointed out, have THE DIGEST's figures pointed to a popular decision opposed to that revealed by the popular vote at the party primaries, whatever may be the disagreements when instructed delegates are considered. Even here, the chief disparity may be connected with the regulations governing the placing of a candidate's name on the primary ballot. By way of comparison between the results shown by THE DIGEST's poll and by the party primaries, a table showing the state of the contest for delegates to the Republican National Nominating Convention, on the day when this instalment of THE DIGEST's poll went to press, is given herewith. The delegates, according to the New York *World*, were distributed as follows:

						NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES							
	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wis.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.	Total
DEM.																														
Bryan....(1)	31880	20247	25116	1787	4977	124	22	29	177	32	99	483	1528	256	610	2394	3120	2080	2103	755	522	8580	926	1180	2453	99	31	2198	1550	8437
Clark.....(2)	15481	22151	13494	474	1513	141	64	46	187	40	142	620	1223	148	309	1680	568	607	1298	121	148	2742	159	432	2787	26	15	256	442	4117
Cox......(3)	23588	20206	20227	1425	1936	22	15	32	69	37	39	214	460	77	232	769	10894	2194	1037	128	68	14321	113	225	656	10	10	120	154	1288
Edwards..(4)	45116	20939	29213	10512	5391	374	102	79	616	120	745	2036	9127	5730	1466	16323	1897	2594	4588	706	803	10588	1076	2667	1384	47	32	498	457	6161
Marshall..(5)	8526	14557	7191	312	1023	39	20	8	41	11	45	164	510	60	101	671	336	3483	318	98	54	4289	65	122	271	11	12	96	87	664
McAdoo..(6)	63988	58594	54002	3255	6731	493	197	117	572	105	442	1926	4476	766	1600	6842	2225	5801	4510	1151	730	14417	926	1603	4892	76	54	764	3228	11543
Palmer...(7)	12735	20288	11176	318	1241	100	22	16	66	13	53	270	540	93	1103	1736	295	441	554	312	141	1743	121	338	524	9	11	131	175	1309
Wilson...(8)	45369	17194	36751	3132	5486	577	162	143	727	152	440	2201	4593	1096	1213	6902	1686	2143	3318	1018	790	8955	851	1231	1937	30	20	598	735	5402
REP.																														
Coolidge..(9)	23068	45935	3179	16433	3456	913	331	629	7483	391	1110	10857	5000	918	763	6681	629	299	480	190	216	1814	192	221	283	30	8	187	241	1162
Harding..(10)	31008	33228	2849	24606	3553	94	23	29	146	65	149	506	1007	328	718	2053	19563	3315	489	182	103	23652	109	238	393	14	15	168	296	1233
Hoover..(11)	169552	85727	67074	74863	27615	2510	1163	910	8286	1081	3220	17170	24111	6248	9235	39594	14086	4388	7089	5645	4804	36012	6004	4330	3224	436	259	2768	1909	18930
Hughes..(12)	40194	64417	3395	31229	5570	808	175	245	1984	385	731	4328	12248	1203	2051	15502	3248	1336	2183	558	958	8283	879	918	1347	92	36	1077	645	4994
Johnson (13)	187140	120955	39206	120744	27190	2276	636	487	5670	884	2284	12237	28074	6732	5634	40440	8647	8125	25893	11259	4883	58807	6765	5982	4483	582	439	4342	3740	26333
Lowden..(14)	94825	97591	10267	74314	10244	263	107	72	604	109	664	1819	4903	577	787	6267	1683	5914	30189	3871	1610	43267	3102	16217	3476	494	350	1645	1864	27148
Taft.....(15)	24368	46917	4818	16071	3479	304	110	115	589	103	702	1923	3743	801	1842	6386	2284	900	1466	628	845	6123	674	995	599	58	76	1039	649	4090
Wood...(16)	202039	138180	17336	159010	25693	3912	1762	1284	9789	1472	4098	22317	40912	10356	10754	62022	20263	13768	16568	7538	3281	61418	5302	3392	5172	632	469	3819	5883	24669
Debs *Soc.* **(17)**	10611	535	2071	1088	7452	31	21	8	236	62	133	491	2908	351	404	3663	842	409	962	181	232	2626	331	187	165	9	2	146	310	1150
Others...(18)	70680	9573																												

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GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
202,039

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SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
187,140

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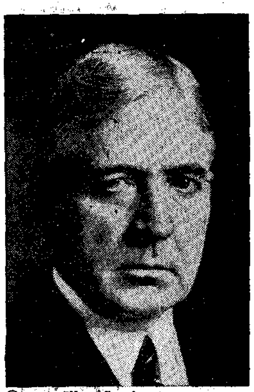
HERBERT HOOVER.
169,552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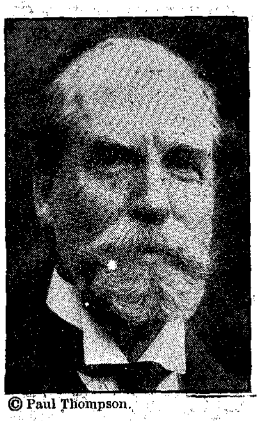
GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN.
94,825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CHAS. E. HUGHES.
40,194

ADVANCING BEYOND THE MILLION MARK

Total number of delegates	984	Instructed for Harding	39
Total number of delegates elected	799	Instructed for Prichard	17
Instructed for Wood	134	Instructed for Poindexter	14
Instructed for Johnson	97	Uninstructed	409
Instructed for Lowden	68	Contested	68
		To be elected	138

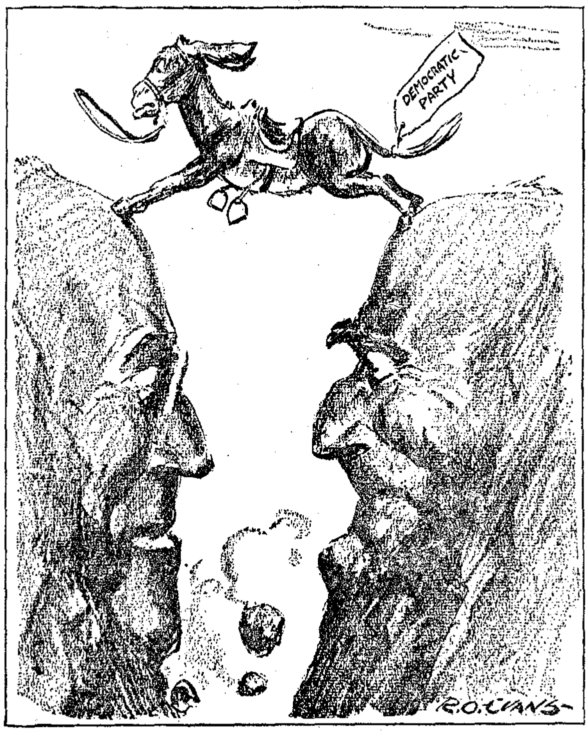
Altho the Southern States are beginning to be heard from in a fairly adequate way, the tendency of a large proportion of the Democratic voters to vote for Republican candidates continues. According to to-day's table, 148,124 Democrats are in favor of Republican Presidential candidates as against only a slightly greater number, 197,170, who cast their ballots for Democrats. In the State of Georgia 580 votes out of a total of 9,531 go to General Wood, 602 go to Johnson, and 1,590 to Hoover, Attorney-General Palmer leading with a vote of 1,942. Mr. Palmer is the only Democrat who receives a larger vote in Georgia than Herbert Hoover, who had definitely declared himself a Republican candidate before more than the merest scattering of Digest ballots had been sent to Georgia. In Virginia Hoover receives 1,200 votes, nearly two hundred more than the highest Democratic candidate, Mr. McAdoo. Glancing down the totals from the South Atlantic States, we find that McAdoo, the preferred Democrat, receives 6,206, as against a total of 6,942 for Herbert Hoover, Republican. President Wilson is credited with 3,916, as against 4,157 for Hiram Johnson. As for totals, this section of the once-solid South gives 21,327 votes to Democrats and 21,324 to Republicans. The East South Central and West South Central States show a slightly more Democratic complexion, but the figures for the latter group, which show a total Democratic vote of 30,283 as against a Republican total of 25,585, are certainly arresting. A very slight change in the proportion of Democratic votes received has been sufficient to give President Wilson the second place in that column, over Governor Edwards, who falls back to third. Mr. McAdoo continues to display the most strength on the Democratic side, even tho his total does not equal the total Democratic vote of 67,074 now credited to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Bryan, it will be noticed, despite the relative scarcity of Democratic votes, has passed Senator Harding, of Ohio, a declared Republican candidate, with a total of 31,880 votes against a Harding total of 31,008.

Of the unlisted candidates, Senator Capper has developed by far the most strength, with a total of 15,857 votes to his credit, of which 3,848 are from his home State of Kansas. General Pershing has 10,917 for first choice and 20,756 for second. Senator La Follette has 7,437, Senator Poindexter 2,451, and Nicholas Murray Butler 1,677. Senator Hitchcock leads the unlisted Democrats with 4,180; Mr. Gerard has 3,690, Senator Owen 2,627, and Secretary Baker 2,284. Scattering votes, which have gone to some four hundred candidates other than those mentioned, now number only 14,457, an indication of the manner in which popular sentiment is centering on the leaders.

	SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES										EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES					WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES					MOUNTAIN STATES									PACIFIC STATES				
	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Total	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Total	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas	Total	Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada	Total	Wash.	Ore.	Cal.	Total	Source unknown
(1)	27	196	56	357	284	227	141	260	171	1719	907	443	471	478	2299	520	114	1598	2188	4420	287	191	44	508	108	66	195	38	1437	796	389	799	1984	127
(2)	27	214	51	167	142	82	75	337	154	1249	399	286	262	388	1335	222	139	506	1504	2371	130	73	42	200	71	71	37	12	636	181	110	409	700	31
(3)	14	240	7	291	392	66	67	137	47	1261	3916	304	312	126	4658	92	27	224	316	659	31	31	10	53	34	33	24	9	225	70	10	75	155	38
(4)	76	548	83	456	164	235	157	1023	254	2996	664	686	411	404	2165	192	198	451	1271	2112	170	123	30	507	70	159	53	29	1141	279	164	1149	1592	2
(5)	25	68	10	142	37	100	76	169	136	763	103	93	304	145	645	77	27	103	647	854	29	41	9	66	30	29	26	13	243	86	33	93	212	21
(6)	77	451	191	1038	360	1598	854	1344	293	6206	1415	1689	1589	1321	6014	889	545	1357	6688	9479	287	487	136	994	371	270	494	66	3105	1317	1207	1809	4333	123
(7)	18	140	49	313	93	264	255	1942	143	3217	222	372	519	318	1431	240	122	244	1640	2246	57	53	24	183	58	29	65	6	475	99	57	114	270	38
(8)	59	492	70	714	311	666	455	915	234	3916	1380	1123	1081	934	4518	531	228	1395	5988	8142	246	251	96	633	130	136	289	44	1825	862	644	1894	3400	108
(9)	22	163	51	122	50	54	4	74	61	601	152	108	41	28	329	18	20	169	260	467	67	48	21	167	23	39	70	21	456	202	62	409	673	28
(10)	25	151	138	161	327	75	5	44	28	954	477	115	107	45	744	20	16	201	476	713	61	40	78	332	28	28	33	16	616	150	86	297	533	4
(11)	210	1263	299	1200	735	668	392	1590	585	6942	1712	1191	831	648	4382	582	487	1898	4274	7241	1696	1286	302	3274	393	717	1091	236	8995	5751	3530	20718	29999	287
(12)	30	314	142	217	258	100	20	133	56	1270	524	322	104	53	1003	84	63	395	637	1179	199	155	76	476	39	46	134	28	1153	580	709	1122	2411	71
(13)	83	1092	428	611	633	355	102	602	251	4157	1285	774	408	316	2783	251	249	2761	2525	5786	1739	1098	347	1862	253	517	1330	403	7549	3910	2462	22598	28970	78
(14)	19	277	152	382	184	181	19	183	95	1492	1002	713	215	198	2128	464	142	1764	925	3295	1316	381	275	1855	212	201	361	82	4683	1285	1064	2328	4677	49
(15)	22	284	35	127	138	56	25	175	29	891	288	160	92	66	606	74	48	376	737	1235	117	92	64	410	19	55	81	26	864	586	680	925	2191	59
(16)	222	1330	435	528	1057	423	108	580	334	5017	1299	1099	383	277	3058	366	238	2175	2890	5669	1141	1124	226	2542	674	525	619	97	6948	4173	2944	3141	10258	663
(17)	10	53	16	98	29	20	3	23	19	271	46	15	16	46	123	33	24	244	314	615	101	46	13	129	20	30	81	108	528	369	144	607	1120	24

THE BRYAN-WILSON SPLIT

THAT "THERE WILL BE 'HELL-A-POPPING' at San Francisco" is the warmish comment of the chief Democratic paper in Nebraska on Mr. Bryan's victory in the State primaries, for he will now go to the convention as a delegate "with full opportunity to devote his power and talents to either guerrilla or open warfare upon the leadership of President Wilson and the policies for which he stands." "May a kind Heaven have mercy on our beloved but distracted country!" more piously concludes this editorial in the Omaha *World-Herald*, owned by Senator Hitchcock, the President's devoted spokesman during the long fight in the Senate against reservations to the Treaty. Mr. Bryan is out with a new statement in favor of ratification with reservations, holding that "a campaign in favor of ratification without reservations would result in overwhelming defeat," and those who agree with him take his victory in the primaries as proof that he sizes up the political situation rightly. In the Georgia primaries, too, Attorney-General Palmer, who supported the President's Treaty policies, ran third, led by Senator Hoke Smith, who favored ratification with reservations, and by Thomas E. Watson, who, in his own words, "made a straight-out fight against President Wilson and the League of Nations," and polled the largest vote of all. "Woodrow Wilson should be in prison and Eugene V. Debs in the White House," is one of Mr. Watson's reported slogans, and his presence at San Francisco is thought likely to help keep the proceedings from becoming at all dull.



THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

The President has indicated very plainly, in his letter to Delegate Jouett Shouse, read to the Kansas Democratic State convention, that he will insist that the party support his League program. He said, in fact:

> "I can not help thinking that the party is to be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a year of exceptional opportunity and duty. The issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country involves nothing less than the honor of the United States and the redemption of its most solemn obligations; its obligations to its associates in the Great War and to mankind, to whom it gave the most explicit pledge that it went to war not merely to win a victory in arms, but also to follow up that victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace basis on justice."

This was accompanied by a speech from Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who declared in these words for the renomination of the President:

> "The country must be ready to see the convention at San Francisco put Wilson as its candidate before the nation as a protest against the Treaty of Peace being tortured into a pact of revenge on nations, as license of murder of men, and command for raids and invasions upon oppressed and suffering peoples. The political issue for 1920 is to be peace or war—the League for world peace or open license for world war."

Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has come out on the President's side, and, in the words of the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, "thrown down the gauntlet to William J. Bryan." He says:

> "There is but one clear path of duty. It is likewise the path of honor and of peace and of permanent security. The path lies straight before us and consists simply in ratifying the Peace Treaty which our companions in arms have already ratified. The more the matter is debated the more it will become apparent that there are no substitutes for the requirements of plain duty and American honor."

The *World* correspondent adds:

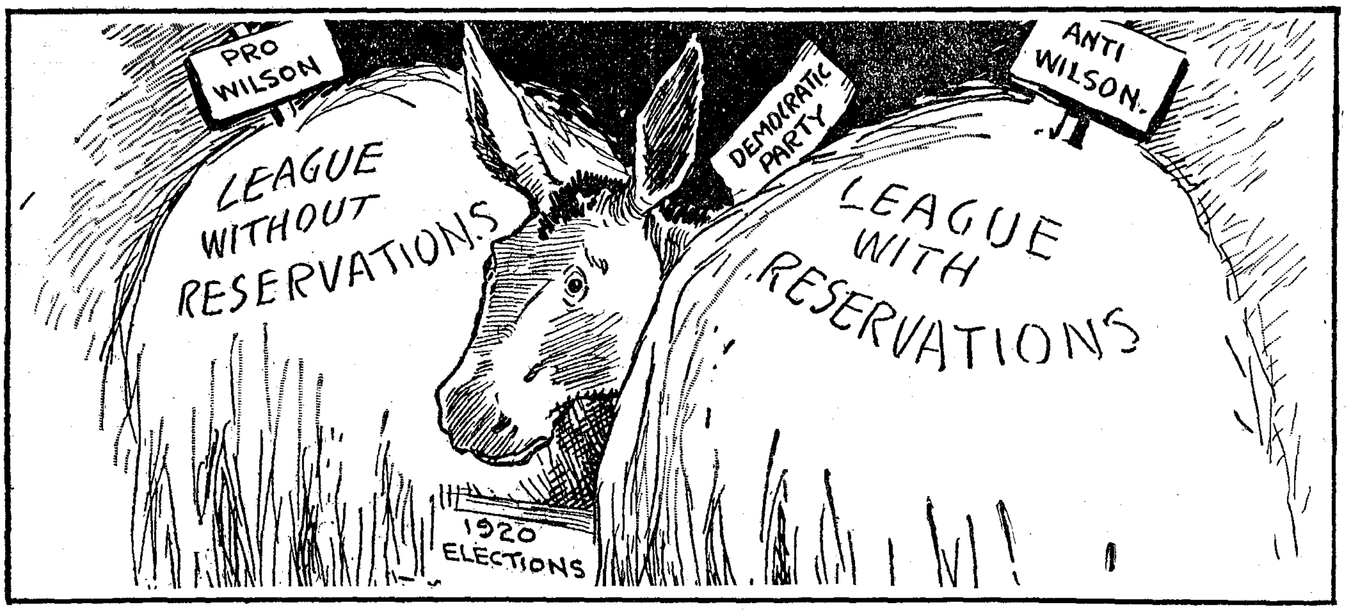
> "This declaration of the head of the Democratic National Committee is understood to mean the beginning of the movement to have the San Francisco convention indorse the President's position on the Peace Treaty. Postmaster-General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Baker, Secretary Colby, Secretary Houston, and Attorney-General Palmer are in accord with the President, and are said to acquiesce in the views exprest by Mr. Cummings.
>
> "There will be a showdown between the Administration forces and the Bryanites on this proposition at San Francisco. Senators Reed, Smith, of Georgia, and others who opposed the President in the Senate fight have been rebuked back home, and the action of their constituents has heartened the supporters of the White House policy."

The situation is viewed very seriously by the party press. True, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, if the party is to make the campaign on the League issue, "the only logical candidate is Woodrow Wilson. . . . But the outlook for a campaign on any such lines is not a cheering prospect for the Democracy." The Nashville *Banner* would not inject the League issue into the campaign at all. That would be "a tactical mistake," it believes, for "wherever the issue has been introduced, it has brought party dissension, or at least factional conflict." It continues:

> "*The Banner*, as the Tennessee public well knows, has not always agreed with Mr. Bryan on national politics, and doesn't rank among his ardent admirers, but when he opposed the President's plan to carry the League dispute into the campaign, this paper said he was right. It said so editorially and in response to a telegram from THE LITERARY DIGEST asking its opinion, which that journal rather conspicuously displayed. *The Banner* said then that the issue would divide the Democratic party and not put the issue, League or no League, before the public in the manner the President desired or in such a way as to make the decision definite.
>
> "The Georgia primary involved nothing except this question of indorsing the President's policy respecting the ratification of the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations covenant. The result was three factions of Democrats, and the great majority of the votes cast opposed to the President.
>
> "There has been much in President Wilson's two administrations to which the Democrats can well afford to 'point with pride.' The party has behind it a record of commendable achievement, but it is not well to force the President's rather obstinate stand in respect to the League into the campaign."

The New York *World* believes it would be a fatal policy for the party to repudiate the President, for "it is only under his leadership that the party can be held together." It recalls 1896, when Mr. Bryan led the revolt against another Democratic President, with disastrous results, and says of him in another editorial:

> "Any doubt that William J. Bryan has set forth to re-Bryanize the Democratic party is dispelled by his demand that the Treaty of Peace be ratified with the Lodge reservations. . . . . . .
>
> "For seven years Mr. Bryan has been waiting for the psychological moment to break with the Wilson Administration as



REMEMBER THE FABLE ABOUT THE DONKEY THAT STARVED TO DEATH WITH HIS HEAD BETWEEN TWO BALES OF HAY, BECAUSE HE COULDN'T DECIDE WHICH TO EAT?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

he broke with the Cleveland Administration. There being no issue at hand as there was in 1895, he has had to manufacture one. That is why he has adopted the Lodge program of reservations. It provides a method of accentuating his differences with the President. Now he can go gaily forth as the leader of the anti-Administration forces within the Democratic party, championing prohibition, state socialism, and all the other isms with which he is identified.

"Mr. Bryan is to be reckoned with at San Francisco, not as a constructive force but as a destructive force. Since 1896 he has had one consistent policy, that of rule or ruin. Submerged for the time being by the Wilson Administration, he has now found in the President's illness an opportunity to return and bring to the Republicans the consolation that they need by reason of their own factional conflicts.

"No Republican leader ever did so much for the Republican party as William Jennings Bryan. He is a Republican star of hope that never sets, and he can be depended on at San Francisco to do everything that lies within his power to insure the election of a Republican candidate, whoever the candidate may be."

The Republican press naturally have a few remarks to make about all this. Thus the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says of the possibility of a renomination of President Wilson:

"Run for a third term nomination? Of course he'll run—health permitting.

"And, as a prominent Democrat remarks, such is Mr. Wilson's sublime self-confidence that when it comes to that question he will regard himself as the best judge of the permissive state of his health.

"Has not Mr. Wilson himself by plain inference notified the country that in the event of the Senate's failure to ratify the Treaty just as he wanted it he would go to the country for a 'great and solemn referendum'?

"And it is clear that the only way to take such a referendum would be through his third-term candidacy. Former Senator Lewis has at least the nerve to face this fact.

"Addressing the Democratic State convention of Kansas, Mr. Lewis flatly told the assembled faithful that the country 'must be ready to see the convention at San Francisco put Wilson before the country' as its candidate on the League of Nations referendum issues, as Mr. Lewis was pleased to state it: 'The League for world peace, or open license for world-war.'

"And a peremptory letter from Mr. Wilson to the convention seems to support the statement of Mr. Lewis.

"Whether Mr. Wilson could succeed in compelling his nomination by a body containing Mr. Bryan and tied to the two-thirds majority rule is a question. But no such doubt is likely to trouble Mr. Wilson. On that point another distinguished Democrat, Col. George Harvey, may be quoted:

"'We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Wilson is fully convinced of his ability to win both nomination and election in the coming campaign.'

"All of which being the case, it appears to behoove the Republican convention to reckon seriously with the possibility of a third-term nomination and to be mighty careful to avoid the divided-house folly which gave Mr. Wilson his first term in 1912 and his second term in 1916.

"For his first term, Mr. Wilson was entirely indebted to the bolt prominently participated in by Hiram Johnson; for his second term the scale was turned in his favor by Hiram Johnson's failure to support Mr. Hughes in California.

"Friends of Hiram Johnson are already talking of bolting the convention this year unless they can get their own way.

"And it is important to note that they are likely to get cut by their own logic, for in case of Hiram Johnson's nomination a good many Republican voters undoubtedly would balk at the notion of supporting a man so largely responsible for letting the country in for two terms of Woodrow Wilson.

"A candidate, therefore, upon whom both wings of the party would unite is the thing to be desired, as against the awful possibility of a third term for Mr. Wilson, who, to all appearances, very plainly means to get that 'great and solemn referendum' before the country in his own proper person.

"As the Chicago convention comes first, may we not surmise that Mr. Wilson's final determination and statement of his intentions will be suspended until after the proceedings at Chicago shall have given him a fair basis of calculation of the election possibilities."

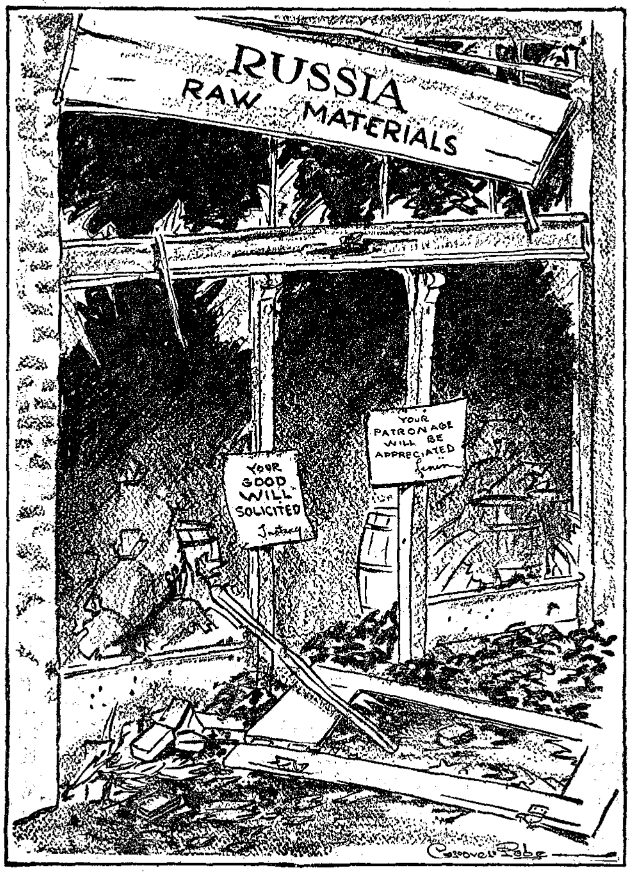
A more temperate opposition comment appears in the independent Denver *Rocky Mountain News:*

"During his last years in the Senate, J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, was the Administration spokesman. He insists upon carrying on that rôle since he left Washington. He told Kansas Democrats a day or two ago that they must be prepared to see the national convention nominate President Wilson for a third term. The issue would be on the League of Nations; a 'solemn referendum' would be taken.

"Mr. Lewis must know better. President Wilson surely knows better. Neither the Democratic party nor the country wish Mr. Wilson as a candidate. In the first place, Mr. Wilson's health makes his candidacy an impossibility. The nation would refuse to take chances with a collapse of the Executive at any moment and a national government headless and unable to function beyond routine affairs. The people have borne with Mr. Wilson's affliction for seven months, exhibiting remarkable patience and fortitude, and they will accept whatever the fates have in store until next March, but not longer. Mr. Wilson will never be himself again. He can never be considered out of danger. The best that can be expected of him is that he will live and retain his mental faculties to add to history his eight years at the White House, not forgetting the intervals in Europe. Mr. Wilson has much to write of that is necessary to a proper knowledge of the most critical years possibly in human history. The world would lose much if Mr. Wilson failed to add his contribution to the period of 1912–20 that will require many volumes to make clear to present as well as future generations.

"A consecutive third term would break the Democratic party in twain."

MORALITY OF TRADING WITH LENINE



OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

"MORALS NEVER COUNT FOR MUCH in government where profits beckon on the horizon," cynically remarks the Providence *News*, commenting on the virtual decision of the Allies to establish trade relations with Soviet Russia. There are other observers, however, who regard this move as one of high morality as well as of expediency, because they see in it an antidote to Russian Bolshevism, a means of succor for starving and shattered Europe, and a necessary step unless we are content to leave the rich field of Russian commerce to German exploitation. But the Providence paper is convinced that commercial recognition of Soviet Russia by the Allies will be speedily followed by diplomatic recognition; and it affirms that "unless there is a counter-revolution soon in Russia we may reasonably expect to see a Soviet ambassador welcomed at the Court of St. James's and received by the King of Great Britain." In a similar vein of misgiving the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* warns us that if for the sake of gain we enter into relations with that "brutal tyranny" which is Russian Bolshevism, "we shall only be settling it more securely in the saddle." Trade relations involve diplomatic relations, says the Richmond *Journal*, and that means "recognition of the Soviet Government, and so of a movement the larger part of the civilized world has, until now, united in trying to crush." Moreover, says this Virginia journal, "it involves giving to Lenine the thing he has ceaselessly angled for, and so, on our part, it involves the admission of defeat." "The people of the United States regard the Bolsheviki as enemies and do not care to deal with them, no matter how ingenious the arguments which may be advanced by those who ignore the moral and political questions involved," declares the Washington *Post*, which goes on to say:

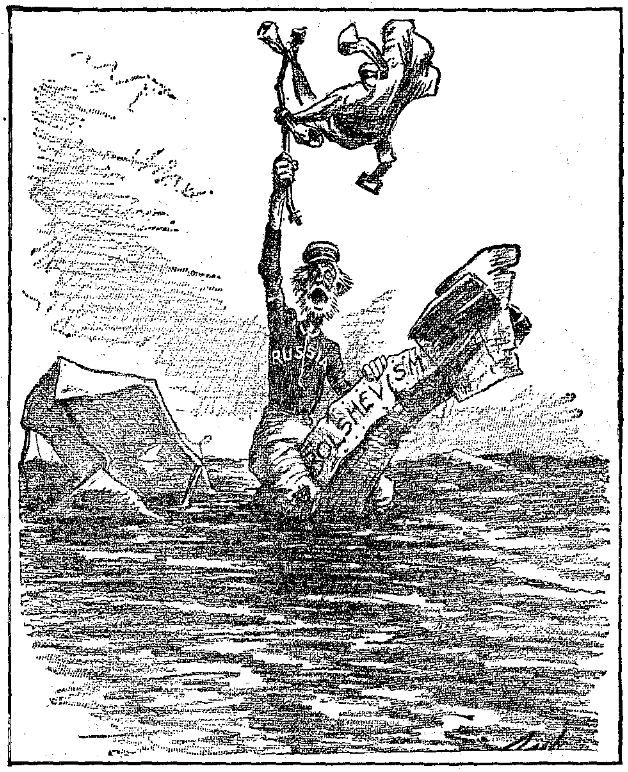
> "Any nation that now holds the Bolsheviki as enemies, and refuses to deal with them or to recognize their attempted disposal of Russian territory as bribes to neighboring countries, is a friend of the Russian people. Any nation that deals with the Bolsheviki or shares in the spoliation of Russia's territory is an enemy of the Russian people.
>
> "At the moment when the Allies are laying the foundation for a war between themselves and Russia, the German master minds are working feverishly to promote an *entente* with the real Russia, not the Bolsheviki usurpers. The Germans foresee that Bolshevism is a disease that will pass, while Russia will remain.
>
> "The attitude of the United States toward Russia is friendly and helpful. This Government has not recognized the spurious 'republics' wrested by the Bolsheviki and the Allies from the body of Russia. This nation, up to this hour, has stood by Russia as a faithful friend."

"We believe that recognition of Soviet Russia would be a repudiation of all that our national life has represented for a hundred and fifty years and of all the spiritual ideals for which modern civilization has striven for two thousand years," declares the National Civic Federation in a protest signed by Republicans and Democrats, labor leaders and bankers. And the Seattle *Times* is only one of many papers that see in this protest "evidence of the determined character of the opposition existing in America to-day to recognition of the blood-stained tyrants who now dominate Russia by force of arms and who aspire to dominate all other states." The English and Italians, on the other hand, according to the Topeka *Capital*, "are for Russian recognition because of vital trade considerations and the belief that until Russian agriculture is revived and Russia's grain surplus restored to normal, Europe can not be fed and Bolshevism will become a greater peril than the mere recognition of its government in Russia." And in this country the Syracuse *Post-Standard* speaks for a considerable body of opinion when it urges the lifting of the embargo against Russia on the ground that—

> "We are not weakening the Lenine Government, for its principal stock in trade now is the 'capitalistic boycott.' The more the Russian people know about the outside world the sooner will the end of their impossible experiment come."

"We are not merely hurting ourselves, but we are helping the Soviet Government of Russia as against the Russian people in maintaining the embargo upon trade with that country," declares the New York *World*, which denies that the lifting of the embargo would involve any recognition of the Soviet Government. "It is all a question of trade and not of politics or government," this paper insists. Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in convention at Atlantic City last month, ex-Secretary William C. Redfield urged the same course. He said in part:

> "We believe, indeed, that the blockade against Russia should be removed, for the Soviet authorities are making that blockade a prop to sustain their falling fortunes. They charge to the blockade all the ills which are the results of their own incompetence and wrong-doing. With the removal of the blockade this resource will be taken away. Little trade is likely to ensue, for the Russian transportation system has broken down, and, save for such limited quantities of goods as may be here and there found at or near a seaport, there is no possibility of transporting materials on any considerable scale.
>
> "At present Russia, therefore, presents a horrible example and a social menace. For the future, if we are wise and prepared, she presents the greatest of opportunities. The reconstruction of her railway system will by itself alone supply ample outlet for manufacturing and our credit-giving facilities. Even to-day, amid her disaster, the minds of the Russian people turn toward America, for they know that we have no political or territorial designs. They need our agricultural machinery and tools. They need, indeed, practically all the standard products of our many industries. They need our help in reconstituting and enlarging their own industries. They present collectively the greatest opportunity in the world for financial and industrial leadership.
>
> "The problem is imminent. It is likely to break upon us before we realize it and before we are ready to deal with it. Others are alive to the opportunity and are making plans to seize it. Germany is already on the job, for the line of least



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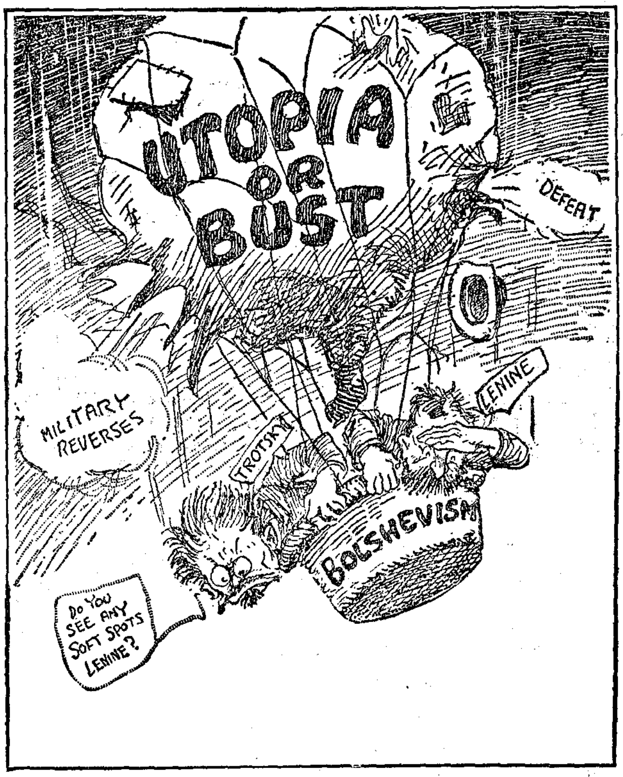
"YOO-HOOSKI!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.



AND NO TIME TO LOSE.

—Norris in the Grand Forks *Herald*.

BACK TO EARTH.

resistance in her efforts to restore trade and industry lies on the Russian side. Japan sees the opportunity and is eager to enter it, England desires the door to be open that flax may come out for her linen industry and for other similar reasons. France needs Russia restored that the bonds she owes may be made good. Our interest is less selfish, even on its purely material side, than any of these others."

At the San Remo conference Premier Nitti's plea for the immediate revival of commercial relations with Russia won the Supreme Council to consent to receive at a later meeting a Soviet delegation to discuss the resumption of trade. This, as the editorial observers point out, is a long step beyond the action taken at the London conference in January, when the Supreme Council decided to relax the embargo to the extent of allowing traffic with the cooperative societies of the Russian people. In a London dispatch to the New York *Tribune* dated May 4, Mr. Arthur S. Draper reports that "the economic section of the Supreme Council will open negotiations with the Bolshevik representatives at Copenhagen immediately." He tells us further that "the Russian negotiations can be expected to lead to a settlement, preliminary exchanges having satisfied the British they can make terms." But on the following day a Copenhagen correspondent of the Universal Service quoted the head of the Russian trade delegation as saying that he and his confrères had decided to break off negotiations and return to Russia. They doubted, he said, the sincerity of the Allied governments; and they had come to the conclusion that "Russia can give much more to western Europe than western Europe can give to Russia."

In an illuminating editorial surveying the general features of the problem, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"There is reason for believing that Lloyd George wants a resumption of Russian trade because he wants a general settlement of the Russian problem, for which he is not at all to be blamed. Nitti wants trade with Russia primarily because he has a Socialist party in his Parliament prodding him on to a complete understanding with Russia. And on the side of Moscow it has been quite apparent that trade discussions are employed as an entering wedge toward Soviet recognition.

"Unquestionably the world needs Russia's raw products and Russia needs the world's manufactures. But it is highly doubtful whether the process of mutual relief can begin to operate as speedily as is so often asserted. There is doubt about the reality of the great stores of wheat, flax, and hides supposed to be piled up in the interior of Russia. There is much more than doubt about the possibility of transporting these stores, if existent, to the Western markets. Soviet authorities have themselves asserted that before raw materials can be brought out of Russia the country's railway system must be restored. Krassin, Commissar of Transport, told a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* at Moscow last month: 'We are without means of transporting them [raw materials] to our own factories, let alone abroad. We want locomotives first, but we also want railways, rail-making factories, and so on.'"

POLAND "FREEING" THE UKRAINE

PILSUDSKI'S STAGGERING SUCCESSES in advancing to Kief open up a new situation in the war between Russia and Poland which some American observers believe contains grave possibilities in its reaction on the general European order. The Polish chieftain, collaborating with Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, is moving forward on a 180-mile front, with Odessa, it is said, as the ultimate goal, and Moscow as a possible port of call. The campaign "offers the best hope for an early settlement of the Russian problem that has yet arisen," thinks the Buffalo *Express*, which suggests that since Poland is willing to undertake the task the Allies "should not invite another disaster by withholding support." But others think Poland is animated by imperialism and that the campaign will be provocative of other and more terrible wars. It "is a war of aggression," flatly says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and, with dark foreboding, the Manchester *Union* sees in a successful Poland and a liberated Ukraine a "Russia *irredenta*," which will be to Eastern Europe what Alsace-Lorraine was in the west. There is more than an implied suspicion that the Poles are not so disinterested as they would have us believe. "In accepting Polish aid, Petlura understood that he was making a choice of evils," remarks the New York *World*. "Poles do not forget that their ancestors ruled the Ukraine to the Dnieper before the partition. Nothing could be more fortunate or unfortunate for world peace than dreams in Warsaw of a 'Poland of 1772.'" But, on the other hand, "Polish success, within bounds, may be a blessing to Russia, helping her break her own chains. If it were pushed too far it would simply reunite Russians under the government of the moment. And no Russian Government would willingly cut the bread-line to Kief." The Newark *News* raises a similar question as to the sincerity of Poland and as to the effect Pilsudski's latest move will have upon a desperate Russia. It proceeds to report Ukrainian opinion:

> "*L'Ukraine*, which is rated as a propagandist organ, doubts the disinterestedness of the Poles. General Petlura's plan, it explains, was to obtain Poland's help in reconstructing the Ukrainian state freed from Bolshevik control and then to free himself by degrees from the influence of Warsaw. It criticizes him for this policy, which, it contends, compromises the future of the Ukraine. It argues that Poland saw through Petlura's move and took advantage of his invitation with the intent of extending her frontiers as far east as possible, then of silencing the Ukrainians by a plebiscite under Polish control, which would naturally lead to a restoration of the Poland of 1772.
>
> "Who, *L'Ukraine* asks, will win this double game? 'Probably neither the Poles nor Petlura,' it answers, 'for the Bolsheviki will never admit such a solution, and, backed by the peasants, will drive both of them out.'"

Inclining to a similar opinion, the Manchester *Union* "can not help but wish that Poland would keep within reasonable bounds, mind her own pressing business, and not assume the rôle of deliverer of anybody for a while. She has enough to do to set her own house in order, and is far from being sufficiently secure in the saddle to warrant the use of what little strength she has to assist in the work of breaking up the Russian empire." Moreover,

> "In the name of self-determination, or under the guise of attacking Bolshevism, a good deal of contemptible work is being done in the way of dismembering Russia. The Peace Conference began it by setting up a group of futile little so-called states along the Baltic. Britain saw her chance and pushed this good thing along by entering into a banker's alliance with these states. Japan is endeavoring to get possession of eastern Siberia. Poland has put in her claim for these nine Russian provinces, and now, professing sudden and unsuspected friendliness for the Ukrainians, ostensibly undertakes to liberate the Ukraine by means of a military expedition which in a general way is headed toward the Black Sea. Perhaps she is acting unselfishly, but it is hard to believe that.
>
> "Nor, in our judgment, is she acting wisely. Russia is coming back. Unlike some other nations, among which is Poland, Russia has never developed her culture, discovered her national genius, attained her possibilities, and then declined. Russia pertains to the future. When she emerges the paltry little economic impossibilities which go by the name of states, and which have been carved out of her territories for the benefit of European big business, will disappear. And in that day Poland will want and need a friend instead of an enemy to the eastward. She would be wise were she to be content with what is rightfully hers to-day, and to put all her energies into the strengthening and solidifying of the statehood to which the fortunes of war have restored her instead of trying to become territorially great by subjugating Russians in their day of weakness."

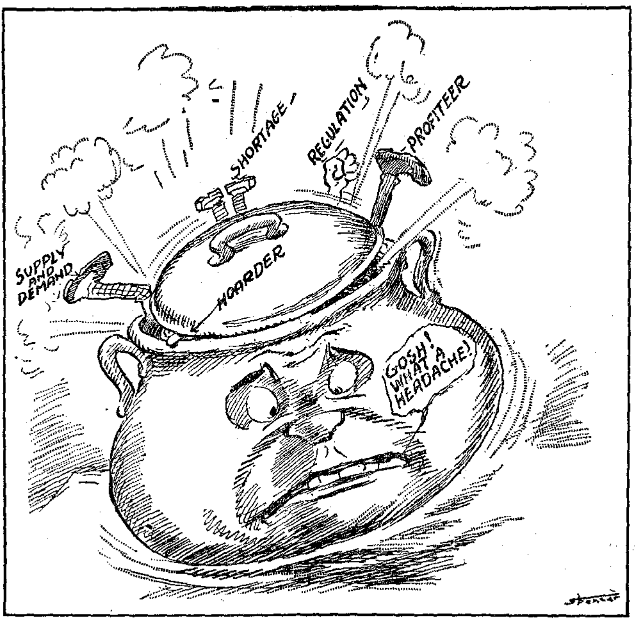
But if Poland continues in her purpose, and "if the new war is to go on until the Ukraine is liberated, then we have a war to the death," warns the New York *Evening Post*. "That is a ghastly prospect which the civilized world can not tolerate. Allied pressure should be brought to bear at Warsaw to check an adventure threatening dire consequences and undertaken without due cause. Full autonomy for the Ukraine is assured under any Russian régime. Separation of the Ukraine no Russian régime will tolerate." From the New York *Call* (Socialist) comes the cry that "French imperialism is undoubtedly back of the Polish offensives against Russia," and that "with this social and economic background the Polish chauvinists are hazarding a war with the most powerful military organization in the world, an organization that has defeated and routed the old Russian generals financed and munitioned by the Entente."

Other more sympathetic commentators, however, show cause why Poland should seek to establish an independent Ukraine, and exhibit firm faith in the singleness of purpose avowed by Pilsudski. The Ukraine would serve as a useful barrier on the south against possible future encroachment. Through it the Poles would find a friendly road to Odessa and the sea. Poland aspires to be a strong state, to see restored her former prestige among the nations of the world, and in her rôle as the Eastern outpost of the new European order she is firmly supported by French moral, if not material, sympathy, and by many in America who see in Poland the only effective force against the evil of Bolshevism. In spite, however of his overwhelming successes and his combination with Petlura, Pilsudski has serious obstacles ahead of him. As the New York *Times* points out, he must always encounter the odds of five to one against him. Russia, so far as man-power is concerned, is in a continued state of renascence. "Certainly the Polish troops, paying off old scores and filled with the fire of a newly won liberty and a successful national revival, are more than a match for "Red" armies in anything like equal numbers," says this paper. "But it takes a great deal of moral superiority to make up for odds of five to one; and the Poles are under the disadvantage that, the greater their initial successes, the more rapidly their moral superiority will disappear." The situation is complicated by the action of the San Remo conference, which, according to a statement made by Lloyd George to the House of Commons, practically reaffirmed the previous decision to open trade relations with Russia, if possible. In this event Poland would find herself alone in struggling against the "Red" cohorts of Bolshevism. She deserves assistance, thinks the Canton *Daily News*, which says "it should be inspiring to the friends of democracy in Europe and to well-wishers of Poland in the United States to learn that American aviators are operating with the Polish Army in the Ukraine for the purpose of driving the Russian Soviets out of that country." Great Britain and the other Allies have admitted that they are unable to deal with the Bolshevik menace, "and it may remain for Poland, through her great love for human freedom, not only to hold back the Bolshevik hordes of Russia, but to inflict a defeat that will teach the Lenine and Trotzky 'Reds' a good lesson." "The fact is that Poland has agreed to help Petlura, the Ukrainian Nationalist leader, to resist an attempt being made by 'Commissioner' Rakowsky to incorporate the Ukraine in Soviet Russia, and the current news justifies some confidence that this desirable object will presently be accomplished, and that the Ukraine will succeed in securing the independence to which it aspires," comments the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. All the states bordering on Russia are showing a disposition to stand together for their mutual protection against Bolshevik aggression, and "all this means that the barrier against the invasion of Eastern Europe by Bolshevism is being extended and reenforced, and it can hardly be necessary to stress the encouraging significance of this momentous fact." The New York *Tribune* also agrees that Poland must be regarded as the eastern outpost of Western democracy, and sets forth that a strong Poland is a natural and necessary consequence of the war—

> "Her reconstitution is necessary to guarantee the fruits of victory in Eastern Europe. She is a check on Germany to the west and on 'Red' Russia to the east.
>
> "Poland is the biggest Allied asset in the task of reconstituting Eastern Europe. She has power and courage. She is nationalistic and anti-Bolshevik. Some of the leaders in the Peace Conference sought to tie her hands. But she is an indispensable prop to the Treaty. Against any nationalistic ambitions imputed to her should be set the fact that her nationalism is the surest barrier against the Bolshevik plague. If in the end her influence dominates in the Ukraine, that influence will be immensely more helpful than any domination coming out of the Moscow pest-house."

THE SKY-ROCKETING OF SUGAR

AMERICA'S SWEET-TOOTH is to cost her $700,000,000 this year, as against $433,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919, we are told by the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette.* "This enormous increase in sugar values is due especially to the extremely high prices of sugar in the countries from which it is imported," according to a statement of the National City Bank of New York. "From the wholesale price of two cents a pound in those countries immediately before the war, the cost has jumped to more than ten cents," the statement continues. The retail price here, as almost every one knows, is in the neighborhood of twenty-five cents. Yet, in spite of an indicated shortage of sugar, we are informed by *Capper's Weekly*, of Topeka, Kan., that "a billion pounds of sugar recently have been exported from these shores to Great Britain, in addition to millions of pounds shipped abroad during recent weeks or months." The Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, however, assures us that "in Cuba the wharves are loaded down with sugar awaiting shipment." At any rate, whether or not there is a shortage of sugar, "the present situation does not sweeten the American disposition," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.* The shrewd editorial writer of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* admits that he is "saving a few lumps of sugar to trade in for Liberty bonds." Furthermore, this same writer declares that "if the era of thirty-cent sugar has been born legitimately, the consuming public should be shown a government birth-certificate."



THE TEMPEST IN THE SUGAR-BOWL.

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

The suggestion that there is a real shortage of sugar the Providence *Bulletin* characterizes as "pure bunk." "Prices have been boosted, but the appearance of shortage is maintained by keeping sugar supplies well concealed and releasing them only in driblets," asserts the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.* Increased cost of production has been set forth as one reason for the high cost of sugar, but "when a necessity of life, like sugar, is jumped to six times its prewar price, long after the war is over, and without any proportionate shortage in the world-supply, the familiar excuse of increased cost of production falls flat," declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch.* Due to the decline in production of beet-sugar in Europe, the world's output of sugar in the current year will be about 15 per cent. below that in the year preceding the war, the National City Bank statement remarks, but the amount brought into the United States will exceed by 1,250,000,000 pounds the imports of any other year in our history. In view of these facts, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* can only conclude that "sugar profiteers have a stranglehold on the American public." A brokerage firm's statement that "the (sugar) producer holds the whip-hand, and proposes to make the most of his opportunity," leads the Oshkosh *Northwestern* to reach the same conclusion. Continues the brokerage statement regarding sugar companies:

> "To-day it is a poorly handled company that is not earning $10 to $25 a share (par value $100), and there are some that will net $100 and over on their stock. Present dividend payments are no criterion, since shareholders are certain to receive large cash, if not stock, dividends."

The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* asserts that "sugar, at twenty-five cents a pound, and scarcely obtainable at that, is a prolific source of discontent." To reduce the price and provide an ample supply, *Capper's Weekly* would have an embargo upon the staple declared. The New York Commissioner of Public Markets advocates a month's boycott of candy, soda-water, and pastry, for it is well known that manufacturers of the first two dainties consume an extraordinary amount of sugar, and pay well for it. As if in reply to the Springfield *Republican's* query, "Why stop with overalls; why not resolve to eat no candy until the price of sugar goes down?" the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* informs us that several hundred employees of the city's telephone company have signed a mutual agreement to "abstain from sugar in all its forms until it drops to ten cents a pound."

One of the newspapers which does not believe there is a scarcity of sugar is the Utica *Press.* We read:

> "There are those who are in a position to know who say there is more sugar in storage now than ever before. There are thousands and tens of thousands of tons of it in Cuba simply awaiting shipment, probably owned by the refiners who are leaving it there pending higher prices. France and England have bought much more from Java than ever before, so they will need less from the United States. Reports agree that the Cuban and the British India crop of sugar is the largest ever known. Germany's sugar crop is two and one-third million tons, and it proposes to export half of it for the very worthy purpose of improving its credit."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* also believes a shortage of sugar does not exist, and that the decrease in beet-sugar production, both here and in Europe, "should not have sent the price of sugar rocketing." Continues this paper:

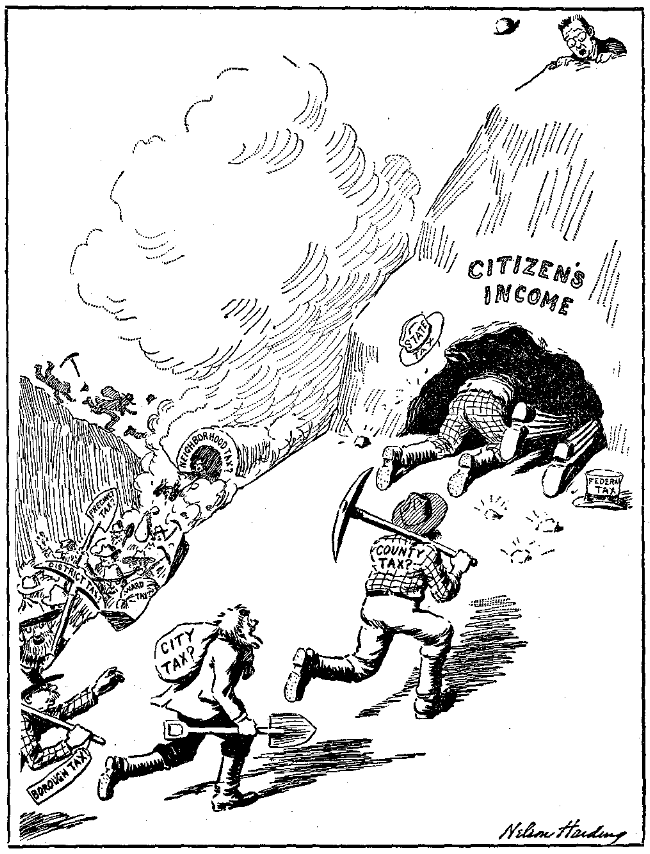
> "There is enough sugar available to fill requirements. Prices are soaring for the obvious reason that a few concerns control the raw and refined sugar supply on this side of the Atlantic and are using their power to fill the coffers of rich corporations. There is no evidence of competition either in raw markets or among refineries. The public must have sugar, and producers believe there is no limit to what consumers will pay."

In view of all these unpleasant facts, "What are the sweet-toothed citizens of America going to do?" asks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News.* This paper is for increased production of beet-sugar; it declares that neither its own State nor any other "beet-sugar" State has reached its maximum. Many papers say openly that no relief is to be expected from the Department of Justice, in spite of known profiteering such as "the sale, over and over again, of a single car-load of sugar before it is finally distributed by the wholesaler to the retailer," in the words of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* Comparing this sort of juggling with the conservative, straightforward business methods of years ago, the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* caustically remarks:

> "And what these facts of profiteering amount to is nothing less than stupendous—stupendous as an achievement of organized business, stupendous as a piece of organized and essentially unscrupulous injustice, stupendous as an aggregate and high-water mark of all the little graspings and gainings that business has for generations been striving to achieve. When American business was less highly organized, these achievements remained local in their effect. But now we see American business organized to the point of being virtually able to control supply."

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF BONUS TAXES

GRANTING THAT A BONUS in some form or other eventually will be paid to soldiers who served more than sixty days in the World War, the knotty problem of raising the necessary two billion dollars still remains. Eliminating all reference to the justice or injustice of the proposed soldier-bonus legislation; whether or not former soldiers will squander the few hundred dollars that are to be given to them in yearly installments; whether or not the payment to eligible ex-service men will be a "tremendous strain on the credit of the country," as one paper puts it, the raising of the money "is the hardest nut any Congress committee has had to crack in many a day—not excepting the war-period," declares the Syracuse *Herald*, adding that the best way for Congress to meet the bonus demand would be by "heroically lopping its equivalent from the monumental post-war national budget during a period of, say, two or three years." "Old John Barleycorn is sadly missed in this quest for revenue," sighs the Washington *Post*. The bonus bill has undergone so many revisions at the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee that many papers believe it is "virtually certain that no bonus bill, with revenue legislation attached, will be passed through both Houses before the recess in June for the national conventions." Democrats and Some Republican "insurgents" favor a retroactive tax on war-profits for the years 1917 to 1920, inclusive, while Republicans think a one per cent. tax on gross sales would be fairer to all concerned. These opposite views have resulted in a temporary deadlock. "New taxes always hit some other fellow," observes one newspaper, and others throughout the country generally agree that whether war-profits or the people are taxed, the public eventually will pay the bill. "To tax and to please is still as impossible as to love and be wise," thinks the New York *Evening Post*.



THE GREAT GOLD DISCOVERY OF THIS CENTURY.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Washington correspondents say there is little or no opposition to the proposed bonus legislation. Representative Good, of Iowa, believes that a cash-bonus plan would bring "the wrath of 106,000,000 people down upon the head of Congress," but his opinion is discounted by the Pittsburg *Post*, for instance, because he voted against American rights on the sea, and against arming merchant vessels during the war. In an effort to "strafe" Mr. Good, twenty-five facetious—and possibly displeased—ex-soldiers of Des Moines have drafted a "bill" to abolish the $7,500 salary of Congressmen and substitute therefor the $30 per month of a "buck," minus insurance, allotment, subscriptions to bonds, etc. Clothing would be furnished by the Government: "Fat Congressmen shall be given small uniforms and small Congressmen large uniforms, and they must exchange with each other in order to get the right fit." These soldiers would have Congressmen furnished rations at 52 cents per day; and K. P. and other duties would fall to their unhappy lot. A return home to learn the views of their constituents would be made in box cars, since we do not have "hommes 40, chevaux 8," in this country. Lastly, reveille would be sounded at 5:30, and mess kits would be cleaned ready for inspection at 7 A.M.

At present the methods of raising the taxes called for by the bonus bill are a tax of one per cent. on retail sales; a tax of one-half of one per cent. on real-estate transfers; a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on stock and grain exchange transfers; an increase of one per cent. on the surtaxes between $5,000 and $10,000, two per cent. from $10,000 to $25,000, and three per cent. over the last amount. The tax on tobacco and some brands of cigarets, under the present plan, would be increased 33 and 66 per cent., respectively. A new tax on automobiles, luxuries in general, and theater admissions is also planned. Representative Griffin, of New York, instead of paying an outright bonus, would return to ex-soldiers all war-risk insurance premiums and allotments which were deducted from their service pay, but the New York *American* deems this insufficient; these sums, averaging $160, should be refunded to the returned soldier in addition to the bonus, thinks this paper. Other means of rendering aid are in contemplation. The Secretary of the Interior estimates that his department can place 155,000 former soldiers on homesteads and reclamation projects, and this information would seem to be timely, inasmuch as the Seattle *Times* tells us that a bill has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament giving homestead rights to all American soldiers of the World War. "This offer," says *The Times*, "will attract to Canada numbers of the finest young men in the United States, but Canada's gain would be our distinct loss." Representative Tincher, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing for a tax on beneficiaries of cost-plus contracts.

Granting that the aforementioned methods of taxation, or others, will raise the two billion dollars for bonuses, the problem of spending it properly still remains—also the proper amount to allot to each returned soldier. According to present plans, the soldier will receive a cash bonus of $1.25 per day for each day of service; aid in buying farmland, to be reclaimed by the Government; aid in buying city homes; aid in obtaining an education; or a twenty-year paid-up insurance policy. To encourage the choice of one of the last four plans, it is proposed to allow $1.75 per day as the basis for computing aid of one sort or another, instead of $1.25. Officers above the grade of first lieutenant are to be barred from these benefits, also soldiers who were assigned to ship-building or other war-work in which they got special pay. Likewise, there is to be no bonus for men who, while in the service, had their civilian pay continued by their employers. A requirement is that returned soldiers desiring payment in some form must apply for it within six months of the time the plan goes into effect, which probably will be on April 1, 1921.

That all is not serene in Washington, where the two Houses are trying to find ways and means, is indicated by the New York *Post*, which tells us "the Republican leaders of the House are now facing open revolt in the matter of the soldiers' bonus. It is not on the main question, but on that of finding the money; the point of attack is the method of raising the necessary funds."

In the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, as in other papers, we find the intimation that, no matter how the tax is levied, the public in the end will pay it. A bond issue is out of the question, declares this paper, but—

"It is estimated that $3,000,000,000 was made by men having war-contracts or profiting by the business growing out of the war. Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, has suggested that the Government take one-half of this amount, if it can be found, and turn it over to the men who wore a uniform. But as a matter of fact the rich man adds the tax to the cost of doing business and passes it on to the ultimate consumer, adding enough to it to pay him for his trouble in acting as a tax-collector for the Government."

We are permitted a glimpse behind the scenes at Washington by Congressman Ayres, of Kansas, who in a letter to the Wichita *Eagle* gives as his opinion the reason for the opposition which has developed against taxing war-profits. We are told:

"This method will be defeated, as the Steering Committee of five absolutely dominates all legislation of the House. The Cannon régime of old was as mild as a May zephyr is to a March wind when compared to the power of this Steering Committee of five millionaires who dictate just what legislation shall or shall not be passed; and they have served notice that the General Sales method will be adopted as the means to raise this revenue, or there will be no soldiers' relief legislation.

"I know of but two nations that ever tried this method of raising revenue—Mexico and the United States."

Supporters of the sales-tax method are not lacking, however. The Buffalo *Evening News*, for instance, is sure this method is the "most equitable, the most easily collected, the most distributive of the burden, and practically self-collecting." In close accord is the Chicago *Tribune*, which says of the several plans for raising funds:

"The further issue of bonds or short-time certificates as a means of raising this money is regarded as calculated to disturb our whole financial system to such an extent that it is apparently losing support on both sides of both houses.

"Any increase of the income tax, especially of those features relating to taxes on excess profits, is regarded as equally disastrous to the financial and commercial prosperity of the country.

"In the present emergency Congress must turn to some new source of revenue for the soldiers' bonus, and the tax on sales appears to afford the safest and most practicable method of producing this income. It lays the burden upon all classes."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Hiram Johnson is not sawing but chopping Wood.—*Baltimore American.*

The Interchurch movement also is an enterchurch movement.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"Experience is a dear teacher." The rest are underpaid.—*Detroit Journal.*

Nobody ever proposes a bonus—or a rebate—for the taxpayer.—*New York World.*

Patch, brothers, patch with cheer, patch in the presence of the profiteer. —*New York Sun.*

The push for the Vice-Presidency almost equals that for the theater seats behind the posts.—*Boston Herald.*

Now that the Turk has been gently tapped on the wrist we sincerely trust he will behave.—*Columbia Record.*

Repealing the excess-profits tax is needed, but repealing excess profits is even more necessary.—*Financial America.*

About all the modern girl knows about a needle is that you can use it only once on a victrola.—*Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.*

Potatoes in this country must have heard that potatoes in Poland are being used as money.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Despite the fact that Germany has lost her African possessions, her ivory output keeps up amazingly well.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The only noticeable response to the general clamor for increased production appears to be in the field of candidates.—*Washington Post.*

Folk who are always worrying about what the country is coming to would do well to remember that that depends quite a bit upon when it is coming to.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The average small boy believes all teachers should be paid so much salary they could retire—immediately.—*New York World.*

When a woman declares there is no use talking, what she means is that there is no use in anybody else talking.—*Columbia Record.*

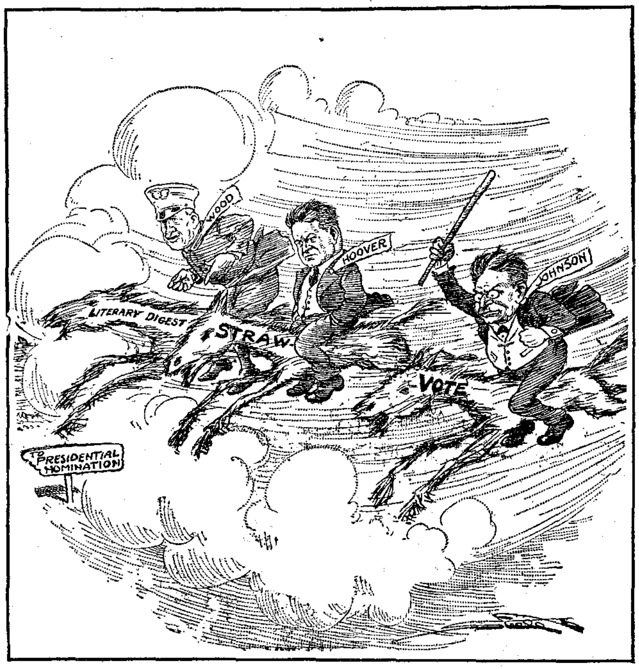
The profiteer's idea of heaven is probably something very much like the United States at present.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It will be recalled that after ten years of deadlock around ancient Troy, the issue was settled by means of a dark horse.—*New York Evening Post.*

Perhaps those French profiteers who are fleecing American visitors to the war-zone are merely trying to make their guests feel at home.—*Louisville Times.*

Our original understanding was that Blasco Ibáñez was to write a new American novel, but now we read that it is to be about New York.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Supreme Council would have the United States accept a mandate for Armenia. Can it be possible that there is absolutely nothing in that unhappy country worth taking?—*Baltimore Sun.*



STRAWS STILL "SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

—Steele in the Denver *Post.*

There is a kick in every pair of $15 shoes.—*Newark Star-Eagle.*

Those who live in modern flats have little room to complain.—*Columbia Record.*

It wasn't bad luck when the baker's dozen was thirteen.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Some of us would like to fix profiteers rather than prices.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

If campaign money talks, it is careful not to tell where it came from.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The housing problem would be well solved if Mr. Palmer could jail all the profiteers.—*Columbia Record.*

We are informed that the high cost of living is going to fall. It always has—on the consumer.—*Manila Bulletin.*

There will likely be fewer underpaid teachers next year. The ones that do not get higher pay will quit.—*Canton News.*

When a man calls his wife a duck, she may remind him that a duck is served with dressing.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

McAdoo would make a distinction between earned and unearned incomes. There is. A social distinction.—*Baltimore Sun.*

It is suggested that President Wilson would be greatly benefited by a complete rest for several years. So why wouldn't it be a good idea to make him our next Vice-President?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Secretary Cummings asserts that the Wilson Administration has turned out a big success. Which is, after all, a neat way of paying tribute to Mr. Lansing.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The League of Nations may prevent other wars, but it seems to be serving to keep this one going on indefinitely.—*Columbia Record.*

Don't let the price lead you to believe that the motor-car and dog in the clothing advertisement go with the suit.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Failing to get Mars to answer, those scientists who are looking for something hard to achieve might try to get central.—*Columbia Record.*

The jail fugitive who returned to escape the high cost of living probably felt sure he would not have to share his quarters with profiteers.—*Newark News.*

A trade journal declares that Russia produces twenty-five per cent. of the world's oats. This estimate is very low if wild oats are included.—*Omaha News.*

The situation would be better understood if people could realize that a $9 pair of shoes sells to-day for eighteen fifty-cent dollars.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Literary Digest is running a series of portraits of Presidential aspirants, but only one a week is published, and here's Election day less than seven months off!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A MODERN INSTANCE OF FAITH IN PRAYER.

Thousands of Sinn-Fein supporters reciting the Rosary in the demonstration before Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, for the release of hunger-striking Sinn-Fein prisoners. On the day of their release there was a complete stoppage of work in the city.

THE IRISH "MUDDLE"

OUT OF THE CONFUSION of the Irish question come cries of menacing complaint from different political sections of the press of Great Britain varied by appeals that the British Government make a supreme effort to end the Irish "muddle." It is not now a question of getting through this or that kind of bill for Irish Home Rule, we are told, but the absolute need of securing an adjustment of law and order in the country whose disorder is "making Ireland a byword among the nations." This very explosion of criticism was set off by the Government's release of certain Sinn-Fein prisoners as the result of their hunger strike in Mountjoy Prison. Such action was taken by the Government, some note caustically, two days after it had officially exprest itself as being determined not to yield to the hunger-strikers, no matter what the cost. Coincident with the liberation of the hunger-strikers a general strike in Ireland was called off and, as the London *Daily Chronicle* cynically says, "a considerable part of the population of Dublin and South Ireland went into hysterics of joy at the saving of the 'heroes' and 'martyrs.'" This London daily adds:

> "A more civilized public opinion could hardly bring itself to regard complicity in sordid murders as the qualification of a hero, or an attempt at suicide as that of a martyr. But if the last two years have shown anything about South Ireland, they have revealed the extraordinarily low level of civilization by which its moral judgments tend to be influenced. Yesterday there occurred in Dublin itself another murder of the usual type. A detective was shot in the open street by a man whom nobody stopt nor dared publicly identify. When the Irish Government have obtained (as they probably will), reliable confidential information as to his identity, and have put him in prison, he will, of course, like the rest, be fully qualified as a 'hero.'"

In yielding to the Irish prisoners who attempted to "achieve a spurious martyrdom by slow suicide," remarks the London *Morning Post*, the Government "again exposed their fatal weakness." The whole argument for the release of the hunger-strikers, according to this journal, "rests upon the false assumption that Ireland is not in a state of rebellion." That is the very assumption upon which the Government are acting, according to *The Morning Post*, which proceeds:

> "There can be but one solution of the problem, which is to declare and to enforce martial law. The Irish are driving the irresolute Government toward that expedient, and the longer its adoption is postponed the more innocent men will be assassinated and the more difficult will prove the reconquest of Ireland. And by their latest action the Government themselves have provided an easy method of escape for prisoners. They have only to refuse their food for a day or two to 'receive ameliorative treatment.'"

An important Unionist Irish daily, *The Northern Whig and Belfast Post*, says that a Government "which does or allows such things is not fit to govern." As to the release of the prisoners, "so far from bringing even a temporary peace to Ireland, it has brought a sword," and this journal explains:

> "The vendetta against the police has been resumed with fresh energy since it has become apparent that no convictions can be obtained, and the Government are either unwilling or unable to detain the guilty persons. Since the decision to release the Mountjoy prisoners was taken three policemen have been murdered. Cattle-driving and agrarian offenses are becoming more numerous and daring than ever. And now the other wing of the Sinn-Fein movement—the so-called Labor wing—is taking the field to add to the confusion and anarchy. Stimulated and encouraged by the collapse of governmental resistance to the hunger-strikers, and buoyed up by the apparent results of their own sympathetic strike, the executive of the organization—a violent Bolshevik organization—which calls itself the Irish Trade Union party, is making a bid to install a dictatorship of its own and to take over the control of exportation of products from Ireland. It has ordered committees to be formed to decide what products may or may not be sent out of Ireland, and what may only be sold inside Ireland. Using the cost of living as a lever, it is simply setting out to take over the government of Ireland

from the constituted authorities and to substitute for them a series of Sinn-Fein Soviets."

The attempt is being made to take over not only Nationalist Ireland into Sinn-Fein hands, we are told, but to extend control over northern Ireland also, and it is pointed out that—

> "Northern Ireland is, of course, the key to the whole position, for if the attempt fails here it will break down at once everywhere. The only result of this audacious attempt can be to involve the Irish cities in a famine, and to upset fatally the whole transport system of the country. It is a matter on which the Government can not afford to indulge in any temporizing, and in which it must act with an energy which it has not shown up to the present. The proper answer to give to people who indulge in this kind of unlawful conspiracy is to pack the conspirators into jail. Let them hunger-strike there for a time if they will."

Even those who temper their criticism of the Government insist upon the supreme need of "a complete restatement of administrative policy," and a Dublin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

> "If Ireland is the seat of anarchy, the anarchy does not all proceed from one party. It can not be too strongly emphasized that administrative reform is the first need of a sane Irish policy, for the administrator creates the national temper on which the legislator has to build. . . . . .
>
> "There is no use talking about law while nobody knows what the law is, or crying for firm government while nobody knows who is the responsible governor. There is only one possible justification for Cæsarism, and that is efficiency.
>
> "Meanwhile, in default of a Cæsar, self-government is coming, but on unconstitutional lines. A Nationalist solicitor told me recently that the King's writ would soon cease to have any meaning or value whatever. Gradually but surely, the Sinn-Fein courts are extending their dominion in the west, and where Sinn Fein with the aid of the Volunteers has not driven out the British rule altogether, the old warfare continues. Counter-shooting follows shooting, but there are no convictions. . . . . . .

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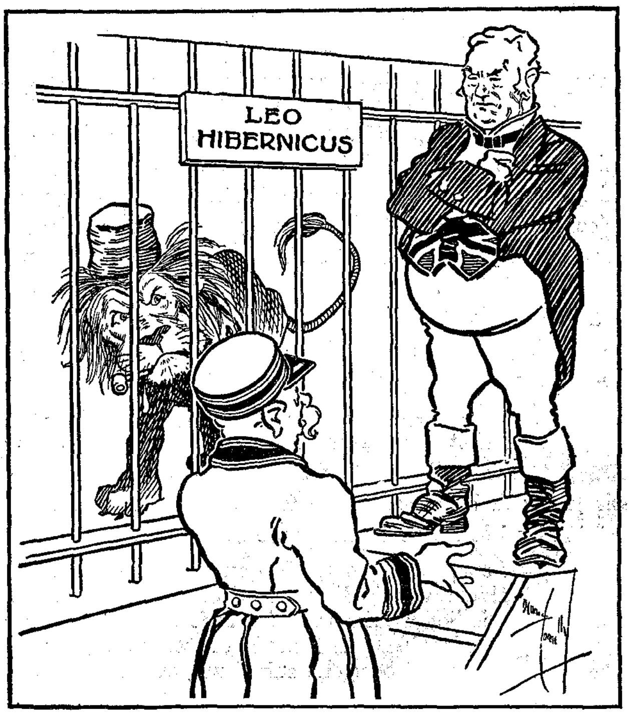
A RELEASED SINN-FEIN HUNGER-STRIKER HELPED TO THE HOSPITAL ON HIS RELEASE FROM MOUNTJOY PRISON.

> "Peace in Ireland can come through two sources: an entirely new and publicly proclaimed administrative policy which will restore confidence and remove the paralyzing doubts of to-day, and a drastic amendment of the Home-Rule Bill which will give it what a Nationalist described to me as a Dominion twist. Financial autonomy is what Ireland wants, and if the Council of the new bill were to be promised big financial powers the realists of Ireland might begin to consider that the bill was worthy of their notice. The economic problem is at the root of the matter in every household, and it is on economic lines that the 'Dominion twist' can be most easily and most successfully given."



THE ETERNAL PROBLEM.

JOHN BULL (Proprietor of Bull's Celebrated Menagerie)—"What's the matter with the Irish Lion this morning? He's been going on like this for six hundred years, but I never saw him worse. He's had his breakfast, of course?"

KEEPER—"Oh, yes, sir; splendid feed, sir, and a good drink of water."

JOHN BULL—"You can't account for it, then?"

KEEPER—"Well, sir, I've been thinking it over, and it just struck me that maybe he wants to get out."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

A searching backward glance at the British Government's policy is given by the London *Daily News*, which says:

> "After the Irish Rebellion in 1916 it was common ground with men of all parties that Dublin Castle's last hour had come. However Ireland was to be governed, government by Castle methods must end. That was four years ago. To-day the Castle is more powerful, more autocratic, and more secretive than at any previous moment in its history. The Viceroy is a figurehead; the Chief Secretary, since Sir Henry Duke's retirement, a cipher. Ireland is ruled by Orange under-secretaries. They have soldiers to do their will instead of police. It is war in Ireland, and war it will be till Castle rule goes."

The Irish Statesman (Dublin), a weekly organ published in the interest of the Irish Dominion League, calls for "a change in the system of government," so that it "rest on the consent of the citizens," and adds:

> "That is what Ireland demands, and not until England agrees will there be peace, order, or good government in our unhappy island. Betrayal to-day, to-morrow force to make good the betrayal—that is our position in Ireland; and because of it tragedy might have come upon those countrymen of ours who, because they loved their country passionately, lay till they were at the point of death in Mountjoy Prison.
>
> "If, as we fervently trust, the Government intends a change of policy, a Dominion status can be offered with reasonable hope of its being accepted. But let us tell it that had the tragedy that hung over us through the week been consummated, we fear that in our day the hatred set between our people and the English people could be little softened or appeased by any words that moderate men, loving Ireland and anxious for friendship with England, could ever say to their outraged countrymen. Let England when the occasion comes again remember this."

MEXICO'S PAPER MONEY

Absurd misstatements about Mexico's recent issue of paper currency of small denominations have been published in the foreign press, according to *The Mexican Review* (Mexico City), which seems to ignore its northern neighbor when it says that Mexico "enjoys the proud distinction of having the only paper currency in the world which is redeemed in gold coin at sight on demand of the bearer." For a country which has been so frequently alleged to be in dire financial straits, we are advised, this "well-known fact affords some little food for thought." *The Mexican Review*, by its own avowal, was established in 1916 "for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity to learn a little of the truth regarding a country which is probably less known and more egregiously misunderstood and misrepresented than any other portion of the civilized world." Foreign critics have asserted that Mexico's paper money "has nothing back of it except the printing-press that made it," "that there is no gold or silver guaranty back of the money," and that "merchants are loath to accept it, and on refusing to accept it the Government is threatening to close their places of business." The facts about Mexico's currency as stated by *The Mexican Review* are as follows:

> "The silver currency—pesos, fifty-cent, twenty-cent, and ten-cent pieces—almost wholly disappeared because of the increased value of silver bullion making them intrinsically worth more than their face denomination. The needs of commerce, especially of small traders, required some substitute, and, in response to the popular demand and for no other reason whatever, the Government began minting bronze coins of the denomination of ten and twenty cents face value. Through the Monetary Commission it also issued fifty-cent and one-dollar paper currency. These bills were to be obtained on application at the office of the Commission in exchange for gold. At first it was directed that they would be redeemed in gold when presented in sums of $20 and upward, but this was subsequently changed to $2—the smallest sized gold coin. The gold received in exchange for the paper was retained in entirety by the Monetary Commission for the sole purpose of redeeming the paper for which it had been exchanged—the law expressly stating that only this use must be made of it."

At first the public were slow to accept the new paper money, because their experience with the issues of various revolutionary leaders had made them distrustful of anything except coin, but, this organ says, as soon as they found that it could be exchanged for gold "to the bearer upon demand," as specified upon its face, they no longer wanted the gold, and were content to use the paper. People who had first presented paper for exchange into gold no sooner received the coin than they wished to reexchange it for paper. To accept gold was to deprive them of the ability to give and take small change. After the period of timidity passed the demand for paper money became so large that early in March it exceeded the supply and "complaints were heard that the Government was not keeping its promise to exchange paper in return for gold!"

The Mexican Review recites the history of earlier Constitutionalist money from April, 1913, when Carranza issued his first monetary decree for $5,000,000 in paper. Until the occupation of Mexico City Constitutional paper was limited and fairly sound, but, this organ charges, the subsequent issuance of paper in greater value was due to "a combined assault by money-changers and so-called bankers," and it goes on to tell the story of its decline and fall to zero as follows:

> "So more and more paper was ground out, its exchange value was forced lower and lower, until at length an *impasse* was reached and gold and silver came into circulation again of its own accord, the paper disappearing almost overnight—something unheard of in the history of such matters. Thus Mexico presented to the world the unique spectacle of a currency of low value disappearing of its own accord and one of high value taking its place, and this, too, when it had been widely and gloatingly asserted that the country was bankrupt!"

SOVIET GRIP ON RUSSIAN COOPERATIVES

Dealing with Russia through her Cooperative Societies or through the Soviet Government was practically one and the same thing, some Allied observers asserted when the Allied Powers issued their January note stating that the Russian blockade would be lifted to permit trade with the Russian cooperative organizations. Now we have a Soviet showing of the relations between the cooperatives and the Government that proves it is impossible to deal with the societies and not with the Soviet Government. Such is the plain statement of a writer in *Soviet Russia* (New York), official organ of the Russian Soviet Government in this country, who tells us that by the time the proletariat seized power in Russia the cooperatives there had become the principal economic factor of distribution and agricultural production.

Incidentally we are advised that since the first Russian revolution, the growth of all the branches of the cooperative movement in Russia has been continuous and in really astounding proportions. It has become the "largest cooperative movement in the world," and the figures for January 1, 1918, were as follows:

Cooperative Societies	*Number*
Agricultural Associations	8,500
Consumers' Societies	40,000
Creamery Associations	3,500
Credit Societies	26,500
Village Handicraft *Artels*	1,500
	80,000

The societies had to be coordinated with the Government, which was inaugurating the Socialist program, this informant writes, and the cooperative leaders were faced with the problem of adapting their system to the new rôle of aiding in the establishment of Socialist methods of production and distribution. As far back as December, 1918, we are told, Lenine formally called upon the cooperatives in Russia to join in this work when he said:

> "The Soviets have arrived at the period of reconstruction when the efforts of all the laboring classes are required and the experience and knowledge of the cooperative organizations especially may prove a valuable support for their task. It has for a long time been the aim of the Soviet Government to call on all the cooperative forces to join in the work of restoration of the economic life of the country, which aim it is attempting to carry out now."

But Lenine's call was not heeded, relates the writer in *Soviet Russia*, for the leaders of the Russian cooperatives, who were bound by personal and social sympathies to the opposition political parties and had been high officials in many counter-revolutionary governments of Russia, were slow to respond to the exhortation of the leader of the Russian laboring masses. In consequence there came compulsory instead of voluntary coordination, and this through legislation designed to bring the cooperative system in line with the economic development of the socialized state. As to whether these changes in the cooperative structure of Russia were in conformity with cooperative principles and the economic laws of the proletarian administration of public ownership of the means of distribution, the writer acknowledges that:

> "There has been manifest of late a clear tendency on the part of some of the Russian cooperative leaders to take the measures of the Soviet Government toward them at their superficial face value. These measures, in fact, did interfere with the existing structure of the cooperative organizations, and therefore 'the cooperators are anti-Bolshevik to the very extent to which the Bolshevik are anticooperators.' This statement is a mere platitude, based on absolute ignorance of the situation. That most of the cooperative leaders are anti-Bolshevik is true, but is it true that the Bolsheviki are anticooperative? It should be borne in mind that opposing the present leaders of Russian cooperatives does not mean opposing the cooperative

principle. If the aim of the leading cooperators in Russia has become 'safeguarding the self-activity and independence of cooperation,' as A. V. Merkulov, of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, said at the Cooperative Conference at Moscow, held in September, 1919, under any circumstances that may arise, this simply means that the leaders of the Russian cooperatives want to retain their economic machine merely because it is theirs and not because it is the system that will most benefit the Russian masses. If the Soviet statesmen had adopted this point of view, they would have shown poor statecraft and failed in their duty toward their countrymen. . . . Russian cooperative leaders might have written a glorious page in the world's history of cooperation by working out the correct principles of the cooperative attitude toward a Socialist state in general and by devising in particular the methods of their adaptation to the complete control of consumers' goods, and the production, distribution, and collection of agricultural products. They have spurned this opportunity and the honor of this achievement belongs to the Soviet statesmen. The foreign representatives of the Russian cooperatives, now resident abroad, have this opportunity still open to them, and the future alone will determine how they will act in transferring to the state authorities a monopolistic function of foreign trade—a function entirely outside of the scope of the cooperative societies composed of the actual consumers of commodities or services supplied through their former organizations."

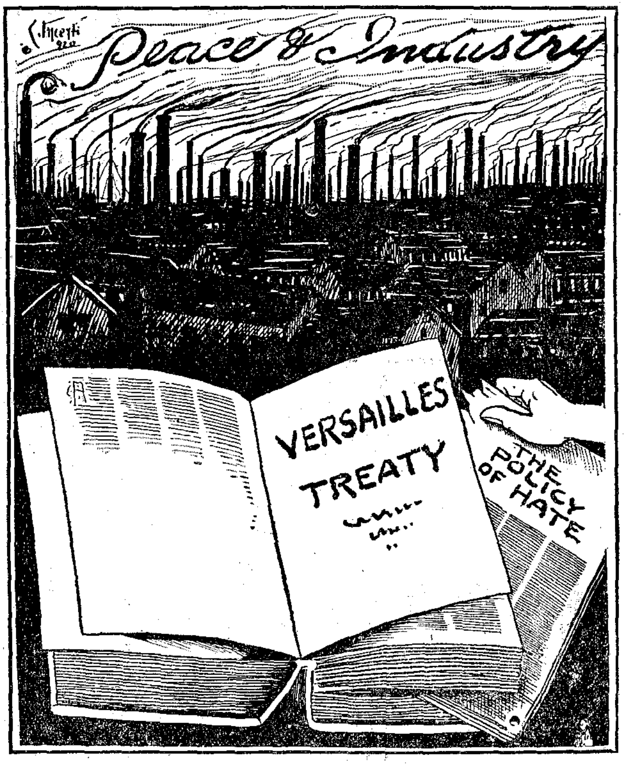
ITALY'S WAR-DISILLUSION

ITALY'S DISILLUSION about the war is more bitter perhaps than that experienced in other countries because there was always a strong section of antiwar Italians, we learn from a Rome correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, and this explains the hostility of the Italian press toward the French occupation of German cities. The antiwar Italians, we are told, and the interventionists, or those who favored Italy's entrance into the war, made common cause in their opposition to the act of the French Government in the Ruhr Valley question. The interventionists took their stand on the ground that France and the Allies are to blame because Italy has not been permitted to garner the fruits of victory. If this permission had been granted her, the interventionists say, they would now have a majority and "a government with the mentality of victory and the cult of the alliance." The non-interventionists, this French observer says, object to France's action on general principles. They did not believe in the German peril before the war, he says, they did not credit German excesses during the war, and, after the war, they do not even believe in Germany's responsibility for having brought it on. How, therefore, are they to believe in present French fears? As a matter of fact, all Italy is war-weary and war-disillusioned. She is suffering from the economic exhaustion of war and has a real dread of anything approaching military complications. In this frame of mind, Italy naturally feared and hated France's move, lest it should involve consequences whose effects she might not escape. The explanation of Italy's attitude is not to be found in any consideration of foreign policy, but in her war-psychology, and this Rome correspondent writes:

"The conditions under which Italy entered the war are known. The will to do so was by no means unanimous. The interventionists had to struggle persistently and vigorously against a host of stubborn oppositionists. As has been said, Italy first had to conquer herself. Meanwhile, even when this victory over the national self had been accomplished, it was necessary to make sure of it incessantly. The neutrals in Italy held their ground and watched for occasions to ply their offensives. The consequence was that back of the lines there was a world heavy and unquiet with conflicting feelings. Society and the family were divided. Events at the front, whether fortunate or unfortunate, had profound effect on the Italian soul. Hope and disappointment ruled alternately until the day of victory, revealing the glory of young and reborn Italy, came to crown the work of the interventionists. Then the war-party was triumphant and could assume to direct the new destinies of the country."

But shortly after the armistice came the days of disillusion in Italy as in all the Allied countries. There opened an era of new difficulties, of miscalculations, and of privation. As this era lamentably developed the neutralists seized the occasion to start the cry: "We told you so—but you wouldn't listen to us."

"Then as the slow and mysterious laborings of the Peace Conference did not procure for Italy the gains she wished for, and as questions in which she was most interested were not solved in accordance with her expectations, the non-interventionists exclaimed: 'Where are the fruits of your victory? You yourselves announce that they have been refused to you. You were for entering the war and for joining up with the belligerents of the Entente. You contracted alliances and signed pacts. Now what are you getting for us out of all this?' It is true that instead of replying to these attacks by showing the moral and material gains resultant from Italy's cooperation in the war, and instead of emphasizing the significance and influence of Italian intervention on the side of the free nations, as also by neglecting to appreciate Italy's territorial conquests and new boundaries that protected them, the interventionists, steeped in rancor over the Adriatic problem, were able to see nothing but the obstacles raised by the Peace Conference against the realization of their nationalistic claims."



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE TREATY.

"If the hand of fairness will tear out the odious sections of the Treaty, we shall see the peace of industry reigning in Europe."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

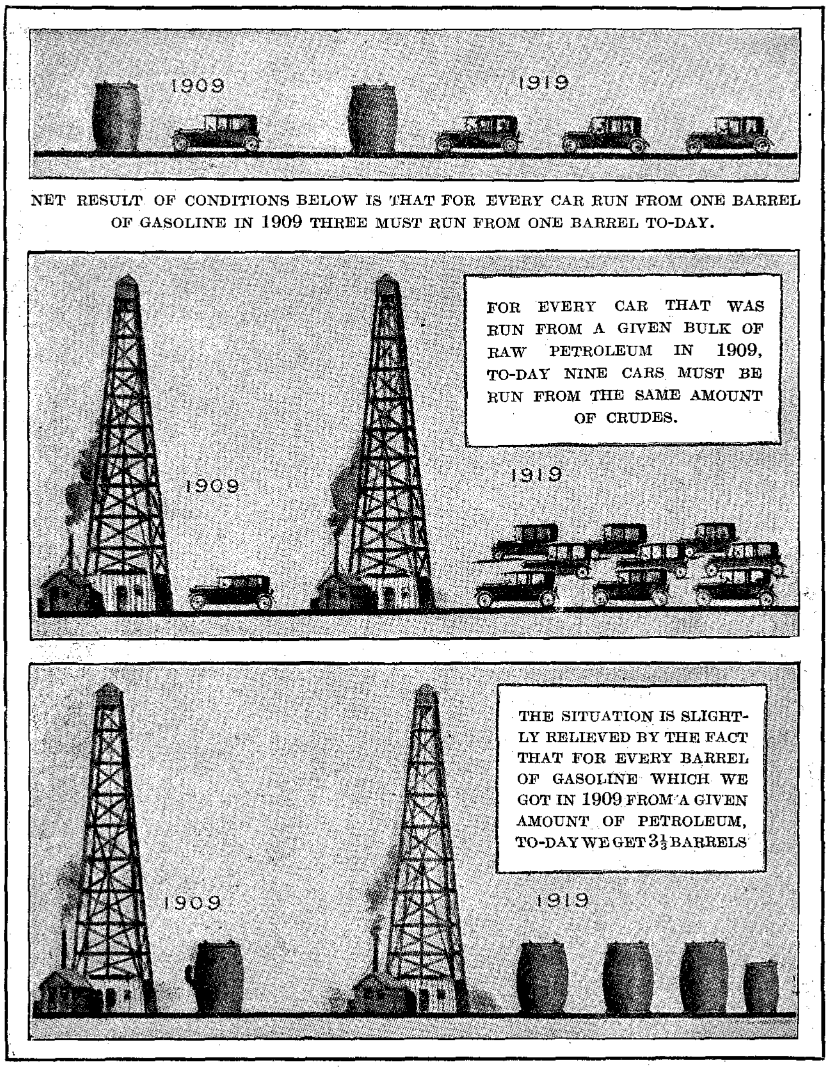
If we put ourselves in their place, this Rome observer goes on to say, we recognize their right to denounce the objections of the Conference to their claims. But was it politic to fail to mark the true weight of the benefits of victory, he asks, and continues:

"Have the Italian people had defeat dinned into their ears too much? In any event, at the elections the nation voted, when it did vote—for the abstentions were equally effective as votes—for those who did not take full advantage of victory. Now the interventionists are beaten and reduced to silence. They treated their opponents harshly and in their turn are suffering severe reprisal. Here is the plain fact. The Italian elections have given Italy a Parliament that does not want to speak of war or of the Peace Treaty, which attributes to one and the other all the embarrassment and disorder of the present hour. The Socialist party has always been non-interventionist. The majority of the Popular party has been the same. Both are for the total revision of the Treaty of Versailles and accept neither this Treaty nor the peace it sanctions."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY GASOLINE IS AND WILL BE HIGH

THERE ARE MORE MOTOR-CARS than there is gasoline to run them. Motorists compete for the supply, and the price naturally goes up. Producers try to eke out the supply with inferior hydrocarbons, and the quality goes down. Hence, things are as they are, and very unsatisfactory the motorist finds them. Shall we notify Uncle Henry and the other manufacturers to stop making cars? Won't some one discover more oil-wells? Can we get more gasoline out of the present petroleum product? Why not run some of our cars with Diesel engines, which use the heavier fuel-oils? What is the outlook for tar and alcohol as practical motor-fuels? An analysis of the situation, with answers to these and other questions, is given by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York), who makes his conclusions clearer by graphic illustrations. They are not as optimistic as motorists could wish, and yet they are not entirely compact of gloom. We read:



NET RESULT OF CONDITIONS BELOW IS THAT FOR EVERY CAR RUN FROM ONE BARREL OF GASOLINE IN 1909 THREE MUST RUN FROM ONE BARREL TO-DAY.

FOR EVERY CAR THAT WAS RUN FROM A GIVEN BULK OF RAW PETROLEUM IN 1909, TO-DAY NINE CARS MUST BE RUN FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF CRUDES.

THE SITUATION IS SLIGHTLY RELIEVED BY THE FACT THAT FOR EVERY BARREL OF GASOLINE WHICH WE GOT IN 1909 FROM A GIVEN AMOUNT OF PETROLEUM, TO-DAY WE GET 3⅓ BARRELS

"Gasoline, as we all know, is a product of petroleum. A good many of us, however, have probably not realized that gasoline is not the sole concern of the petroleum industry, or even its chief concern. Crude petroleum, in fact, is a thick, oily liquid, of no definite composition at all. It is not even a single chemical compound, but a highly complex mixture of many compounds. . . . Almost all of these constituents evaporate with more or less ease at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

"These various substances, however, all possess different evaporating points, so that if the crude petroleum is left open and free to behave according to its nature—its various 'fractions,' as they are called, will pass off into thin air, one after another. The process of 'refining' of which we hear so much consists merely in controlled and accelerated fractional distillation, so that one after another of the constituents pass off, the lightest first, followed by the others in order, to be collected at the other side of the apparatus. The first item to go over is the natural gas which is always present in some proportion; this is followed by the various liquid members of the alliance; and at length there is left only the solid residue of paraffin wax or asphalt, as the case may be.

"All the fractions are used for something. The gasoline with which we run our motor-cars and airplanes is merely one of the fractions with whose uses we are most familiar because they touch us most immediately. But of an importance little, if any, less is the fuel-oil fraction, which will not volatilize readily enough to be used in the automotive engine, but which is burned in immense quantities under boilers of oil-fired locomotives and ships and stationary engines, and in internal combustion engines of the Diesel type. And even when we get down to the solid residues, there is a use for them.

"So when we talk of increasing the supply of gasoline without going entirely outside the petroleum industry in search of new sources, there are but three possibilities which we may have in mind. The direct and obvious thing is to seek new supplies of petroleum; to get more gasoline by getting more petroleum to make it from."

At present, the writer tells us, the United States produces about two-thirds of the world's petroleum. Of the other third, by far the larger part is credited to Russia and Mexico. The prospect of new fields of importance being opened up gets always less. And the prospect of making old fields yield more is practically zero. At this moment there is but one substantially new oil-field in the world!—that of Oklahoma and northern Texas. This will go on supplying oil for a long time; but it can not be expected to hold out big increases. To quote and summarize further:

"When we talk of expanding the petroleum production, then we speak without the book. We can not count much on finding new fields, and we can not count at all on making old fields yield more. So we must turn in the third direction, and try whether we can not make the same amount of petroleum give us more gasoline. But here we encounter the economic obstacle. Right now we are using all the petroleum—we are wasting no fraction. If we make more gasoline, we must necessarily make less of some other fraction. What shall this sacrificed product be?

"In practise it must be the kerosene or the fuel-oil. And in practise we find it inexpedient to sacrifice either of these products. There is a large and peremptory demand for both of them; we will not make gasoline any cheaper by forcing its users to compete with this demand, even tho we made gasoline a bit more plentiful in this way. And we certainly will not make gasoline any better by selling more and more of the less volatile fractions under the name gasoline—that is really what is the matter with the gasoline of to-day. The best we have been able to do has not been good enough to prevent automobiles from increasing three times as fast as gasoline production. Shortage? Of course, there is a shortage. High prices? Poor quality? Of course—why not? How could it be helped?

"For the future there are two possibilities. One is the real expansion of the petroleum supply through the Rocky Mountain shales. The shales constitute a reserve of petroleum far greater than that of the oil-wells, and some day we shall know how to get at it.

"Another hope is in the Diesel engine. This is an internal-combustion outfit that uses the heavy fuel-oils. When we try to convert heavy oils into gasoline for the use of the present automotive engine, we must fail commercially. But with a Diesel engine in his car the autoist would speedily place the shoe upon the other foot.

"Then there are always coal-tar and alcohol as possible motor-fuels. Here again there is cold comfort for the immediate future. If a way were found to-morrow to burn crude oil or tar or alcohol or crop roughage or garbage in the automobile engine Mr. Average Car-Owner would get no immediate benefit—for his car is designed to burn gasoline. He would have to wait for his benefit until somebody donated the price of a new car, or until enough of the new cars burning the new fuel had replaced the old cars burning the old fuel to put a crimp in the price of the old fuel."

STORAGE TO AVERT A COAL CRISIS

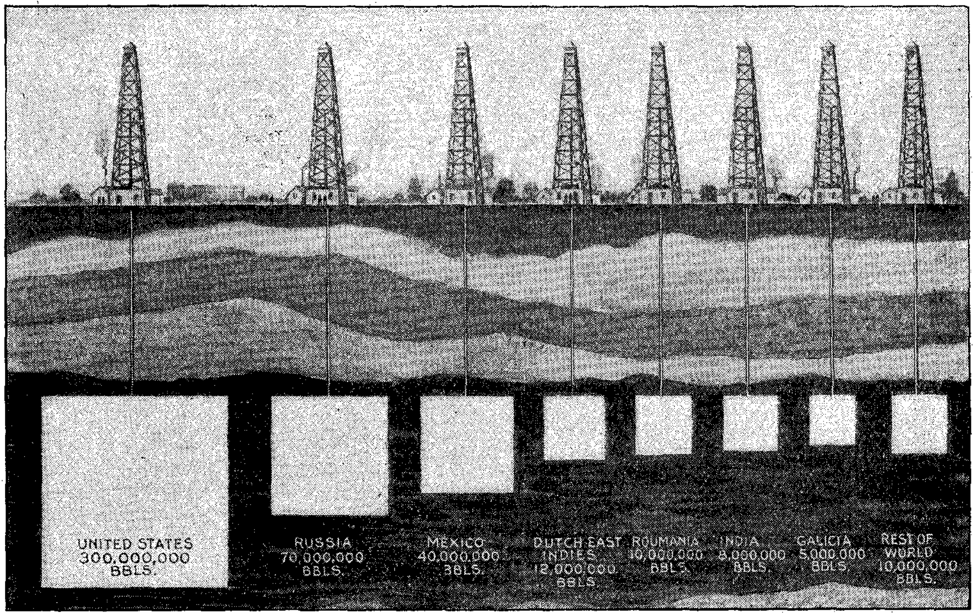
THE ACTION TAKEN BY STEEL COMPANIES toward storing coal, and in this way contributing to the stabilizing of the coal industry, as suggested by the majority members of the President's coal commission, is highly encouraging, according to a leading editorial in *The Iron Age* (New York). One company, on account of its large supply, has been able during the past six months to operate much more regularly than others; and this company intends to follow the policy of storage to a larger extent, while other producers are preparing to have on hand much greater tonnages than in past years. The banks also are offering a helping hand and it seems likely, we are told, that all practical difficulties will be overcome. The writer goes on:

"If this policy of storing coal during the summer is generally followed, the miners will be able to work with greater regularity. No one can doubt the justice of their complaint that they are compelled to be idle too large a part of the year, and the morale of the working force will be better if the work is distributed throughout the year, even if the total income of the workers is not much increased. In order, however, to insure the success of the movement, it will be necessary, as was suggested in these columns last week, to influence public officials and the public in general to do their part in buying and storing coal during the summer. Cooperation must be had all along the line to bring about the desired result. The coal and coke situation is more encouraging than it has been for a long time. The Alabama miners have already assented to the proposed wage agreement, and there seems to be little danger that miners in other parts of the country will raise any serious objection to it. It is true, however, that there are a few local troubles with miners in Illinois and elsewhere, and the latest news from Kansas indicates that the dissatisfaction of miners in that State will test the ability of the new Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to function satisfactorily. As to coke, the only important question pending is in regard to the price, and while an advance has already taken place and further advance is predicted in some quarters, it is hoped that a conservative policy will prevail, so as not to increase unduly the cost of making pig iron or to invite further government interference. Some of the coke operators feel that they have been restricted more than the manufacturers of iron and steel products, and that now it is their time to make liberal profits; but they will injure themselves in the long run by advancing prices to unjustified levels."

ARE WE DYING YOUNGER?

OUR NATIVE WHITE CITIZENS do not live as long as they did twenty years ago. On the other hand, our foreign-born whites are longer-lived. The causes of this difference are yet obscure, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). He says:

"The expectation of life, or, better, the average duration of life at various ages and in different racial groups, has been a common theme of statistical inquiry. Improved and more exact methods of calculation, together with the accumulation of additional data, are, however, continually stimulating fresh studies in this field. A recent article by Forsyth on the trend of longevity in the United States, altho it deals only with the census records from 1890 to 1910, contains some important figures. In 1890 the expectation of life for a male native white of native parentage at ten years of age was 56.1; by 1910 this had fallen to 54.1. At the age of forty the expectation in 1890 was 32.8; in 1910, 29.9. In fact, in each age-group and in both sexes the average expectation showed a notable loss for the two decades from 1890 to 1910. A large loss in expectation was also shown by the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. On the other hand, the foreign-born whites, especially the males, gained materially in the average duration of life during the same period. Forsyth emphasizes especially two points: first, the remarkable longevity enjoyed by native Americans of native parentage, which he considers probably unequaled anywhere else on earth; and, secondly, the gradual loss of this superiority at a rate of about one year each decade. He seems inclined to attribute this 'momentous retrogression' to certain unspecified 'factors in the American mode of living'; but it seems evident that the conditions are very complex. The 'native whites of native parentage' are being added to all the time from various racial stocks not perhaps as resistant as the original native stock. From decade to decade, therefore, the native whites of native parentage represent an ethnically different group. Whether the loss in expectation is due to some mingling of less resistant strains or whether the shortening in average duration of life is due to purely environmental factors can perhaps hardly be determined. The question is one that must be considered in connection with the fact that in recent years in this country the general mortality has increased disproportionately in the ages above forty. At all events, the bearing of the census of 1920 on the trend of longevity will be awaited with interest."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM IN 1916.

DECEIVING THE PLANTS

A PLANT may be led to think it is spring or fall by artificially lengthening or shortening its day, and it will obediently bear flowers, fruit, and seed just as if the change of seasons were real, according to experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Some plants have been made to complete two cycles in one season, and important results on crop-yields are expected. Too long a day as well as too short a day will prevent many kinds of plants from reaching their stage of flowering and fruiting. Furthermore, the intensity of the light has very much less significance upon growth than has usually been supposed. The flowering and fruiting period can be made to take place at any time of the year by darkening the greenhouse if the day is too long or by artificial light if it is too short. This new theory of controlling flowering and fruiting of plants undoubtedly will be used by florists and other greenhouse operators. To quote a press bulletin sent out by the Department:

"For example, violets bloom only during the comparatively short days of spring; but if violet plants are covered with light-proof boxes at night and not uncovered until the sun is about half an hour high each morning during the summertime, violets can be forced to bloom again in the summer. Spring flowers and spring crops happen to be spring flowers and spring crops because the days at the season of their flowering and fruiting have the proper number of hours of daylight. Correspondingly, the early summer flowers and crops must have a longer period of daylight. This has been proved as to a large number of plants, and the scientists believe that the principle will hold throughout the higher forms of plant life, and that it is probably applicable to animal life as well.

"The plant can not attain sexual reproduction, it has been shown, except when it is exposed to a favorable length of day. The requirements, however, differ widely with species and varieties. But a length of day that is unfavorable to reproduction may be favorable to growth. Under that condition, the plant continues its vegetative development profusely and indefinitely without bearing fruit. A length of day may be found that is favorable both to sexual reproduction and vegetative growth. That tends to bring about the 'ever-bearing' type of fruiting.

"By employing dark chambers to shorten the period of light and artificial lights to extend it, scientists of the Department have shortened or lengthened the life cycle of plants, have made some of them complete two cycles in a single season, have brought others into flower and fruit months in advance of their regular time, and, with still others, have greatly delayed and even completely prevented fruiting.

"Long series of tests have been made with soy beans, tobacco, wild aster, climbing hempweed, beans, ragweed, radish, carrot, lettuce, hibiscus, cabbage, violets, goldenrod, spinach, cosmos, iris, beggartick, buckwheat, and various other plants.

"A test made with Biloxi soy beans will show how the principle works. For the test plants the day was shortened by several hours. That is, they were exposed to the light only from ten o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. They were first placed in the dark house on May 20. Control plants, otherwise treated exactly like the test plants, were left exposed to the light from dawn till dark. The first blossoms appeared on the dark-house plants on June 16. No blossoms appeared until September 4 on the plants that were left in the light all day. But the dark-house plants average only six or seven inches high, while the plants that were left in the light all day grew to an average height of fifty-seven or fifty-eight inches.

"These plants required a short day and a long night for flowering and seed-bearing. In tests with other plants, just the opposite was found to be true. The plants that were left in the light all day did not grow luxuriantly, but produced flowers and seed, while those that were kept in the dark a part of the day made abundant growth, but produced no seed, or else were greatly retarded in producing seed."

Temperature, we are told, appeared to exert no influence in these tests. The results were the same when it was higher in the dark house than on the outside. Plants kept in the dark for a part of the day underwent, in midsummer, the changes that in nature come in the fall and have always been attributed to lower temperatures. This was true even when the dark houses registered a higher temperature than that of the outside summer atmosphere. The writer continues:

"The results obtained by artificially extending the period of light are just as interesting as those obtained by artificially shortening it. The artificial illumination, in a test with iris, was so arranged as to give eighteen hours of continuous light in a greenhouse during the winter. Control plants were kept in a similar greenhouse with no artificial light. The test was begun on October 20, 1919. In the greenhouse where daylight was supplemented with electric light the plants made rapid growth, soon attained normal size, and produced blossoms on December 24. The plants in the greenhouse where no artificial light was used, tho it was kept at the same temperature, remained practically dormant and showed no tendency to blossom as late as February 12, 1920.

"The influence of this discovery on crop yields is likely to be of no little importance. The length of day is proved to be the most potent factor in determining the relative proportions between the vegetative and fruiting parts of many crop plants. Indeed, fruiting may be completely supprest by a day either too long or too short. The advance in agricultural practise which may come through this new discovery will have to be brought about largely by plant-breeders and other crop specialists. For instance, it will prove of material significance in the future planning of cropping systems for different regions, especially where consideration of new crops from different latitudes is necessary.

"This new principle undoubtedly explains the erratic behavior which has been observed with many crops when they are shifted to different latitudes, and may also clear up the conflicting results of variety tests and field tests conducted with the same crops but in different regions. The experiments have shown, for instance, that ragweed requires for flowering a stimulus that is afforded by the shortening of the days and lengthening of the nights. It does not come into flower until the period of daylight falls below fifteen hours. In the latitude of Washington that comes about July 1. But if ragweed seed should be taken to northern Maine and planted, the plants would not experience a length of day below fifteen hours until about August 1. Therefore, they could not come into flower until after August 1, and, tho the vegetative growth might be very rank, they could not mature seed before killing frosts intervened. The long days, therefore, make it impossible for ragweed to perpetuate itself in that latitude. On the other hand, plants that get their flowering stimulus from a long day could not perpetuate themselves through seed formation at the equator, where the day never exceeds twelve hours.

"This principle affords the clue to the fact that many plants grow most luxuriantly near the northern limit of their range. The long northern day allows them to attain their maximum growth before the shorter day intervenes to check vegetative growth and start the reproductive process.

"It may be found eventually, say the men who worked out the principle, that the animal organism, also, is capable of responding to the stimulus of certain day lengths. They believe that the migration of birds may be an illustration. Direct response to such a stimulus, they say, is more in line with modern teachings of biology than theories which assume that birds migrate as a matter of instinct."

MOVIES NOT GUILTY OF EYE-STRAIN—If your eyes bother you at the movies, do not blame the pictures, but consult your doctor about your eyes. This is the advice given by the United States Public Health Service, according to a writer in *The American Journal of Public Health* (Chicago), who says:

"The fact that millions of people go to motion-picture shows throughout the United States daily without experiencing any discomfort to their eyes, or that such eye trouble that is found is not traceable to 'overindulgence' in the movies, would seem to indicate that motion-pictures are not injurious to the vision. In this connection it may be pointed out that employees of motion-picture playhouses who spend a large part of the day looking at the pictures, do not seem to be troubled with their eyes any more than the average individual. It is safe to say a person may witness a picture-play lasting about an hour and a half each day without straining the eyes or experiencing any discomfort, provided the eyes are good and there are no hidden defects to the vision."

THE UNDESIRABILITY OF GUSHERS

THE "GUSHER" is the kind of oil-well that reporters like to describe, but it is not the sort that real oil-operators like to deal with. A writer in *The Mining and Oil Bulletin* (Los Angeles,) calls it a "calamity." Now calamities and catastrophes are awesome and spectacular, but they are not pleasant to live with, or even to meet casually. The combination of a gushing oil-well with a neighboring orange-growing district, as it may occur in California, is described as particularly disheartening. We are told that owners of orange-groves in Southern California are becoming unwilling to lease near-by property for oil-wells, except at prohibitive prices, because of the object-lesson given by a gushing well, whose performances are described as quoted below. Unless some way is found to control the gusher, there will be a setback for the petroleum industry in this particular region. As the story runs:

"A most remarkable California oil-well is the Yarnell No. 4, at Richfield, owned by the Petroleum Midway Oil Company. This gusher came in with a roar and a bang, caught fire, and did a lot of damage before it was under control.

"For a time it was feared that the well would not produce oil enough to pay for the damage it had wrought on orange-groves and ranches in the vicinity. However, when under control the well commenced to flow and has settled down to a regular daily production of eight hundred barrels. This production is accompanied by about two million feet of gas.

"Gushers are spectacular, thrilling, and awe-inspiring, 'tis true; but by real oil-operators they are known to be costly, wasteful, and dangerous. They are usually a calamity—a liability instead of an asset. The fire hazard alone is tremendous.

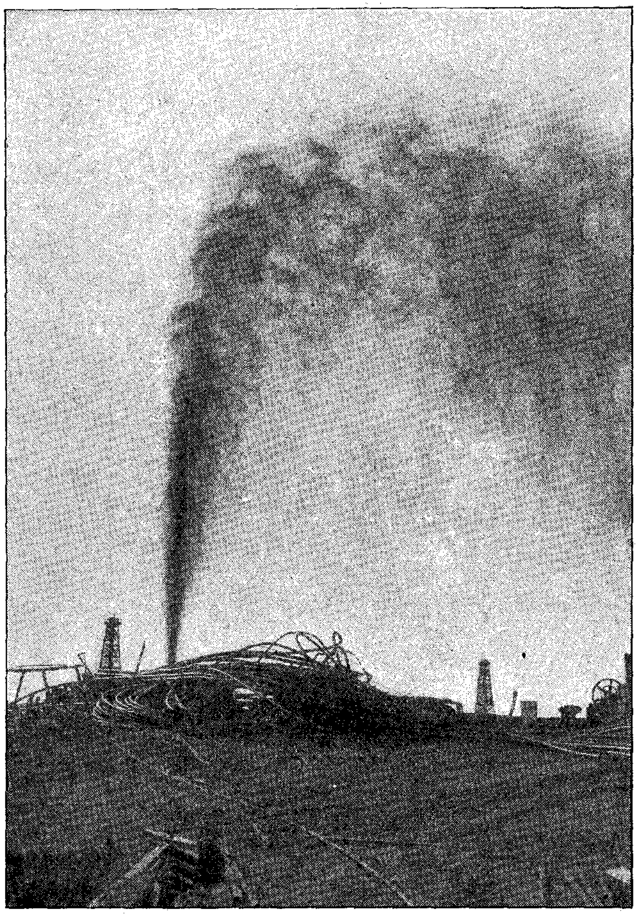
"At 2,900 feet Yarnell No. 4 had stood cemented for a couple of weeks. At the time the casing was set and the well cemented it showed only a little oil. During the time the well stood idle the oil and gas seemed to accumulate. After the bailer had been run a few times to test out the water the crew were startled by a sudden and terrific roar. A great rush of oil and gas shot up through the top of the derrick and hundreds of feet into the air.

"Hardly had the well started flowing when it caught fire. A solid pillar of fire two hundred feet high lighted the entire country for miles around and furnished one of the most brilliant spectacles ever witnessed in the California oil-fields.

"Soon after the fire started the derrick was reduced to ashes, and the three thousand feet of drill-pipe and tubing standing in the rig fell, a shapeless and twisted mass of steel. The derrick, drill-pipe, tools, and equipment have to be figured as a total loss. Aside from the damage done to orange orchards near the burning well the loss will run close to $75,000. The damage done to the orange-groves, heavily laden with golden fruit, will run into thousands of dollars. A few of the orchards are ruined, and much of the land near the well is reported to be worthless on account of being so deeply oil-soaked.

"The disaster at Yarnell No. 4 in the Richfield district puts a new phase on the oil industry to-day in the matter of leasing properties. Oil companies will hesitate to lease lands in the future that are planted to citrus fruits and have producing groves on them.

"On the other hand, the farmer and landowner will hesitate to lease valuable citrus groves for oil-development, even tho the chances of getting some good oil-wells seem exceedingly good. In many localities the oil-operators will not feel like assuming the risk and the landowner will not take any risk unless his interests are fully protected. The figure for this protection will be prohibitive to the operators seeking to develop new or wildcat territory."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CALIFORNIA'S GUSHER OF FIRE.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS—A canvass of the automobile situation in the United States has just been completed by the National Safety Council, and is reported in a recent press bulletin (Chicago). A study of the relation between the number of automobile accidents and the number of motor-vehicles in use holds some startling revelations for those interested in public safety or automobile traffic:

"Briefly, it is apparent that the automobile—as much because of the carelessness of pedestrians as of drivers—is now the deadliest machine in America, and, unless quick and decisive action is taken, is destined to become even more deadly because of its rapidly increasing popularity. *The Wall Street Journal* estimates that there are now 7,600,000 automobiles and motor-trucks in the United States. An automobile or truck to every third family; one to every fourteen persons. And the manufacturers predict that two million automobiles and trucks will be produced and sold during 1920. We say the automobile has become the most deadly machine in America because the mortality report of the Census Bureau and statistics being received daily by the National Safety Council indicate that during recent years automobile accidents have resulted in approximately one-half the number of deaths caused by industrial accidents of all sorts. In Chicago 420 persons were killed in automobile accidents during 1919; in Cleveland, 136; in St. Louis, 97; in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, 191 children under fifteen years of age were killed by automobiles, and in Greater New York, 677 persons were killed by automobiles in one year. In Rochester, N. Y., as many deaths were caused by automobile accidents as by street-cars, railroads, and industrial accidents combined. Even more alarming than these statistics is the fact that in almost every case a comparison, year by year, of the number of automobile deaths and the number of automobiles in use indicates that the deaths are increasing in almost exact mathematical ratio with the increase in number of automobiles. This year 9,000,000 automobiles and trucks will be in use. How many thousand persons will be killed?"

BY a regrettable slip, the article in our issue of March 27, entitled "War and Autocracy," quoted from *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), was credited to another magazine.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 96

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE PASSING OF TRAGEDY QUEENS

TRAGEDY QUEENS are so rare in these days that we ought to be aware of our possessions while we have them. New York has the proud distinction of having given to the English-speaking stage the one who is now probably the oldest member of the profession in active service. Genevieve Ward was eighty-three on March 27, and recently played *Volumnia* in "Coriolanus" at the "Old Vic," a theater in London that has made itself of national importance. There was a Shakespeare Birthday Festival held there during April, and Miss Ward, as the stage fiction of old days rules her name, took part in five performances, three of them within the compass of twenty-eight hours. It is true that America has known little of Miss Ward for years, and the present generation can hardly have ever heard her name. But she has acted in London frequently and at the age of eighty created a new part in "The Aristocrat" at the St. James's Theater. America has not seen her act since 1887, when she visited this country in the course of a world tour that covered four years. She was the daughter of Col. Samuel Ward, of New York, and was trained for the operatic stage, which she adorned for seven years, singing in Europe and New York under the name of Madame Ginevra Guerrabella. Her singing career was cut short by an attack of diphtheria, but she was able to turn to the dramatic stage. British papers give long space to her accomplishments as well as her opinions of present-day dramatic art, omitting, however, to mention that tho she has been long associated with the English stage she is not of English birth. In *The Westminster Gazette* (London) she expresses the vigor of her eighty-three years in this fashion:

GENEVIEVE WARD,

A New-Yorker who has long forsaken this country for England, but who holds the stage at eighty-three, a tragedienne unrivaled in parts. This portrait, representing her as *Jane Shore*, was taken in the eighties of the last century.

"No doubt a few people will go to the 'Old Vic' to see me break down, in the same spirit that they would watch the performance of a trapeze man, expecting every moment to see him fall. They will be disappointed."

The interviewer derives from Miss Ward that "the fatigue of playing a tragedy part at eighty-three is only in general terms what would apply to a tragedienne of any age":

"Five performances in a week are too many, she says, 'because you can not be at your best.' Ristori, who was coached by Genevieve Ward in the English of 'Macbeth' and 'Marie Stuart,' never played more than three times a week until she came to London and conformed with the London conventions. Ristori held that three performances limited the capacity of a tragic actress to be 'at her best,' and Genevieve Ward agrees with her.

"Talking with Miss Ward, as a matter of fact, no interviewer would presume to adopt the tone of commiserating tenderness with which one so often addresses a lady of 'advanced age.' Vitality in her is almost visible. She is clear, incisive, and very well able to take care of herself. And she bubbles over with humor and cheerfulness and the healthy view of life. 'Eighty-three?' she says. 'Nonsense, I'm fifteen.'

"'Seventeen, surely,' suggested the interviewer, perhaps rudely. 'When you were seventy-one, did you not observe that seventy-one is only seventeen backward?'

"'Yes, and eighty-one was only eighteen backward, and eighty-three is only—no, that would bring me into the thirties. Never mind. I feel fifteen. I enjoy life. I still awake in the morning cheerful. My mother used to say to me, "You always wake up with a smile on your mouth." I still go to bed cheerful. I am not acting at the "Old Vic" because I am bored. There is plenty to do. I made hundreds, thousands, of garments during the war, and if the war is over, the work is not.'"

In the London *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. W. A. Darlington refers to her "speaking winged words on the decadence of our times." In these she particularly deplored the dearth of tragic actresses:

"The present-day actresses have not the physique for tragedy. The work in the old days was so much more strenuous for actresses than it is to-day, and in the past the women did not jump from tragedy to comedy and farce and back again as they do now. They stuck to their *métier*, and their art was all the better for it."

Mr. Darlington, however, does not accept Miss Ward's view of the stage to-day, and goes on to impute something like a failure in proper diagnosis:

"There is certainly nobody who has a better right to speak on this subject than Miss Ward, who can look back upon her own long and triumphant career, first in grand opera and then in tragic parts, and with all confidence challenge the stage of this generation to produce anybody likely to rival her record. It is also true that we are not to-day rich in tragic actresses. But it is at least doubtful whether the reasons assigned by Miss Ward for the change are the real reasons. It is not even certain that the modern girl is lacking in physique; at any rate, from her rank has been recruited that modern marvel of endurance, the cinema heroine. And it is at least an arguable view that the reason why the modern stage has few tragediennes is not lack of capacity so much as lack of demand.

"Public taste in drama is subject to changes of fashion, and the fashion in drama has altered greatly, mainly because of the change in its public. Time was when the theaters appealed only to a certain limited class—the aristocracy—and all plays were written on that understanding. Playwrights were courtiers, and dealt only with themes and characters such as might be acceptable to the Court. Tragedy then was all the rage; poor poets, their manuscripts sticking out of their pockets as inevitably as their elbows stuck out of their ragged sleeves, jostled one another in the endeavor to find some rich Mæcenas who would stand sponsor to their sad stories of the deaths of kings. Behind them they had the Greek tradition that the only fit theme for tragedy is the struggle of a human being of great

> position, cast in the heroic mold, and yet neither too good nor too bad to win our sympathy, against an adverse fate which, in the end, proves itself too strong for even the mightiest mortal to contend with. Tragedy did not concern itself with little lives nor with mean streets. Its hero might only excite our pity as a beggar if he had once been a king. Such was the tradition as the Court dramatists accepted it, and it was preserved intact until long after their time. But with the rise of a wider interest in the stage a change began to set in; the theater became more and more a popular institution, and realized that it must deal with the themes that intrigued its public. Those themes gradually ceased to be the great problems of princes, and became the little problems of ordinary men. Since, according to the ancient formula, tragedy can not concern itself with such subjects, tragedy, according to the ancient formula, had ceased to be written. Realism has taken its place—a true attempt at the imitation of life as the plain man knows it. Since in life the tragic and comic elements are so knit together that they can not be separated, so in the modern play the two are closely interwoven. Unlike its predecessors, modern drama can not be divided off into two sharply contrasted heaps labeled respectively 'Comedy' and 'Tragedy.'
>
> "There is another reason why the democratization of the theater has driven tragedy out of favor. It has to some extent lowered the average intellectual standard of the man in the audience. A theater which caters for the taste of a wide public must not be too sophisticated for its audience; and an audience must attain to a very considerable degree of sophistication before it can rise above an artless desire for happy endings. Appreciation or enjoyment of tragedy is an art which requires intellectual training and practise. It is true that there are many simple souls who 'go to the play for a good cry'; but their good cry comes usually from the contemplation of sentimentalisms—beautiful death-bed scenes to slow music, and so on—rather than the stark passions of tragedy."

VACHEL LINDSAY IN LONDON

A RETURN VISIT IS PLANNED by the American poet, Mr. Vachel Lindsay, to London, now that the poets and lecturers who set out toward us from that port have winged their way home. Social seasons are such that London's may be taken as supplementary to ours when the heat drives us out of doors away from poetry and such. *The Publisher's Weekly* (New York) looks with a nervous thrill upon the prospect of Mr. Lindsay's visit. "The discussion over his work is bringing up interesting comment there already, and has brought again to the front the old discussion of the English attitude toward American production." The London *Mercury* (February) spread Lindsay's poem on Bryan over six and a half of its ample pages and gave its readers enough to sit up to for days thereafter. A poem so full of the American vernacular, and such purely American celebrities as Mark Hanna and Governor Altgeld naturally puzzled the English critics. Fancy them dealing with this:

Where is McKinley, Mark Hanna's McKinley,
His slave, his echo, his suit of clothes?
Gone to join the shadows, with the pomps of that time,
And the flame of that summer's prairie rose.

Where is Cleveland, whom the Democratic platform
Read from the party in a wonderful hour?
Gone to join the shadows with pitchfork Tillman
And sledge-hammer Altgeld, who wrecked his power.

Where is Hanna, bulldog Hanna,
Low-browed Hanna, who said, "Stand pat"?
Gone to his own place with Pierpont Morgan.
Gone somewhere . . . with lean rat Platt.

Where is Roosevelt, the young dude cowboy,
Who hated Bryan, then aped his way?
Gone to join the shadows with pious Cromwell
And tall King Saul, till the Judgment day.

Where is Altgeld, brave as the truth,
Whose name the few still say with tears?
Gone to join the ironies with Old John Brown,
Whose fame rings loud for a thousand years.

Where is that boy, that Heaven-born Bryan,
That Homer Bryan, who sang from the West?
Gone to join the shadows with Altgeld the Eagle,
Where the Kings and the slaves and the troubadours rest.

The Weekly thinks it must be "comforting to Mr. Lindsay to know that while this criticism is coming forth a volume of his poems has been published in England with an extremely laudatory introduction by Robert Nichols, the young English poet, who quotes a letter from John Masefield congratulating him on the fact that he is standing sponsor for Lindsay's poems in England and venturing the opinion that Lindsay is America's first poet." *The New Republic* trembles lest the adverse things said of Mr. Lindsay shall lead to "literary chauvinism," and begs us to remember that in the strict sense London has a right to chide us for provincialism:

> "This criticism of Lindsay mildly resents American provincialism, and America naturally seems provincial to London, since London is still the literary capital of the English-speaking world. It is in no sense creditable to English criticism that it should indulge the vice of narrowness, but, even so, literary London does indisputably dominate. It does so because it really counts. The literary balance is in its favor. It has the men, it has the books, it has the money too. Its literary life is more representative of the whole nation, and has a fuller and wider tradition, than ours. Quantitatively and qualitatively, there is no comparison between the good books annually published and sold by London and the good books annually published and sold by New York. New York is not in it—yet. And because London is still dominant, London is bound to set a literary standard that is rather special to England and to that extent unfavorable to the literary genius of the United States.
>
> "Literary chauvinism on the part of America is not the wise counter-policy. Chauvinism will not change the unalterable fact that Hardy, Kipling, Conrad, Wells, Shaw, Arnold Bennett, Galsworthy, May Sinclair, Masefield, Gilbert Chesterton, George Moore are a more portentous group than the group headed by Howells, Dreiser, Mrs. Wharton, Robert Herrick, Meredith Nicholson, Carl Sandburg, Edgar Lee Masters, Amy Lowell, Robert Frost, James Branch Cabell, Joseph Hergesheimer, and H. L. Mencken. The only good thing about chauvinism is the fact that it indicates a certain healthy energy and turbulence of will. America is becoming more and more tired of being graded from London, on the cool assumption that London preferences are the last word.
>
> "The American public is being slowly led to recognize and cultivate American esthetic preferences, far more deliberately than was the past generation of Americans. This means getting rid of a huge amount of American literary bric-à-brac and débris."

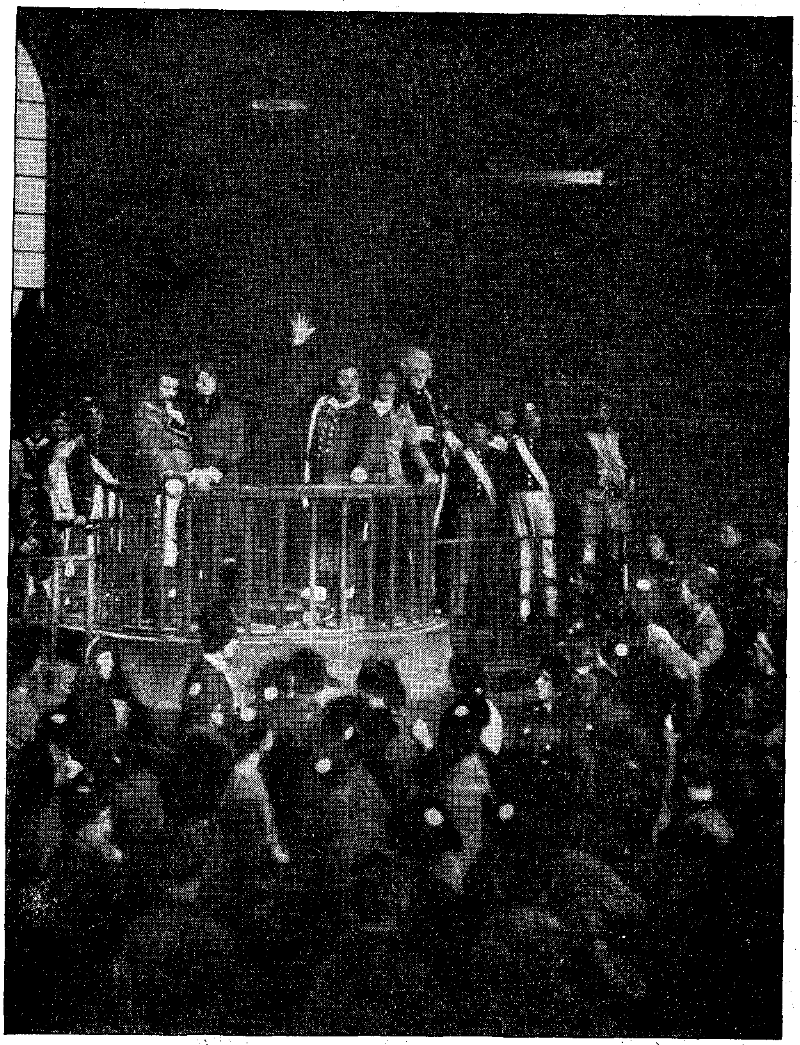
O. HENRY OUR LITERARY DE VALERA

JUST TAKE O. HENRY, is the not altogether whimsical advice of the Manchester *Guardian* to British readers, and you have "America while you wait." He will serve for Englishmen, so it thinks, to dispel the "nonsense of Wilde's old jape that we have everything really in common with the United States except language." Taking O. Henry as our exponent, this not illiberal friend of the United States can think of no better characterization for the present day of our pet short-story writer than to say that "America has never exported a more vigorous representative of the Sinn-Fein spirit." The point will not be lost upon Irishmen either:

> "Not unnaturally, most of the few American writers who survive the sea-passage to this country are the ones that have the deepest roots in our own traditions—we have seen it complained, from the other side of the Atlantic, that too many native authors of distinction are too good Europeans to be altogether good Americans. O. Henry redresses the balance with magnificent effect. He does not even pay Europe and her traditions the inverted compliment of despising them, as Mark Twain did in 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.' He scarcely seems to know that they exist—if 'Ourselves Alone' was the note for which America was waiting. O. Henry is the De Valera of its literary republic. It makes his stories extraordinarily interesting to the English reader. The America through which these 'grafters,' gentle and otherwise, these brokers, shop-girls, heroes, and bad men, bustle with such superb self-confidence is a country hardly less mysterious than Soviet Russia. It is brilliantly enough lighted, but all the light comes from one angle—the picture is all horizon and no background. It is peopled by characters who have the qualities of their lighting arrangement—they know everything about their foreground and hardly anything about themselves, a condition which results

in a curious mixture of supreme astuteness in affairs with an almost artless simplicity of sentiment. They may not represent the real America, but they represent an America that O. Henry knew, drew, and trusted. And, given the O. Henry manner to match their moods and doings, they make first-rate material for the story-teller."

The occasion of these observations, which carry more weight of truth than their humorous spirit might imply, is the publication in England of a collected edition of O. Henry's stories. *The Guardian* suggests "The American Lights" as a good general title for these ten volumes, and it thinks that "almost certainly it would have met with the approval of the writer of these stories." The idea is pleasingly ventilated:



A FRENCH PLAY IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S THEATER.

The climax of Romain Rolland's "Danton," acclaimed by the Berlin populace while the "monarchist" revolution was on. Danton "prevented the Prussians of his day from restoring the French monarchy."

"There is not much evidence that O. Henry had any great interest in the traditions of his craft—he seems to have lisped in stories, and the stories came without any prolonged examination of other masters and their methods. Yet the historian of 'Bagdad-on-the-Subway' (who certainly was a master of one sort of short story) did seem to have recognized, if not a debt, at least a resemblance to the famous tales by which *Scheherazade* saved her own life and enlivened those of all succeeding generations. The parallel is not without its aptness. There is in O. Henry the same careless love of a story for the story's own sake, a canvas that is just as broad and brilliantly crowded as *Scheherazade's*, and just as little concerned with half-tones of any kind. Certainly O. Henry was rather fond of weaving his tales round some large and accepted moral, and used to work himself into a most vigorous stride as the champion of the underpaid shopgirl. That, however, is a throw-back to tradition rather than a break with it. It is a modern invention to mislay your moral completely, or to leave it so subtly refined that the plain man fails to find it at all. The older recipe was, often enough, first catch your moral and then fit your tale round it—even the 'Arabian Nights' itself is one long sermon on the unadvisability of hasty judgments about marital faithfulness. O. Henry was the born story-teller, and he had the born story-teller's eye for adventure. He found it as easily and with just as simple outlines in his Bagdad-on-the-Subway as he did in his Anchuria or the Far West. His was one of the oldest of inspirations, with the newest of the New World as the setting for it. The contrast goes some way toward explaining his success. Old wine is none the worse for a decanting into new bottles."

BERLIN ACCLAIMING THE TRICOLOR

IN THE MIDST of the brief "monarchist" revolution in Berlin the people, together with Max Reinhardt, were staging another revolution in the big new circus theater. The mimic revolution was not in favor of kings, however, and was so far abstract that France instead of Germany furnished the *mise-en-scène*. The inciting cause was Rolland's play of "Danton," in which the immense audience bore an unrehearsed part. In this masterpiece of stage-craft, says Charles Victor, writing from Berlin to the New York *Evening Post*, "Reinhardt has not only shown the people of Berlin what a revolution looks like, but has made the public take part in the revolution, lose its natural equilibrium and cheer—stand up and cheer—the French tricolor to the echo." Mr. Victor's letter was written late in February, and notes that only a little while before that time he had heard Socialistic and mildly revolutionary utterances hissed in a Berlin theater; but here was "a drama celebrating revolution, glorifying France, written by a Frenchman, and translated by one of the best hated radicals of Germany—Wilhelm Herzog, ex-editor of the suppress *Republic*." The significance of the tricolor may be overlooked by the theater populace, who accept it as a symbol of revolution. Whether Rolland himself is accepted in a symbolic capacity is an interesting question when it is recalled that Rolland was accused by the French of communication with the Germans during the war. This, in fact, was true in the exercise of his work in Switzerland in the bureau of interchange of prisoners' letters. The writer here marvels that Germany, not France, is the first to recognize Rolland's work as a liberal art. Private advices inform us that Rolland has been able to carry out his scheme of a people's festival and has filled the Trocadéro Theater in Paris with huge audiences come to see the celebration by pageantry of ideas of popular freedom and of historic individuals who stood for such ideas. Not only Paris, but the country round, contribute to these audiences, but the French papers ignore them. According to Mr. Victor, Berlin takes him in another spirit:

"The drama produced by Reinhardt is one of a cycle, 'Théâtre de la Révolution,' which includes 'The Wolves,' and which was to consist of ten plays in all. 'The Wolves' is on the repertory of a number of German theaters; it was produced in Paris under Gémiers. Another, 'The Fourteenth of July,' was dedicated to the 'people of Paris,' and Rolland's lifelong dream has been to see these dramas produced in a 'theater of the people'—a theater to which the masses should have access, with equal rights for all. It is the irony of fate that the dream of this patriotic Frenchman should come true, not in Paris, but in Berlin, for Reinhardt's theater is such a 'theater of the people,' and certainly solves the problem of the popular theater more completely than it has ever been done before."

An article in our issue for February 28 described Reinhardt's new circus theater, which has no curtain or scenery except a back wall which can be shifted in the manner of folding-doors. The space behind that is used for a view to the exterior if such is desired. Thus:

"The roofs of Paris could be seen through tall windows in the first act of 'Danton,' which represented the interior of *Camille Desmoulins'* apartment, and in the last act, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the crowd of curious onlookers and street urchins stood and perched itself outside the self-same windows, with an effect of astonishing realism.

"The stage, such as it is, juts out into the arena, with steps leading up to it on three sides, and the public is seated on the 'rings' of the rising amphitheater which surrounds the stage on all sides but one. But the arena, corresponding to the pit, too, is used for stage purposes, and another raised stage is, if need be, constructed at the opposite end. In the courtroom scene of 'Danton' the accused sit on the stage proper, fenced about, with the street mob behind them; the judges of the tribunal sit facing them at the other end of the arena (turning their backs to part of the audience), and the mob of *sansculottes* fills up the pit between them, melting into the audience as if the whole great amphitheater were one immense court-room. One felt oneself spectator not of a drama, but of an actual judicial procedure.

"This illusion was heightened by the voices of disturbers that broke in from various parts of the house, up to little openings near the roof. Those who have sat through sessions of the workers' councils of the German revolution, and even the Nationalversammlung, with catcalls and opprobrious epithets hurled at the speakers, must have realized that Reinhardt got his inspiration at first hand."

The drama of "Danton" is twenty years old, and is history rather than propaganda. "But it grasps the whole psychology of the Revolution, of its popular reactions, and, above all, the characters of and the motives that animate the leaders." We find that—

"On the one hand is *Robespierre*, the man of duty and of virtue, who speaks of revolutionary discipline just as Kerensky spoke of it and as the moderate leaders in Germany have spoken of it, who demands the personal sacrifice of every one for the good of all, of personal liberty for the freedom of the people; and on the other *Danton*, the passionate libertarian, the bellowing demagog, the lovable but all-too-human, live-and-let-live friend of the people, the untamed lion, hard to rouse but terrible in his wrath. The conflict between these two makes the drama.

"Then there are *Desmoulins*, the literary agitator, weak, spoiled, and effeminate, but of a poisonous tongue and pen; *Saint-Just*, the fanatical avenging angel of the Revolution; the blustering *General Westermann*, and the cynical *Hérault de Séchelles*, a charming remnant of the *ancien régime*, who sees more clearly than all.

"All these characters are drawn sharply and plastically and impersonated by Reinhardt's actors with masterful fidelity. The figure of Paul Wagener as *Danton* is most impressive, nor will Krauss's *Robespierre* be soon forgotten. Of the women *Lucie Desmoulins*, the young wife, and *Eléonore Duplay*, the young platonic admirer of *Robespierre*, were picturesque, especially the latter, played by the beautiful young daughter of Christians of Irving Theater fame. But the *Widow Duplay*, *Robespierre's* landlady, who comments on the economic side of the Revolution, is a figure of more timely interest. How history repeats itself! She speaks of the lack of coal, of butter, of standing in cues, and capturing two eggs. Berlin, in the audience, sighed in sympathy.

"But the genius of this production—even more than Rolland—is Reinhardt. The last act, when *Danton*, *Desmoulins*, *Hérault*, *Fabre d'Eglantine*, and several others are placed before the Tribunal and accused, with the approval and to the amusement of a ragged lot of *sansculottes*, is an experience that one can never forget. Each of the accused defends himself in his characteristic manner; finally *Danton* appeals to the mob and wins its sympathy. At the height of its excitement he breaks down the barriers and storms the judges' bench with some of the mob to support him. He is stopt by soldiers. The judge parries by sending a deputation to the Convention for permission to call witnesses. The Convention refuses to grant it.

"After a second appeal of *Danton* riot breaks loose. Accused, *sansculottes*, everybody makes for the judges, the crowd surges in through the windows, comes up through the doors, carrying the tricolor. There is a terrific noise, in which the public participates; everything seems to be moving; it is difficult to sit still. The thunder of the populace outside, the breaking of furniture within, the shouting, the whole popular hysteria, with the stentorian voice of *Danton* above it, shake one's very marrow. Surely such a semblance of spontaneity has never been attained before."

The "Danton" performance was one of four special representations of this play, which is designed to form a part of next year's repertory. The record reports the houses "sold out" with thousands turned away. More than this—

PAUL WAGENER AS "DANTON." WERNER KRAUSS AS "ROBESPIERRE."

CHARACTERS IN ROLLAND'S PLAY PRODUCED IN BERLIN.

Though fifteen years old, it has not yet appeared on the French stage.

"On the evening of the *première* there was also a Romain Rolland evening in the hall of the Berlin Philharmonic Society, and this, too, was completely filled. Here selections of Rolland's poetic works were read and a lecture on his philosophy and his political opinions was given by a friend of the author from Geneva. Next day the papers devoted much space to both events, and for a few days at least the writer of the famous letter to Gerhart Hauptmann was something of a popular hero in Berlin."

Paris does not readily forget, however, that Rolland withdrew to "his tower" in Switzerland and looked down upon a fighting world with "superior aloofness," as they, the French, charged against him. So it is not so strange that his present activities do not appeal to all classes. As noted at the beginning, he has participated in Albert Doyen's music fêtes. One of these was "The Triumph of Liberty," founded on a scene in Rolland's "Fourteenth of July." In a letter to an American friend Rolland writes:

"Albert Doyen is one of the most interesting personalities in the new French music. He is creating for the nation a new art form—what he calls 'People's Festivals' . . . Less than a year ago he organized in Paris a people's chorus, aided by a professional orchestra. I send you a program of a concert given in the great festival hall of the Trocadéro. The hall was crowded, and the success overwhelming. But in spite of the encouragement extended to Doyen by a group of French writers—like Duhamel, Barbusse, etc.—the great *bourgeois* press were silent—for reasons that were by no means—artistic!"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE MOTION-PICTURE AS A "HANDMAID OF RELIGION"

"PICTURES IN THE PULPIT mean more people in the pews," declare a number of experienced pastors, and, under the impetus given by several leading denominations, the animated screen seems likely to be instituted as a part of the religious service by the Church at large, both in this country and in England. "The American public, in church or out of it, is picture-hungry," says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* in commenting favorably on this innovation; and the clergy, long aware of this increasing appetite, according to some of the religious weeklies, defer to it in the belief that "film sermons" now play an important rôle in the propagation of every-day religion. In England the Established Church, we read in one London dispatch, "is beginning to take practical steps toward employing this unexampled means of providing rational amusement for her people, especially in secluded villages into which amusement and variety enter but seldom," and in St. Bartholomew's, Birmingham, and in two London churches pictures have been flashed on a sceeen hung in the chancel. In this country it is estimated that there are two thousand churches using the motion-picture, in pulpit, parish-house, or community hall, and the appeal and power of the screen has been officially recognized by several denominations, by social-welfare organizations, and by the Interchurch World Movement.

From widely separated districts come announcements that the "ecclesiastical movies" are proving to be successful in drawing large crowds, who come to watch the pictures and remain to pray and sing a hymn. In Indianapolis Governor Goodrich, prominent pastors, and social workers engaging in an effort to swell the congregations, pointed out recently that "if the lure of the film can wean deacons, elders, and the rank and file from pastoral interpretation of the Ten Commandments, the same agency can bring them back." In consonance with this idea, Chicago ministers who had stood in the doorways of their empty churches and watched happy crowds entering the movies absorbed a lesson from the spectacle, we are told in a news dispatch to the Buffalo *Enquirer*, and took steps, not to drive the movie out, but to welcome it as a means to their own end. In Springfield, Mass., Trinity Methodist Church has used the movie for some time as a part of its social-service work, and the Olivet Community House is also displaying the animated screen in furtherance of its service. In Baltimore the Eutaw Street Church, we are informed, has adopted the motion-picture as a weekly feature; and the Rev. Lucius C. Clark writes in *The Christian Herald* that he has had a motion-picture machine in the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, for three years, and that it is "the greatest crowd-getter in history." Rev. Myron S. Collins, who served as a chaplain in the 139th Infantry in France, and learned the value of the silent drama in its effect upon the soldier, shows pictures three times a week in his church in Burlingame, Kan. In Spencer, Mass., according to *The Congregationalist and Advance* (Boston), Rev. R. G. Armstrong "has just purchased a motor-driven motion-picture outfit at an expense of $300 to be used especially for a Saturday afternoon hour for children to counteract harmful tendencies of commercial motion-picture exhibitions." Films of travel, animal life, and fairy-stories, supplemented with story-telling and games, amuse and instruct the younger children, and for those of high-school age illustrations from literature and history are shown. A series of twenty reels based on "Les Misérables" have been exhibited Sunday evenings.

The Methodists, according to their bulletins, are probably the first to take concerted action toward bringing the movie into the pulpit. The Centenary Conservation Committee, through its Department of Education, sent out a questionnaire to the pastors, and received three thousand replies favoring the adoption of the new vernacular as a means of propagating the Gospel and bringing the people back to the Church. This denomination now has a Division of Stereopticons, Motion-Pictures, and Lectures, from which pastors may rent pictures at cost, and which sends out a "white list" of approved commercial films. The first movie sent out under the auspices of this new board was "The World at Columbus," a six-reel picture which visualizes the Methodist Exposition held in Columbus last June and its ambitious program for reconstruction at home and abroad, and gives an abbreviation of "The Wayfarer." During Holy Week the Centenary Conservation Committee exhibited "The Stream of Life" at a New York theater loaned by the owners, and succeeded in teaching a homely lesson through what was once termed a "device of the devil."

Other denominations are also looking to the movie as a new means of evangelization. According to the Catholic press, the Knights of Columbus are making effective use of the movie in their Americanization program. William J. McGinley, Supreme Secretary of the Knights of Columbus and director of their sixty-five free schools, writes of his experience:

> "We have found a most encouraging demand among alien-born ex-service men for literature in connection with patriotic and historic pictures they have witnessed. They will absorb what is known as America—the atmosphere and traditions of our country—quite willingly when offered them as an incidental matter to practical technical training; while they resent uplift methods of Americanization."

In short, as some say, the Church "is wresting another weapon from the devil and converting it to its own purpose." And through the movie "the message of the Church, the socializing forces which operate through the Church, all of the Church's interest can be sanely and effectively put forward," says a writer in *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist). However, as this same writer goes on, the motion-picture must not be used as a crutch on which "crippled churches may limp their way to heaven." Nor can it serve as a "self-operating cure-all for Church ills," or be a refuge for the lame-duck preachers. "As a substitute for the sermon it is a flat failure. But it is a sane and sensible addition to the working equipment of any church." Leaders favoring the introduction of the screen into the church quote from F. M. Barton's article in the London *Expositor* that, in facing what is both an opportunity and a test, "the simplest and most effective solution is to capitalize the popularity of the movies for church purposes," and, putting it more strongly:

> "We regard the motion-picture screen in the church as essential as an organ or even a pulpit. The church must for its own good and for that of its adherents capitalize the pull and popularity of the movies. If it does not, movies under other auspices will gradually tend to make the Church a dying, and eventually a dead, limb on the community tree. No half-way measures are possible. The motion-picture points the way.
>
> "Show movies, survive and flourish. Ignore movies, decay and perish."

Recognizing, it declares, that the moving picture is here as a fact, and that "it is one of the biggest facts in contemporary life," *The Churchman* (Episcopal) urges that "we can make it one of the most potent powers for good that has yet come into the world of amusement and education." The problem for the churches and schools and Government is how we can give the right direction to this new and cumulative force in our modern life. "Shall the Church and the school treat the movie as a menace and a risk, or an opportunity? It can do no other than treat it as moral opportunity." Guy Emery Shipley, writing in the same weekly, quotes Rev. Paul Smith as saying:

> "The motion-picture can and must be an instrument for Christ's teachings. Its power for good is just as great as its power for harm. That its first use was in the exploitation of human weaknesses in thousands of movie 'dramas' should not blind us to its use in the extension of the Kingdom. Guided and directed by Christian minds, the motion-picture is destined to become a powerful influence in the cause of Christianity and righteousness."

In England the chief agency promoting the religious use of motion-pictures is the Church Pictorial Movement, which stands for three things, so J. J. Langham, vicar and rural dean of Bridgewater, writes in *The Challenge* (Anglican): "(1) The improvement of the films being shown; (2) the utilization by the Church of her own buildings for a purpose which she can fulfil better than any other body, and (3) the brightening of our village life by the provision of pure and healthy amusement." From London we learn that the diocese of Bristol and the diocese of Bath and Wells are already running their own movie shows, transporting their projectors, each attended by an operator and a mechanic, from village to village in large motor-trucks. It is expected to extend the work throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. "There is no need to labor further the appeal that the cinematograph makes to a very large section of the community," says *The Guardian*, official organ of the Established Church. "The value of instruction and amusement through the eye as well as by the ear has been proved beyond fear of challenge." The most ambitious attempt so far to show pictures in a church was at St. Bartholomew's Church, Birmingham, on Good Friday, we are informed by a London correspondent of the New York *World*. There, after the usual service, a screen was lowered across the chancel in front of the altar, the lights were extinguished and the pictures begun. They were preceded by the church news notices, usually read from the pulpit, but this time shown with lantern-slides, including the following: "Please remember we are a church, not a picture palace. Be reverent—and no smoking, please." Two churches in London have been adding pictures to their services, and in a little suburban town fifteen miles from the heart of London a clergyman is using a weekly film program, and is taking young people off the streets.

But while the Church thus proceeds blandly to adopt the movie picture for its purpose, there is some apprehension among exhibitors that a too lively competition between Church and theater may result. *The Exhibitors' Herald* (Chicago), one of the trade journals of the motion-picture industry, expresses real concern over the advent of the Church into the movie field, and says that it "has progressed to a point where it may be regarded as a commercial menace by those who look to the business of exhibiting pictures for a livelihood." The industry wants the good will of all church people, "but it does not want to purchase this good will at the price of encouraging the church people in their ambition to exhibit pictures." We are told further that "entertainment certainly is no part of the proper business of churches. They are entitled to fullest cooperation in functions that come within the sphere of their legitimate work —and fullest opposition in this foreign endeavor." However, Dr. Chester C. Marshall says in *The Christian Herald* that the motion-picture exhibitors "mistakenly fear that these agencies will become competitors in the commercial field of projection," and puts the exhibitors on their honor by adding that this peril to business will never occur, "except in instances where certain exhibitors furnish a harmful class of pictures. In such cases the Church would do well to give regular motion-picture entertainment of the highest type for the sake of the community welfare."

The use by the Church of the motion-picture as an aid to religious service is generally indorsed by the secular press, tho there is a warning that the movie must not be used merely as an entertainment device for the sake of attracting crowds; it really must be a handmaiden of religion. The Omaha *World-Herald* says "it seems wise for the churches not to neglect and shun the cinematograph simply because it got its start as an amusement contrivance. Its capacity to serve the intellectual and the religious life has been also recognized from the start, and is a means too valuable to these ends to be abandoned to the playhouse alone, and not carried into the school and the Church." The Philadelphia *Press* believes that the Church movie will tend to aid rather than to injure the producers. "Films in the pulpit will mean not only enlightenment, plus an entertainment value, for the churchgoer, but a new avenue of production for the photoplay makers, now heavily burdened with the tradition of showy spectacles, and eagerly looking for fresh media of theme and emotional expression."

CATHOLIC UNION AGAINST THE "REDS"

TO FIGHT THE "'RED' INTERNATIONAL," Catholic parties of European countries are organizing into a "Catholic International," which the Boston *Transcript* is inclined to think may well prove the most formidable of the foes of Bolshevism. In an editorial based on a recent news dispatch from Geneva, the Boston daily tells of plans being formed for putting the organization on a working basis this summer. Details have yet to be worked out, but the purpose is clear—"to combat the social anarchy of Bolshevism by a program of social reform." We read further:

> "The proposed international organization of Catholics is in spirit conservative. It demands the preservation of the existing social order and existing institutions. It seeks their preservation, not by a policy of reactionism, but by a recognition that the ills in the body politic of Europe to-day can be cured only by political measures that are liberal and progressive.
>
> "The guiding influence in the new movement appears to be the Italian Catholic People's party, whose phenomenal rise to power is one of the outstanding events in contemporary Italian history. A few years ago the Catholic party in Italy numbered but a score of members in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome. In the elections of last November it sent 102 representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, and now ranks as regards numbers as the second political party in Italy, yielding only to the Italian Socialists in membership. The Italian Catholic party is pledged to the defense of the existing social order against Bolshevik onslaughts. It aims at the economic reconstruction of the country by sane and rational methods. It has adopted a comprehensive platform of social progress, in order that the people may enjoy a better standard of living. The party stands for law and order, against the excesses of revolutionary Socialism. And because it stands for these things it has won to its allegiance a host of followers from all elements of Italian life. So strong, indeed, has the Catholic People's party become that Italian political life may be said to be dominated by two parties—the Catholics and the Socialists.
>
> "An expansion into other countries of the same movement from which the Catholic party in Italy has been born is therefore a momentous event. It is evidence that Europe is proceeding to organize against the peril of Bolshevik domination. The effect of this movement in Germany and Austria should prove even greater than in the Entente countries. For both Germany and Austria are proving fertile soil for Bolshevism, and the Bolshevik tide in them can only be combated by a powerful organization, with a program sufficiently liberal to attract the progressive elements, such as is offered by the Italian Catholics. It is too early to predict what will be the ultimate effects of the international Catholic movement, but one thing is certain: it will be a relentless and untiring foe of the spirit of Bolshevism."

"HAND-ME-DOWN" SERMONS

"SERMON FACTORIES" plentifully supplied with a large and varied assortment of "hand-me-downs" cater to a certain class of clergy lacking in imagination and spontaneity and to those who have, in common parlance, run to seed. "Probably there are many old-fashioned persons who do not know that such sermons are on the market," observes *The Christian Century*. But, perhaps, if we were to visit one of these sermon emporiums on a quiet afternoon in the fore part of the week, we would observe a reverend and bespectacled gentleman renowned for his eloquence warily inspecting an attractive homiletic bargain counter, with his mind intent upon finding material for next Sunday's discourse—text yet undetermined. And on the following Sabbath we would again, perhaps, congratulate the dominie on his hortatory powers and his fine religious fervor. And so where there is ground to suspect that all is not as "heart-made" and spontaneous as it seems, it should be remembered that there are firms dealing in this form of dry-goods which make a business of furnishing first aid to a vacant ministerial mind and of filling needs for special occasions. If a Red-Cross drive is on, and the pastor wishes to utter a rhetorical appeal for jingling ducats, these firms will sell him a rattling good exhortation, without extra charge for the peroration. If the occasion be the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, or Armistice day, cheerfully continues the Disciples editor, it is not necessary for the clergyman to sit up late Saturday night cudgeling his mind for original phrases of patriotism or praise and searching his memory for the apt allusions and classic allegories he learned during his four years at college and his later years at a theological seminary. Quite the contrary. He may, if he wishes to save himself the time and trouble, and if, further, he feels incapable of the effort demanded of him, repair to a convenient sermon-bargain counter. And we learn:

"Even beyond this, it is intimated that on the bargain counter are to be found lectures, neatly constructed and fully illustrated, abounding in classical allusions and agreeable pleasantries. With two or three of these as an equipment—and we are assured that where they are sold in sets the reduction in price is considerable—the preacher may gain fame and a substantial addition to his salary by spending his vacation as a Chautauqua lecturer. To see himself pictured as both a spellbinder and a commercial success is evidently thought to be especially alluring to the average preacher.

"It must require a rarely gifted psychologist to run a sermon-factory. The manufacturer of 'hand-me-downs,' with their clever trick of extra fulness here and eased seams there, has a light task in fitting all kinds of bodies, compared with that of the manufacturer of homiletical garments guaranteed to fit all kinds of minds. By what a multitude of experiments must he have arrived at even fair success in turning out the factory product!

"Considering what is promised for them, the price of these bargains in eloquence is remarkably low. The price in dollars, that is to say. The cost in the loss of self-respect on the part of buyers is not, naturally enough, mentioned by the wary advertisers. Surely it would be an embarrassing experience to return from the recitation of a brilliant sermon, and, in the flush of gratified pride, find oneself unable to take a glance in the mirror. Then, too, there is the awful fear of discovery, which is plainly not reckoned as a part of the purchase price. To be sure, the firm from which the sermon has been bought guarantees secrecy, but how can one be sure that his small son will not 'snitch,' or that his wife will not become overconfidential with her dearest friend?

"We can not but wonder what class of preachers buy these factory-made sermons. Are they ambitious youths who fancy the pulpit a place for oratorical display, and who desire to produce the effect without tedious efforts? Or are the buyers harassed and discouraged men who are beginning to grow old, and who are driven to desperation in their determination to hold on to a pastorate and to feed their starving families? To the former class the church has no obligation. But for the latter, could there not be established a strictly clerical wood-pile, where these forlorn characters could obtain self-respecting employment at so much the hour?"

MOSLEM-CHRISTIAN OPPOSITION TO ZIONISM

CHRISTIANS AND MOSLEMS living in Nablus, the strongest Moslem center in Palestine, have joined forces against Jews and Zionism, and at a recent meeting of the Islamo-Christian Conference adopted resolutions to boycott the Jews and oppose Zionism until there is no further trace of the Zionist movement, or the conferees perish to the last man. A correspondent of *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) sends a copy of the resolutions, and says that it was evidently intended by the Conference that the document should reach the attention of the press of the world at large. The correspondent's only comment is that he sends the copy "as a significant bit of evidence of the present Moslem-Christian *rapprochement* in the face of imminent Zionism." These are the resolutions:

"NABLUS, January 16, 1920.

"As a result of the publication in the *Muqattam* (newspaper) under date of January 16, 1920, No. 9374, that Mr. Herbert Samuel, one of the most important Zionist delegates, has gone to Palestine to help the Government of Occupation in its administration and the organization of its finances, the Islamo-Christian Conference at Nablus, representing all the inhabitants, held a general meeting to which it invited all the respectable and influential people of the district, both merchants and planters, when the following resolution was taken under oath:

"1. To boycott the Jews completely as a counter-measure against their covetous spirit toward this country.

"2. To refuse them dwelling space in our district, and to hinder their admittance thereto in every way.

"3. To persevere in this boycott and opposition until there remains no trace of the Zionist idea, or until we perish to the last man.

"4. To submit this decision to his Excellency the Chief Administrator of the Occupied Territory, and, through the medium of the Allied representatives in Jerusalem, to the delegates of their respective governments at the Peace Conference; and to publish the same in the newspapers for the information of the civilized world, so that it may be understood why the inhabitants of this country are forced to sacrifice their lives for its freedom."

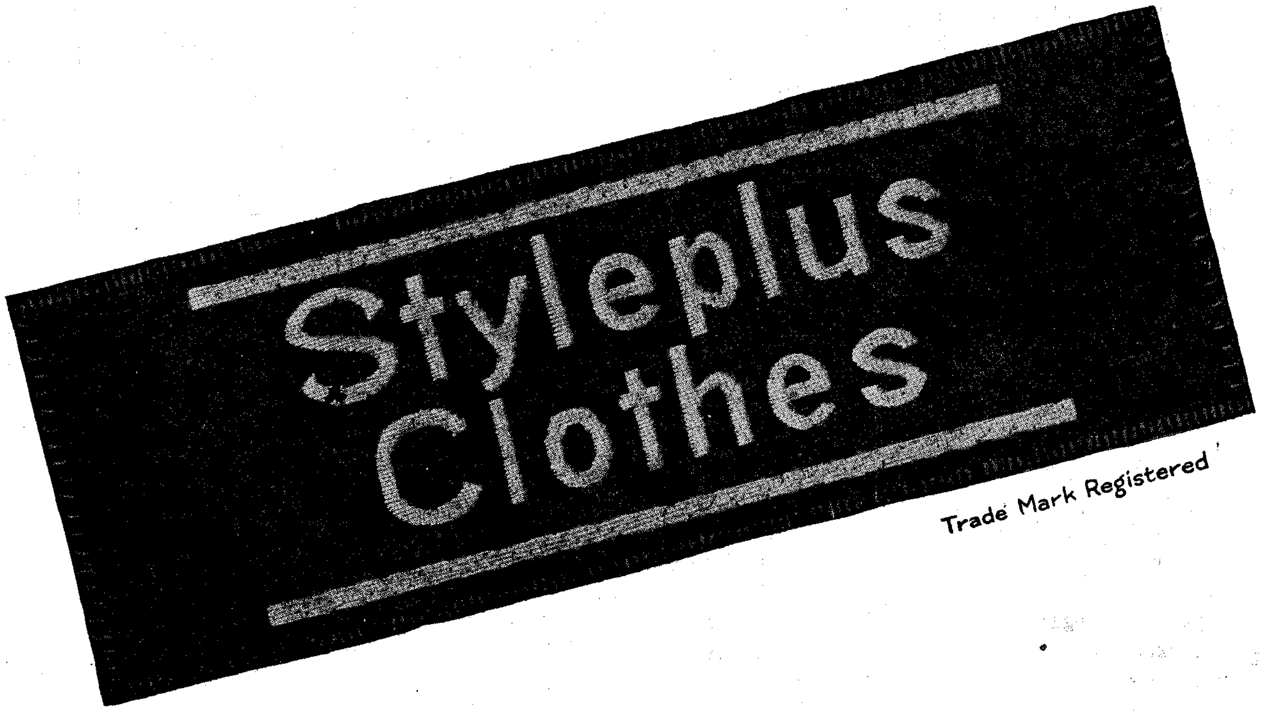
[*Seal of the Islamo-Christian Conference at Nablus.*]
(Signed) "YOUSSUF."

Referring to the riot in Palestine on Easter Sunday, when Jews and Moslems clashed and eighty-eight casualties, mostly slight, resulted, *The American Israelite* says:

"This occurrence, however regrettable, is not unexpected. The assumption of the Zionists that they are to be the dominant faction in Palestine gives grave offense to the Moslem Arabs, who form five-sixths of the population. The unrest fostered by these conflicting claims has already resulted in outbreaks at several points in Palestine, during one of which a Jewish officer and several of the Jewish Guard lost their lives, and a little settlement of Jews was destroyed. The British being in control, the conflicts are not very serious. If, however, the mandate were withdrawn from Great Britain, it is very much to be feared that a general massacre of the Jews in Palestine would follow."

GAMBLING STOPT IN SWITZERLAND—Gambling is under popular ban in Switzerland, where, before the war, the craze for gambling was as much in evidence in Geneva and Lucerne as at Monte Carlo. In a congratulatory spirit, *The Christian World*, organ of the Free Churches in England, informs us:

"The majority of the Federal Assembly suggested a compromise which would have meant local option and a measure of toleration, but on a referendum this was decisively rejected by 335,000 to 115,000 votes, while the proposal to do away altogether with gambling-tables was adopted by 277,000 to 217,000. One observes with satisfaction that the Swiss Society of Hotel Keepers exerted its influence in favor of abolition. Nor was the Church silent. The pastors of Geneva issued a stirring manifesto, and their example was followed in other cantons."



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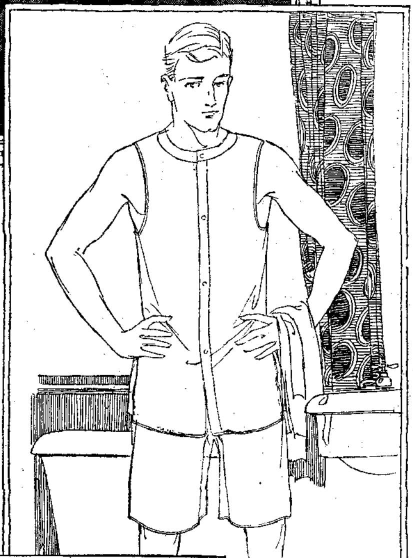

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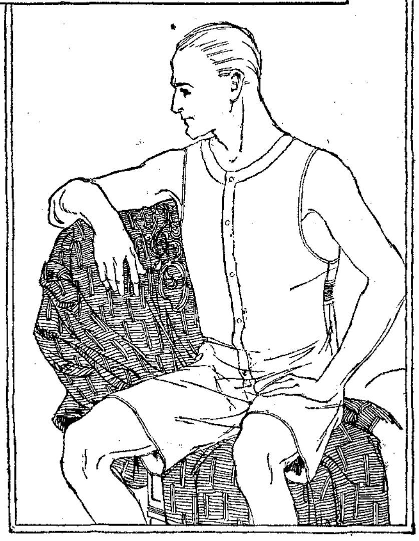

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CURRENT - POETRY

IN a new volume of verse, "Songs and Portraits" (Charles Scribner's Sons), there are the various tributes to youth which proclaim this poet not old in years as he is certainly young in spirit. If not actually a contemporary in tale of years with our soldiers he is near enough to them to feel the tragic pity of their loss:

TRUMPETS

By Maxwell Struthers Burt

And they had planned a future filled with bright
Upstanding days that held the warming sun
Even where shadows are: when these were done,
Sleep, with a heart made curiously light.
They dreamed so much, as all men dream, at night;
Of tasks, and the fine heat of them, the cool
That comes by dusk like color on a pool:
Now this is over and new things begun.

Now this is over, and their dreams, once caught
Up in a great cloud, terrible and unsought,
And every hour, so straightly marked before,
Blown and broken by the wind of war,
Have left them dead, with never a time for
reaping:
The trumpets cared so little for their sleeping.

Quite another mood is shown in this little domestic homily. There is an Irish tang in this, tho the writer's name savors more of Scotch:

TO A FRIEND RECENTLY MARRIED

By Maxwell Struthers Burt

Johnny O'May, Johnny O'May,
What did you say to her? What did you say?
"I told her my heart was as big as the moon."
Why, Johnny! it's naught but a golden doubloon!

Johnny O'May, Johnny O'May,
How did you win her, this girl like a spray
Caught from a hedge when the hawthorn's in
bloom?
"I swore that I'd live like a new garnished room."

Johnny O'May, John of the May,
It's time you were down on your knees for to pray:
They'll dance to the dawn before they are wed,
But John, when they're married, what's said to
them's said.

Johnny O'May, Johnny O'May,
Now you've the brown eyes, what of the gray?
No more will you pipe the stars out of the sky:
Well . . . maybe you'll climb to them, John,
by and by.

The undying comic spirit, as Meredith conceived it, is toasted in this ballade, which appears in the new liberal weekly, *The Freeman*. It may not be overlooked that the gentlemen here celebrated knew of nothing akin to the modern pretensions of the proletariat. So one is left to wonder if these are the idols which the future will set up:

TO THE KNIGHTS OF LAUGHTER

By Blanche Goodman

Some scourge the world with fiery words,
And there be those that fast and pray,
And those who with relentless swords
The ills of mankind would allay.
A toast to Laughter's knights, milords,
Whose driven shafts kept Sham at bay:
(More gallant souls no time affords)
Molière, Voltaire, and Rabelais!

Beneath the onslaughts of their mirth
Fraud's ancient bulwarks fell away;
Their challenge welcomed Truth's rebirth
And Superstition's swift decay.
They purged black maladies from earth;
They heralded a saner day:
Eternity shall gage their worth,
Molière, Voltaire, and Rabelais!

And he who wrought a flashing blade
Of Ridicule wherewith to slay
False chivalry, and unafraid
To strip its panoplied array,
Cervantes, whom the accolade
Of Mirth acclaims her knight for ay,
To these a fitting peer is made:
Molière, Voltaire, and Rabelais!

And all that gallant lesser host
Who stood their ground without dismay
And parried Evil's cruel boast
With stinging jest and satire gay,
Their wit shall live when but the ghost
Survives of that they sought to flay;
To such our homage when we toast
Molière, Voltaire, and Rabelais.

L'Envoi

Messieurs, thrones totter, empires fall,
But tonic Laughter rules for ay
Through uncrowned monarchs—Titans all—
Molière, Voltaire, and Rabelais!

We find these lines in *The New Commonwealth* (London), where we are told the writer's full name is Huw Menia Williams. He seems to be a Welsh brother of Francis Ledwidge and Patrick MacGill. He has been a coal-weigher in Wales, and was one of the leaders of the Cambrian combine strike at Tonypandy, which lasted a year, "and he subsequently tramped, often enduring extreme hunger, from place to place in search of work." A volume of his verse is forthcoming:

THE LINE OF BEAUTY

By Huw Menia

Shrill pipings now and then I hear—
The Swallow never sings;
I watch him write upon the air
Sweet poems with his wings—
A rondeau here, a roundel there,
With a sure rime that rings.

Recurring rhythm, graceful curve,
Describes he from the ground,
And suddenly you see him swerve
To bring his line around—
The line that Rodin loves to carve
And Wagner strove to sound.

Faith and charity can find few better or simpler expressions than this really Catholic poem published in a recent volume of English verse, "Skylark and Swallow" (Erskine Macdonald):

PRAYER TO OUR LADY

By Rev. R. L. Gales

Look kindly where poor people are,
Mary of Homes, keep trouble far.

Shelter beneath thy prayers' wings,
Mary of Roses, all young things.

Keep children warm through winds and rains
Of cold nights, Mary of Counterpanes.

Send us high skies, blue days and fair,
Mary of Swallows, bless the air.

All wandering men, abroad at night,
Mary of Candles, give them light.

Make a wide space behind their bars
For prisoners, Mary of the Stars.

Shed balm on aching eyes that weep
In woods of summer, Mary of Sleep.

Pray for me as I ring thy chimes
In my poor belfry, Mary of Rimes.

This might be taken as a plaint of old age, but old age did not produce it. That state, in fact, has its anodynes. The author is quite young, and at the age of seventeen wrote a remarkable novel called "The Loom of Youth." He spent a long time in a German prison-camp. This verse occurs in "A Miscellany of British Poetry" (1919) (Harcourt, Brace & Howe).

RUBBLE

By Alec Waugh

We may fill the daytime with friendship
And laughter and song;
But however the laughter may trip
And the words break in song
On a loved one's lip;
And however gaily the road may bend
Into the sky,
It must come to this in the end,
That we stand
And watch the last friend
Turn with a half-felt sigh
And a wave of the hand;
And silence is over the day,
Shadows fall,
And our happiness crumbles away
Like a wall
That nobody cares for,
That falls stone by stone,
Till its grandeur is rubble once more,
And we are alone.

There is something so cloistral in the point of view here that one must believe the author to lead a conventual life. Nothing can prove or disprove it, for the title-page reads, "Stray Leaves, Author Unknown," and for a publishers' imprint are the words, "The ancients wrote messages on the leaves of trees that the wind carry them whither it would."

"INTERSTITIAL"

Anonymous

Betwixt the lattices of close-wove duty
I glimpse the varying sky,
And sigh my heart out for the space and beauty
That knows no fettering tie;
No shut-in prison of the heart immortal
But standeth fair and free with lifted portal.

But cloisters dim of time stretch far before me,
I may not stand to see
The light and shadow flitting strangely o'er me,
Weaving life's mystery.
"On, on!" stern Mentor whispers through the
hours,
"Thy task appointed waiteth all thy powers."

Yet ever and anon the haunting glory
Of checkered sun and blue
Mindeth my spirit of love's sweetest story:
"The task 'tis thine to do
Is not thy life; night falls, the Bridegroom neareth,
Life dawns, 'no man shall work when He appeareth.'"

The toil engaging now thy weary fingers
Waits not upon His day;
The tear-drop in thy lifted eye that lingers
His Hand shall wipe away;
The shadowed aisles of earth lead unto spaces,
Lost in the light and warmth of His embraces.

Peace, gentle spirit, peace to thine endeavor,
Peace, the last hour is nigh.
A little while and thou shalt rest forever,
His gaze thy changeless sky,
"The Spirit and the Bride say 'Come'; thy
heart repeating,
'Come, O Lord Jesus, come, my task completing.'"

LESSONS - IN - AMERICAN - CITIZENSHIP

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

THE VETO POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

CHARACTER OF THE VETO POWER—In accordance with the Constitution, a bill having been passed by both Houses of Congress shall be presented to the President. If he approve it, he shall sign it. If he does not approve it, he shall return it, with his objection, to the House in which it originated. This House then shall proceed to reconsider the bill, and if two-thirds of the House agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections of the President to the other House. There it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law.

EXERCISE OF THE VETO POWER—Vetoes are more frequent when the President and Congress differ politically. They were very frequent in Mr. Johnson's administration and numerous also in the administration of Mr. Hayes. In Mr. Cleveland's first term he had an adverse Congress, and many vetoes of special pension bills resulted. President Grant, President Harrison, and Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson have had to face "politically hostile" Congresses, which naturally led to an exprest difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress on proposed legislation. It is at such a time that one hears from the opposition Congressmen, Mr. Taft writes ("Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers," Columbia University Press), eloquent and emphatic denunciation of the "exercise of royal prerogative by the incumbent of the White House to defeat the will of the people." When "one new in the Presidential office first hears a philippic of this kind, visions of the fate of Charles I. may trouble him somewhat, but after a time, especially if he has indulged the habit of reading past Congressional records, he becomes accustomed to the well-worn expressions of legislators whom the veto of a favorite bill has disappointed." On this point Mr. Taft cites the aphorism that "men are different, but husbands are all alike," and the same idea may be paraphrased with respect to Congressmen, for Congressmen are different, "but when in opposition to an administration they are very much alike in their attitude and in their speeches." Mr. Taft proceeds:

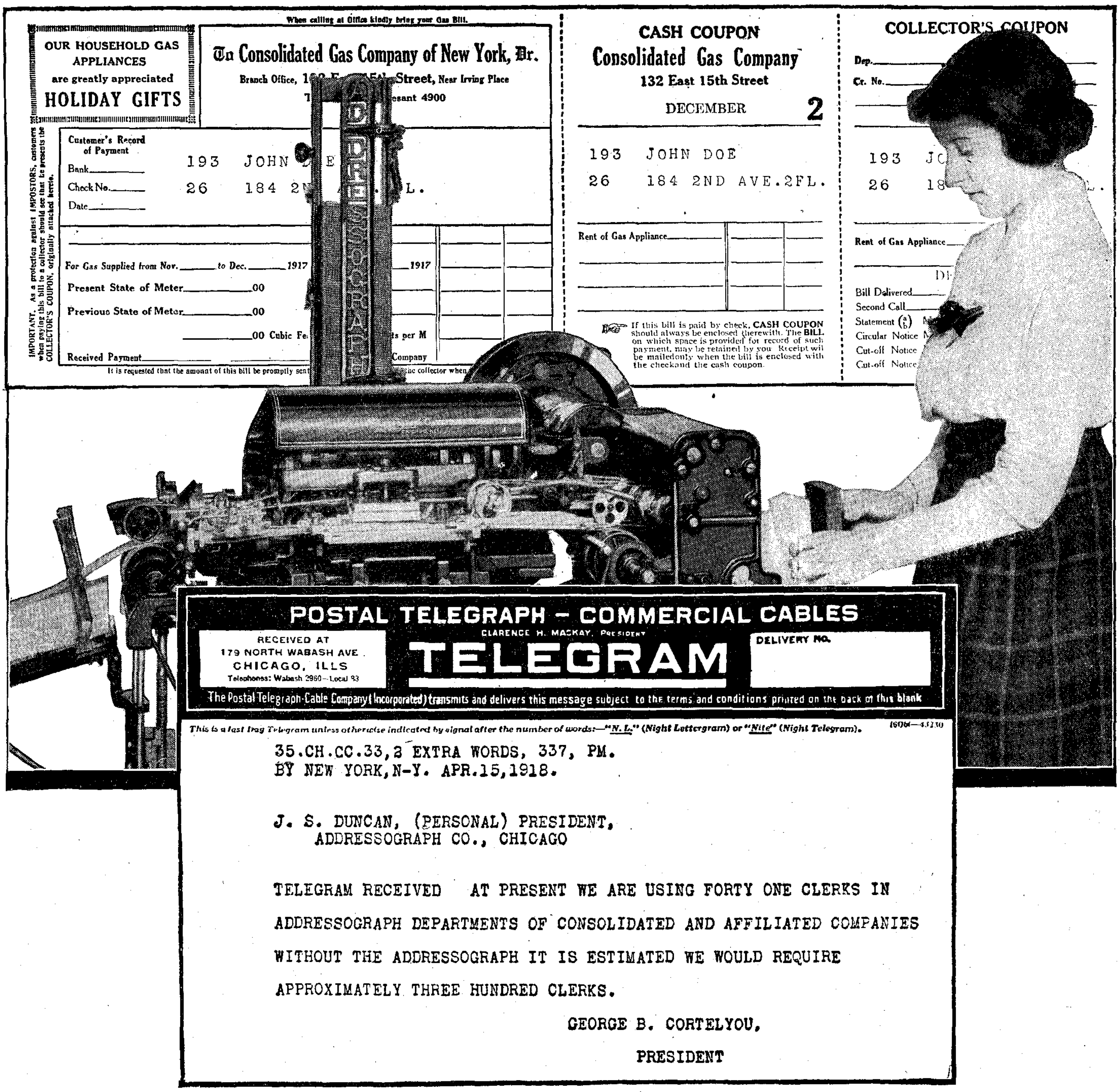
> "In the exercise of the veto power, the truth is that it often happens that the President more truly represents the entire country than does the majority vote of the two Houses. His constituency is the electorate of the United States, and by reason of that he is much freer from the influence of local prejudices and of the play of those special Territorial and State interests, which, brought together by log-rolling methods, sometimes constitute a majority in both Houses for extravagant or unwise legislation. To hold up the use of the Presidential veto as an exercise of royal prerogative is, of course, utterly absurd. It is true that the function finds its prototype in the royal veto of the British Constitution, but no King of England has dared to exercise it for two hundred years. He would lose his throne if he did. Under our Constitution the veto is not the act of a hereditary monarch, but of one elected by all the people to represent all the people and charged by the fundamental law with the responsibility and duty of its exercise in proper cases.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCEDURE—"In considering a bill presented to him for signature, it is the duty of the President, of course, to veto a bill no matter how much he approves its expediency, if he believes that it is contrary to the constitutional limitations upon the power of Congress. He has taken an oath to the best of his ability 'to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States,' and he can not escape his obligation to do so when the question before him is whether he shall approve the bill passed by both Houses which violates the Constitution he has given his plighted faith to maintain and enforce. His duty is as high and exacting in this matter as is the duty of the Supreme Court of the United States. Indeed, his function in this regard is somewhat broader than that of the Court. The question with him is whether, in his judgment, the bill is inconsistent with the Constitution. The question which the Court has to consider when an act of Congress is before it and its validity is questioned, is not whether the Court as an original question thinks the act to be a violation of the Constitution. The fact that Congress, a coordinate branch of the Government, has enacted the law, and presumably has decided it to be within its legislative power, raises a very strong presumption that the act is valid. The Court, before holding otherwise, is bound to find that beyond reasonable doubt the act is not within the limit of the discretion of the legislature in construing its own powers to decide that the act in question is within those powers. When a branch of the Government is vested with a power, defined and limited, it must first construe the limitations upon its own powers in exercising them; and what the Supreme Court has to say is that it has abused that discretion and beyond a reasonable doubt has transgressed its limits. It may seem that this is not a broad distinction, but practically it may be made a real one by a conscientious court. If the Court has any doubt about the validity of a law, it is bound to sustain it, and it has no right to set aside a law merely because of a difference of opinion between it and the legislature as to the legislative powers."

ORIGIN OF THE VETO—Ex-President Taft does not agree with the opinion held by some that the veto power is "executive." The President has no power to introduce a bill into either House tho he has the power of recommending such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient to the consideration of Congress. But he takes no part in the discussion of the bill or in its amendments. He has no power to veto parts of a bill and allow the rest to become the law. He must accept it or reject it, and his rejection is not final "unless he can find one more than one-third of one of the Houses to sustain him in his veto." Yet even with these qualifications the President is a "participant in the legislation." Except for his natural and proper anxiety not to oppose the will of the two great legislative bodies, and to have harmony in the Government, the reasons which control his action must be like those that affect the action of the members of Congress. Mr. Taft refers to the origin of the Presidential veto power as follows:

> "A discussion of the veto power by Mr. Edward Campbell Mason, in a Harvard publication, gives an interesting view of its origin. The author expresses the opinion that the veto is the result of the shrinking of what was once a broad affirmative legislative function of the King. He says that in early days laws were enacted on a petition of Parliament to the King, asking for legislation, and that the law became effective by the King's proclamation declaring the law as he wished it

(*Continued on page* 140)



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HOLIDAY GIFTS

To Consolidated Gas Company of New York, Dr.
Branch Office, 1 Street, Near Irving Place
esant 4900

IMPORTANT. As a protection against IMPOSTORS, customers when paying this bill to a collector should see that he presents the COLLECTOR'S COUPON, originally attached hereto.

Customer's Record of Payment
Bank
Check No.
Date

193 JOHN E
26 184 2 L.

For Gas Supplied from Nov. to Dec. 1917 1917
Present State of Meter 00
Previous State of Meter 00
00 Cubic Fe s per M
Received Payment Company
It is requested that the amount of this bill be promptly sent e collector when

CASH COUPON
Consolidated Gas Company
132 East 15th Street
DECEMBER 2

193 JOHN DOE
26 184 2ND AVE.2FL.

Rent of Gas Appliance

If this bill is paid by check, CASH COUPON should always be enclosed therewith. The BILL on which space is provided for record of such payment, may be retained by you. Receipt will be mailed only when the bill is enclosed with the check and the cash coupon.

COLLECTOR'S COUPON
Dep.
Cr. No.

193 JC
26 18 L.

Rent of Gas Appliance
Bill Delivered
Second Call
Statement ($\frac{a}{b}$)
Circular Notice
Cut-off Notice
Cut-off Notice

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

FOODSTUFFS

COMPARISON OF 1914 AND 1920 PRICES

THE FOLLOWING is a comparison of the average prices received in 1914 and 1920 by producers in the United States for eight important agricultural products as determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and the approximate percentage of increase in selling price of each that has taken place in the past six years:

Commodity	Mar. 1, 1920	Mar. 1, 1914	Increase About
			Per Ct.
Cotton, pound	$0.36	$0.12	200
Wheat, bushel	2.27	.83	173
Corn, bushel	1.49	.69	116
Potatoes, bushel	2.44	.71	244
Hay, ton	22.31	11.69	91
Eggs, dozen	.47	.24	96
Butter, pound	.56	.26	115
Wool, pound	.53	.16	231

The United States Grain Corporation announces that it purchased in week of April 8 about 175,000 barrels of straight wheat flour at prices averaging about $10.69 per barrel Baltimore and $10 per barrel Pacific coast points.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

(*Report of United States Grain Corporation*)

Exports of wheat and flour, July 1, 1919, to April 2, 1920, amounted to 91,559,000 bushels of wheat and 13,249,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 151,181,000 bushels of wheat, compared with 131,988,000 bushels of wheat and 19,862,000 barrels of flour last year to April 2, the two days of April being prorated from the monthly total, which makes a total of 221,366,000 bushels of wheat. Last year's total flour exports include American Relief Administration and American Expeditionary Force shipments.

EXPORTS OF APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES

BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS FROM WHICH EXPORTED FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

(United States Department of Agriculture)

Customs Districts	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Maine & New Hampshire	404,968	7,391	10,059	2,724	190,193
Maryland	3,345	65,451	137,348	320	53,524
Massachusetts	499,391	416,705	446,206	1,272	411,181
New York	1,040,213	532,300	680,910	74,507	510,154
Philadelphia	10,437	48,369	19,036	*	83,648
Florida	4,884	5,947	7,510	15,806	18,531
New Orleans	6,092	7,915	12,956	20,715	10,808
San Antonio		*	*	25,814	12,749
San Francisco	45,412	48,781	43,092	21,801	13,724
Washington	107,027	71,778	46,985	51,061	25,509
Dakota	47,508	79,823	56,316	74,041	49,214
Michigan	24,854	46,887	54,498	91,382	51,399
Montana and Idaho	108,313	101,692	131,874	203,140	113,621
All other districts	49,057	33,282	93,207	52,826	32,093
Total	2,351,501	1,466,321	1,739,997	635,409	1,576,348

BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30

Countries	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Denmark	47,437	56,520	11,989	168	31,455
Germany	*	*	*	*	*
Netherlands	19,613	968	100	*	84
Norway	20,021	25,323	20,410	*	116,791
Sweden	6,111	8,787	3,573	*	32,732
United Kingdom	1,747,396	874,587	1,147,412	1,766	1,016,945
Canada	318,840	301,986	314,955	457,948	265,065
Panama	11,121	9,341	10,118	5,104	2,300
Mexico	8,000	10,365	36,686	57,465	33,442
Cuba	26,595	28,210	30,093	30,854	26,936
Argentina	49,179	44,003	58,453	29,176	6,576
Brazil	26,297	28,486	25,297	15,347	11,718
Australia	22,679	34,809	25,343	7,603	*
Philippine Islands	10,703	8,283	12,479	8,297	8,363
All other countries	37,509	35,553	43,089	21,681	23,941
Total	2,351,501	1,466,321	1,739,997	635,409	1,576,348

*None.

EXPORTS OF CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

(United States Department of Agriculture)

January and February, 1920

Exported to—	CONDENSED MILK		EVAPORATED MILK	
	January, Pounds	February, Pounds	January, Pounds	February, Pounds
EUROPE				
Austria	102,729	....	....	100
Belgium	7,512,650	1,221,201	2,618,508	1,885,180
France	9,351,305	4,773,024	3,966,997	6,752,818
Germany	1,988,282	1,403,505	189,801	254,685
Gibraltar	237,450	169,750	21,500	....
Greece	442,041	274,983	2,880	1,280
Italy	....	24,000	....	....
Netherlands	1,977,481	122,451	476,858	509,568
Spain	12,600	54,600	....	....
Sweden	84,000	....	48,000	28,800
Switzerland	613,012	738,222	....	....
Turkey	....	126,176	151,000	205,392
United Kingdom	6,410,884	5,528,669	1,784,874	5,416,385
NORTH AMERICA				
Bermuda	10,140	13,824	5,300	610
Canada	49,257	566	96,027	40,460
Panama	136,993	262,872	271,807	351,249
Mexico	139,361	366,171	64,540	211,259
Cuba	1,695,087	4,393,479	252,600	405,862
SOUTH AMERICA				
Brazil	148,172	273,460	....	3,556
Peru	172,066	....	225,490	155,800
ASIA				
China	452,068	226,648	36,986	7,152
Japan	15,080	94,780	28,530	1,820
Hongkong	115,780	113,194	21,596	17,190
British India	310,250	186,475	55,276	3,015,516
Philippine Islands	652,978	643,505	324,060	473,652
All others	1,444,355	1,132,071	206,047	1,116,700
Total	34,074,021	22,143,626	10,848,677	20,855,034

TOTAL, CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED

January, 1920	44,922,698	February, 1920	42,998,660
January, 1919	40,789,433	February, 1919	49,399,547

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Geographic Section	SWEETENED CONDENSED, CASE OF 14-OUNCE CANS		UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED, CASE OF 16-OUNCE CANS	
	January	February	January	February
New England	$8.53	$8.71	$6.28	$5.68
Middle Atlantic	8.59	8.68	6.55	5.71
South Atlantic	.....	8.83	5.90	5.68
East North Central	8.53	8.73	6.31	5.48
West North Central	8.55	8.86	6.42	5.82
South Central	.....	8.83	.....	5.56
Western (North)	8.55	8.86	5.91	5.72
Western (South)	8.55	8.86	6.24	5.60
United States	$8.57	$8.77	$6.33	$5.64

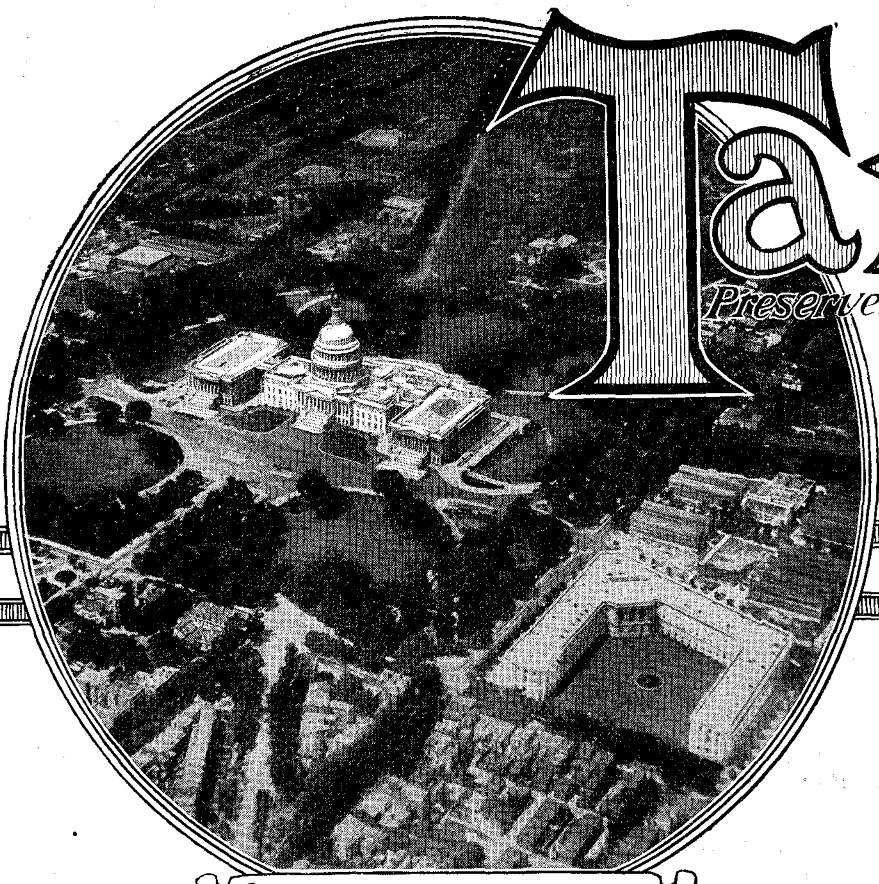
SOUTH RUSSIA

In the absence of official data with regard to the cereal crops of Russia as a whole, it is considered desirable to publish the subjoined information, compiled from data obtained by a British mission dispatched to South Russia to study economic conditions, especially with respect to the cereal production of that region.

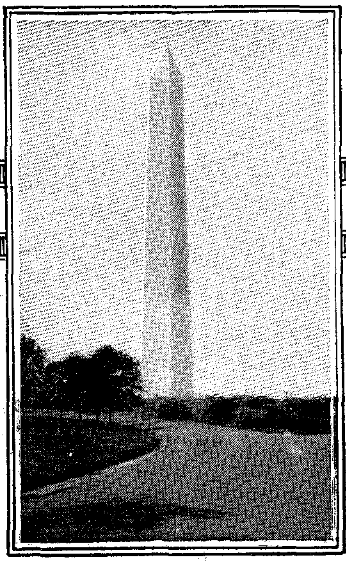
The production of wheat in the Ukraine, including Bessarabia, for the year 1919 is estimated at 331,030,000 bushels, with stocks of the previous harvests amounting to 120,374,000 bushels. For purposes of comparison the figures published by the Russian Imperial Government in 1916 and previous years follow: 1916, 250,217,000; 1915, 232,061,000; 1914, 199,647,000; and average from 1909 to 1913, 269,925,000. Dealing with the aggregate yield of the territories of the Ukraine, Kuban, Terek, and Don, the British mission reached the following conclusion: Taking into account the wheat yield of 1919 and stocks from previous harvests, and allowing for the quantities required for consumption within these territories and for supplies to other Russian localities, there remains a surplus available for export abroad; this surplus they estimate as certainly not less than 55,115,000 bushels of wheat. The mission gives an estimate of the rye production in the Ukraine, including Bessarabia, for 1919 of 185,721,000 bushels.—*International Institute of Agriculture.*

Tarvia

Preserves Roads-Prevents Dust

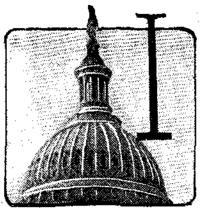


© *Underwood & Underwood, 1919*
The National Capitol with the Senate Office Building in the right foreground as seen from an airplane



Roads in Potomac Park approaching the Monument have been maintained with Tarvia since 1912.

Tarvia in Washington



IN 1791, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer and a veteran of the Revolutionary War, made the street plan for Washington, D. C. It is interesting to find that this plan of L'Enfant's, generally conceded to be the most complete as well as the most artistic city plan ever carried out, was made and adopted with the approval of General Washington himself.

And today, the broad streets of the Capital City are usually the first thing that attracts the admiration of the visitor.

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Over their smooth surfaces rolls perhaps the heaviest, certainly the most interesting, motor traffic in America.

TARVIA plays a big part in keeping Washington streets smooth, firm, mudless and dustless.

The Avenue of the Presidents, Extended, the "show" street of Washington, is a Tarvia road. Built in 1912, this street has been maintained perfectly in spite of the endless stream of motor traffic that spins over the surface.

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What Is Tarvia?

TARVIA is a coal-tar preparation shipped in barrels, tank wagons or tank-cars, depending upon the size and location of the job. No matter what your road problem may be—whether you require a road binder for new construction, a dust preventive, a road preserver or a patching material—there is a grade of Tarvia made for the purpose.

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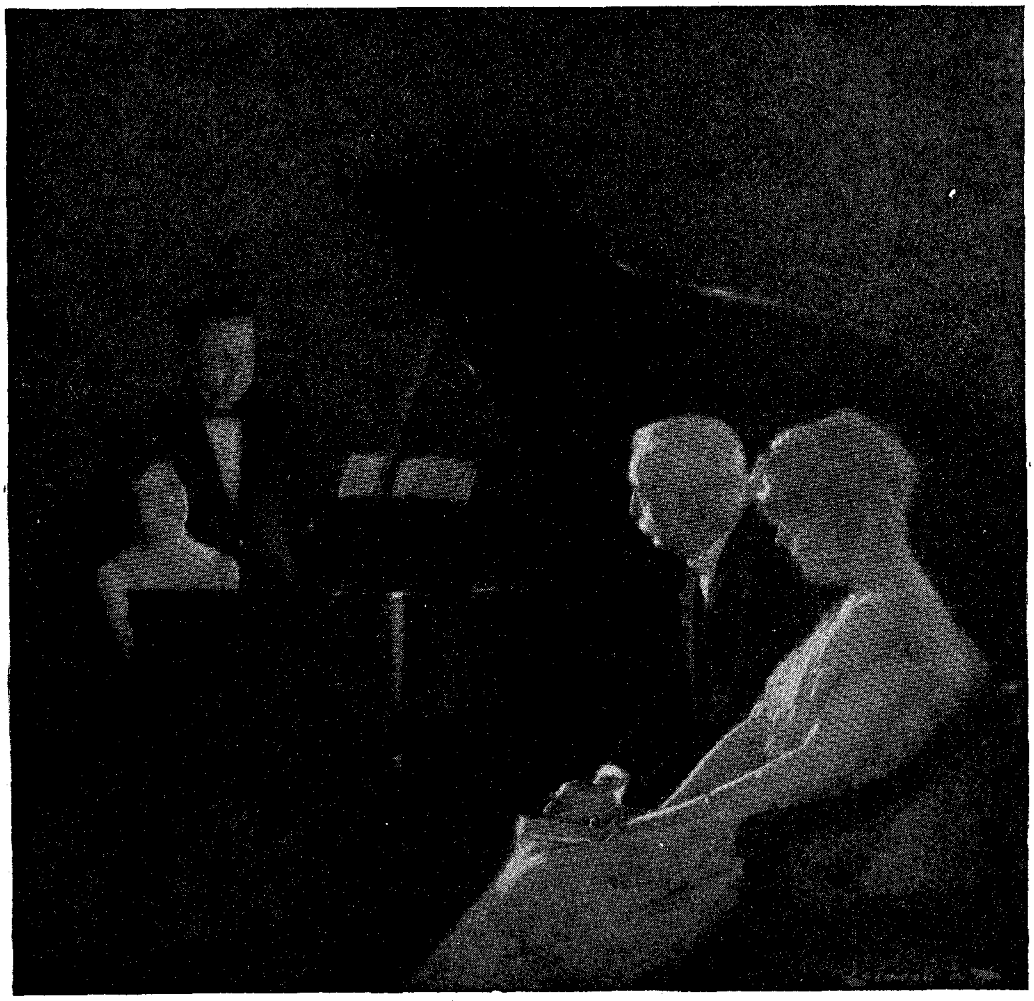

THREE score years ago a new genius burst upon the musical world. He was a composer, not of musical scores, but of musical instruments. His master-work was a piano. Liszt wrote to him: "Even to my piano-weary fingers the Steinway affords a new delight."

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PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

GOVERNOR EDWARDS, CHAMPION OF THE "WETS"

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Governor of New Jersey, has somewhat astonished not only his enemies, but his friends also, by the strength he has shown in several recent State primaries and in The Digest's Presidential poll of the nation. It is apparent, comments the Paterson *Press-Guardian*, that the Governor is now regarded as the national leader of antiprohibition sentiment. The candidate's friends, while admitting that his popularity rests upon somewhat the same sort of considerations that formerly made Milwaukee famous, are beginning to emphasize the fact that Governor Edwards is something more than a mere "wet" advocate. Anybody with a moderately developed sense of equilibrium can stand on a "wet" plank, they say, but not everybody is qualified to be a bank president, an expert on State taxation, "the best controller the State of New Jersey ever had," and the man most directly responsible for the fact that New Jersey has no State income tax.

BANKER, FINANCIER, "WET" ADVOCATE.

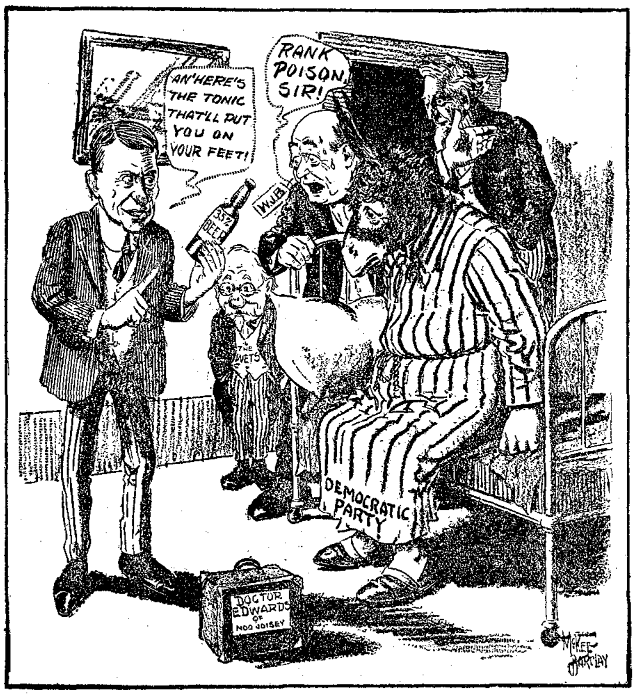
Governor Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, has attracted so much attention by his fight against Prohibition that, his admirers protest, his long and distinguished service as a tax expert and financial organizer is forgotten.

"It was the great constructive business ability of Governor Edwards that first made him a State figure," declares the Governor's secretary, writing in response to a request for a statement as to the Governor's policies and achievements. "He is now made a national figure by being the original exponent of the doctrine for the protection of the personal liberties of the people of the nation, jeopardized, as he feels, by the enactment of the so-called Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution." The statement continues:

> Brought into national prominence as the result of his policy upon this great question, it seems to have been lost to view that it was really the administrative capacity of Governor Edwards that first brought him to the forefront in public life. He was the Controller of the State of New Jersey for six years, part of which time the State was under the domination of the Republican party, this party being of the opposite political faith to that of the Governor. The Governor, in the State of New Jersey, is the business administrative official, and upon him devolves the working out of the details in the financing of the State government. If lax, then State affairs could become much more lax, possibly, to the point of scandal. Under Controller Edwards, however, the entire financial system of the State of New Jersey was reorganized, and at his suggestion laws were enacted that put New Jersey in the forefront of those States having business administrations, at least so far as government can be run along business lines. There are two things that stand out in the business record of Governor Edwards as Controller that will always be remembered to his credit. For the first time in New Jersey's history he established a "pay-as-you-go" policy. He compelled strict compliance with the requirements of the Requisition Act, originated by him. In a word, this act meant that there should be a rigid accounting for every State expenditure. The second was his success in having the legislature enact the Collateral Inheritance Tax Act, by which the income of the State of New Jersey was increased approximately four million dollars yearly. It is a well-known fact that had it not been for the enactment of this law New Jersey would have had a State tax years ago. The constitutionality of this law has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the State, the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States.
>
> That Governor Edwards should be a good business executive seems but natural, as he is the president of the largest business bank in the State of New Jersey. Born in the city of Jersey City, December 1, 1863, he has lived there all his life, received his education in the public schools of the city and the New York University. For a time he studied law, but abandoned this later and took up finance and taxation, with the result that he became the assistant to the president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. Later he was made cashier and a director, and for six years he has been president of this important institution. He still holds this position. It was his knowledge of finance and taxation that resulted in his election as Controller by the legislature of New Jersey in 1911. At that time President Wilson was Governor of the State. Mr. Edwards was reelected to this position in 1914 for another term of three years. The feeling has always been, and this has not been confined to the members of the Democratic party, that it was the business capacity of the Controller that kept New Jersey perfectly solvent during recent years.
>
> His election as Governor brought him new opportunities. He was elected on a platform which provided that it should be his purpose to test the validity of the Prohibition Amendment. Immediately upon his assumption of the reins of government he began this fight.

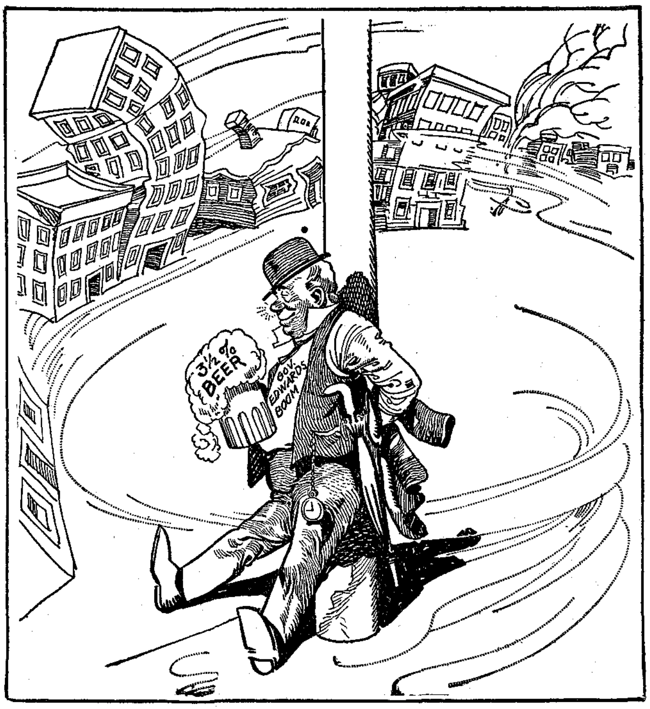
The result, as the world knows, was that the State has enacted a bill making it legal to manufacture 3.50 beer if the law is held constitutional by the Supreme Court. The orderliness of the procedure has been emphasized many times by the Governor. He insists that the law shall be good law, not in violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and that it shall be passed upon by the Court. He expresses his feeling on the question of the Eighteenth Amendment in these words:

> "Constitutional prohibition results in a curtailment of personal liberty and an infringement upon the rights of self-determination, and for these reasons I am against it, first, last, and all the time. The theory of personal liberty and self-determination had been a dream of the people at the time of the colonization of America, and it became a guaranteed asset through the medium of the Declaration of Independence and the successful termination of the Revolutionary War.
>
> "The average person disposes of the problem of constitutional prohibition in about the same manner as the poor creature who has been overcharged or short-changed. You know you have lost something, you feel more or less keenly the loss of this something, but you lack the nerve to make the complaint.


AN' HERE'S THE TONIC THAT'LL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET!
RANK POISON, SIR!
3.5% BEER
W.J.B.
THE WETS
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
DOCTOR EDWARDS OF NOO JOISEY
McKEE BARCLAY

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



WAITING FOR THE WHITE HOUSE TO COME AROUND.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

THE GOVERNOR'S "TALKING POINTS" AS SEEN BY TWO CARTOON CRITICS.

"Those who are honestly opposed to constitutional prohibition are not solely actuated by a desire to restore the right to manufacture alcohol for beverage purposes. They are not interested, financially or otherwise, in the distillery, the brewery, or the saloon, but they are firm in their convictions that the United States Constitution was never intended to be the instrument through which the right to self-determination and personal liberty might or could in any degree be diminished or restrained. It is their belief, since the wise men who drafted our Constitution could find no reason for including therein the law of God in the Ten Commandments, consisting mostly of prohibitions, that there is a total absence of excuse or necessity for now amending the said Constitution to cover the abuse of alcohol, high-heeled shoes, corsets, or tobacco.

"I have often wondered what might be the extent of the grievance of the people of the State of Maine and the other so-called 'dry' States if the learned Congressmen at Washington should have passed legislation having for its effect the nullification of the prohibition laws passed by the State legislatures. In other words, what would the people of the 'dry' States think if the Congressmen from the so-called 'wet' States by their votes enacted legislation which would permit the manufacture and sale of alcohol in those States? This is the converse of the situation which the Eighteenth Amendment was intended to create."

The New Jersey Governor apparently has found solid backing at the national capital, a number of editors agree. As the Brooklyn *Citizen* observes and speculates:

The candidacy of Governor Edwards for the Democratic Presidential nomination is receiving a great deal of encouragement at Washington. The notion that his opposition to prohibition was of so extreme a type as to render him ineligible is being antagonized by Democrats who contend that nothing but extreme opposition will enable the Democratic party to win the vote of the friends of personal liberty. The view which seems to be growing in liberal circles is that any attempt at evasion must be followed by disaster.

It is upon the whole evident that Governor Edwards is for the present looked upon by Democrats throughout the country as the representative of the personal-liberty idea, as against all that is signified by Mr. Bryan and his followers on the prohibition side. There are unquestionably many other Democrats of high distinction who stand for precisely the same view of the matter that Governor Edwards typifies, but for the time being they do not, as he does, speak with the full authority of a State behind him. This is what gives his candidacy its significance, and may be counted upon to keep him before the mind of the country until the question of the nomination is settled at San Francisco.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* considers the Edwards candidacy, especially as affected by Mr. Bryan, to this effect:

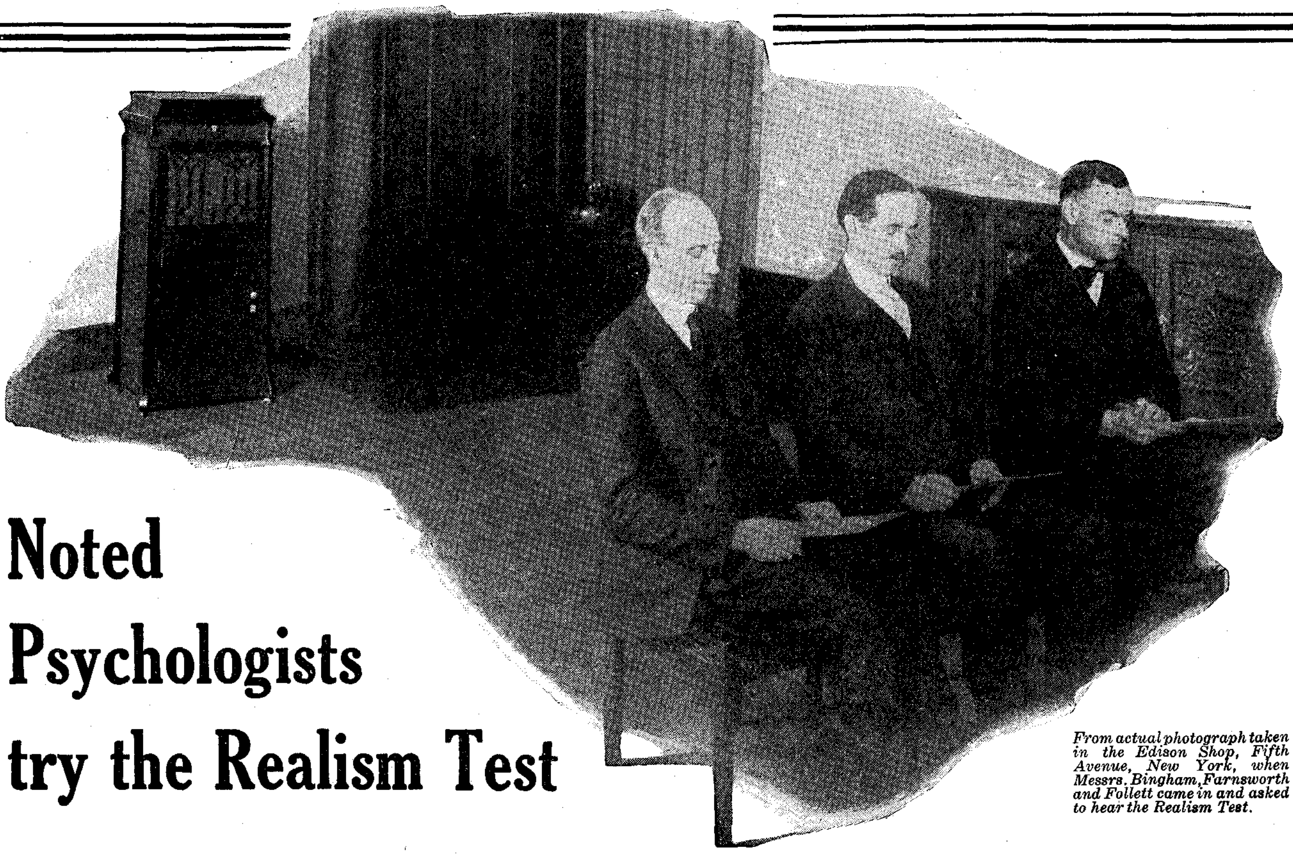
The anti-Bryan people are without an agreed candidate for the convention. They must by force await developments and pick the man who emerges with most strength from the primaries and the State conventions. A month ago it would have been a rash statement to predict that Governor Edwards would be a factor in the convention. To-day he looms up as a possible contender for the nomination, altho that seems improbable, and as a leader who may have the support of half a dozen strong States in the East.

The controversy has already materially improved the political fortunes of Governor Edwards. Nobody knows that any better than he. He must chuckle every time Bryan aims a shot at him. He has the chance to define the Bryan brand of democracy as "the harmony of death," and to say, "I would sooner be the Angel Gabriel to call the party to life than the smug undertaker to preside at its funeral.

SEVEN CANDIDATES ANSWER A QUERY AS TO WHY THEY WOULD BE PRESIDENT

SEVERAL FAVORITE SONS and the one favorite daughter who have thus far admitted that they would be pleased to take up their residence in the White House after March 4, next, have all exprest themselves more or less in detail as to how they stand on many of the questions in which the American people are now most interested, but it occurred to *McClure's Magazine* (New York) that a definite statement from each of the "possibilities" as to why he or she wanted to be President would be in order at this time. Telegrams were accordingly dispatched to the aspiring candidates asking them to state frankly the reasons that justify their aspirations toward the great office they seek. They were asked to tell what "qualities of experience, vision, and administration" they possess which would inspire the electorate of the country to vote for them. Seven candidates responded—Warren G. Harding, Hiram W. Johnson, Frank O. Lowden, Miles Poindexter, Lucy Page Gaston, Calvin Coolidge, and James W. Gerard. Most of the replies, which appear in a recent issue of *McClure's*, reiterate the author's views on public questions, several call attention to previous records, and one assigns as a reason for seeking the Presidency a willingness to be a "sacrifice on the altar of public service." A number of the aspirants suggest that they consider it more appropriate for some other than the candidate to tell of the latter's fitness for the job. The following is the reply of Warren C. Harding:

Noted Psychologists try the Realism Test



From actual photograph taken in the Edison Shop, Fifth Avenue, New York, when Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth and Follett came in and asked to hear the Realism Test.

Get remarkable and enjoyable sensation from Mr. Edison's unique musical experiment

IT was in that temple of music—the Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue, New York. The great rear hall, semi-visible through half-open doors, was steeped in a profound hush. A voice drifted to my ears from within—a voice lovely and full, vibrant with a depth of feeling. I recognized the first appealing notes of a beloved ballad.

The exquisite beauty of the music instinctively drew my eyes through the doors—that I might gaze upon the singer. Instead, I beheld three men seated before a stately Chippendale cabinet. Their heads were bowed. The magic spell of the beautiful song was full upon them.

. . . . . . The music died away. The three men sat on in silence. They were lost in reverie.

Finally one found his voice: "I could have sworn there was a living singer behind me. It was marvelous. Carried me back to a certain summer I spent in my youth."

The second stirred himself: "I felt the presence of a living singer. She was singing—free and unrestrained. The accompaniment seemed by a separate instrument."

The third spoke up: "The music filled my mind with thoughts of peace and beauty."

The Realism Test

IT was Mr. Edison's unique Realism Test—given specially for three men of international renown in art and science. The man who first spoke was Dr. W. V. Bingham, Director of the Department of Applied Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology. His two colleagues were Prof. C. H. Farnsworth, Director of the Department of Music, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Wilson Follett, Esq., distinguished author and music critic.

Perhaps no other three men could be found in America, who have delved so deeply into that fascinating subject of research: *How does music exert its strange power on our minds and emotions?*

Perhaps no similar group of men could combine, to an equal degree, the viewpoint of scientist, musician and music-lover.

The test was to determine scientifically the emotional reactions produced by the realism of Mr. Edison's new phonograph.

The reactions of these highly critical minds demonstrated that Mr. Edison has succeeded in devising a new and fascinating way for you to judge the New Edison. It brings into play your whole temperament and your fullest capacity to feel the finer emotions.

Would you like to try the same test?

THE Edison dealer in your city is equipped to give you the Realism Test. Look for his announcement, or if you do not know who he is, write us for his name.

Send for the fascinating book, "Edison and Music." It is a story, written by one of Edison's right-hand men, that helps you understand the marvelous art of Music's RE-CREATION which Edison developed at a cost of 3 million dollars.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc.
Orange, N. J.

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

> It is impossible to bring myself to make such a statement as your inquiry suggests. Perhaps we are slaves to political customs, but men in public service are reluctant to urge the reasons for their preferment.
>
> Public servants must be judged by their records in service. If that service is too inconspicuous to be familiar to the public, it is a misfortune rather than disqualification.
>
> If there is one distinct merit in my own case it lies in the fact that I believe in government through the sponsorship of political parties rather than personal domination, and both experience and inclination would help me to maintain a relationship between Congress and the Administration forces which is the highest assurance of constitutional government by law.

Americanism is the dominant note in Hiram W. Johnson's reply. Naturally, the Senator also takes occasion to administer a small, backhanded slap to the well-known League of Nations Covenant:

> "Americanism; Freedom, speech, press; Justice, with law, order."
>
> The law of South Dakota requires compression into eight words of what a candidate thinks the paramount issue. The foregoing constitutes my eight-word platform.
>
> First, my appeal is for Americanism—that Americanism best express by the Constitution, and which is now menaced by the proposed present Covenant of the League of Nations. I accept for myself, and would, if I had the choice, welcome for the Republican party the issue made by the President. The right to live our own lives in our own way, under our own institutions, with our sovereignty unimpaired and our traditional policy untouched, to be ever ready generously to respond to humanity's cry or civilization's appeal, but to respond as we ourselves see fit, in our own time and our own mode, to be free from the entanglements of European and Asiatic Imperialism or diplomacy; in short, to be ourselves is the Americanism for which I plead. And this issue is not only the overshadowing one in our foreign or international relations, but it concerns and affects our domestic relations.
>
> I insist that while drastically punishing disloyalty and every effort by violence to overturn our government, we zealously guard the fundamental principles upon which the Republic rests of free speech, free press, and the right of peaceable assembly. The present hysteria makes this more than a mere ephemeral issue. Recent events: censorship, propaganda, exploiting big business: have in very large measure destroyed a free press, and we are in danger in our zeal and under the lash of a kept press, masquerading in the livery of patriotism, to go to the opposite extreme and destroy the very foundation of free government.
>
> I stand with every normal citizen for law and order. I stand for the rigorous enforcement of the law, however, against the anarchy of poverty and wealth alike. I'm against the "Red" flag of anarchy and the black flag of piracy. I am stanchly for law and order, but for justice with law and order.
>
> I believe social unrest and discontent can be best cured by curing their causes. The program of the Progressive party for social justice, enunciated in 1912, still has my support. Indeed, in California, we have written into law a definite humanitarian policy, perhaps more advanced than any other State. At first this policy met with opposition. It was denounced, and so were we who proposed it in unmeasured terms. After the policy was carried out, it was recognized by all alike as the best antidote for the poison of anarchy or anesthesia of Socialism. In California, with this program, we held the confidence of our original supporters and won the confidence of our former opponents; and to-day California Republicans are united in behalf of my candidacy. I'd pursue the same plan nationally.

Frank O. Lowden modestly suggests that the information asked for can more appropriately be furnished by some one other than the candidates themselves:

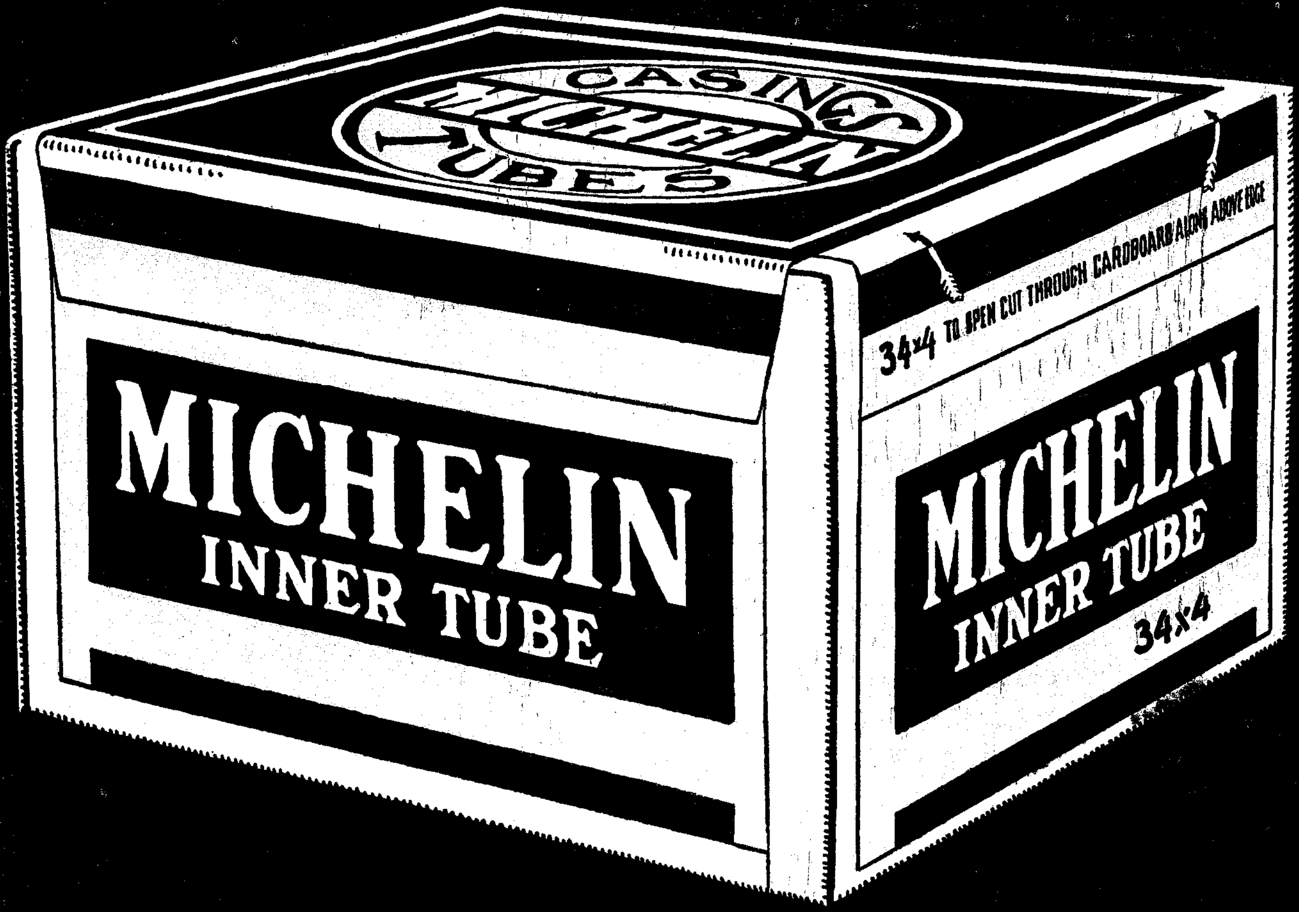
> Upon my return home after a brief absence I find your telegram in which you ask me to set out the qualities of experience, vision, and administration that I possess to inspire the confidence of the electorate of this country that I am the most rightly qualified to take direction of its affairs. I greatly appreciate your courtesy, but it seems to me that these are questions which can be answered with greater propriety by some one other than the candidates themselves.

Miles Poindexter stands for the safeguarding of American interests in preference to the concerns of Europe, but as for his fitness for the job of President he thinks that is for the people to decide:

> I appreciate greatly your request for a statement from me as to my qualifications for President. I will have to leave the determination of that question to others. I am deeply interested in the vital issues confronting the country in both its foreign and domestic policies. The chief of these in outlining my position are as follows: Immediate peace with the world and the restoration of full commercial relations with all countries; the elimination of European racial and domestic politics from American domestic affairs, and the concentration of the attention and resources of the American Government upon the interests of the American people in preference to the concerns of Europe; the reestablishment of orderly government and of international obligations in Mexico; the emancipation of American labor and industry from the tyranny of the closed shop; and the settlement of industrial disputes by law instead of by violence and intimidation. These questions involve the independence and perpetuity of our institutions and the future welfare and happiness of our people. The powers of the President under the Constitution are so vast that these great problems can not be correctly solved unless the executive branch of the Government takes the proper position in regard to them. The proper decision can only be made upon an examination of the record and character of the various aspirants, and this is for the people and not for the candidates themselves to decide.

Calvin Coolidge refers to his record as Governor of Massachusetts, and for a statement of the principles and policies by which he has been guided in that office, he quotes from a recent address to the Massachusetts legislature:

> Such things as have led to public mention of me in connection with the office of President of the United States arise out of my work as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This record is open to all inquirers. My acts in any public capacity may be measured by the principles and policies followed by me in my present office. The most important of these principles appear in the following extracts from my recent address to the Massachusetts legislature:
>
> *Public Will*—Our Government belongs to the people. Our property belongs to the people. It is distributed. They own it. The taxes are paid by the people. They bear the burdens. The benefits of Government must accrue to the people; not to one class, but to all classes, to all the people. The functions, the power, the sovereignty of the Government must be kept where they have been placed by the Constitution and laws of the people.
>
> *Law and Order*—There are strident voices urging resistance to law in the name of freedom. They are not seeking freedom, even for themselves—they have it; they are seeking to enslave others. Their works are evil. They know it. They must be resisted. The evil they represent must be overcome by the good others represent. These ideas which are wrong, for the most part imported, must be supplanted by ideas which are right. This can be done. The meaning of America is a power which can not be overcome. Prosecution of the criminal and education of the ignorant are the remedies. They who break the laws are the slaves of their own crime. It is not for the advantage of others that the citizen is abjured to obey the laws, but for his own advantage. What he claims a right to do to others that must he admit others have a right to do to him. His obedience is his own protection. He is not submitting himself to the dictates of others, but responding to the requirements of his own nature. Laws are not manufactured, they are not imposed; they are rules of action existing from everlasting to everlasting.
>
> *Economic Discontent*—We need to change our standards, not of property, but of thought. We need to stop trying to be better than some one else, and start doing something for some one else. If we put all the emphasis on our material prosperity, that prosperity will perish, and with it will perish our civilization. The best that is in man is not bought with a price. To offer money only is to appeal to his weakness, not his strength. Employer and employed must find their satisfaction not in a money return, but in a service rendered; not in the quantity of goods, but the quality of character. Industry must be humanized, not destroyed.
>
> *Public Security*—No government can endure that does not amply provide for the public security. Its first line of defense is the police. Altho, for the most part, they are appointed and maintained by the cities and towns, they are public officers; they represent the authority of the Commonwealth. Heretofore they have stood in a relatively better position as regards compensation than now. They must receive something more than the prevailing rate of wages in the industries to maintain their position and be commensurate with the grave responsibilities they assume and discharge. They are entitled to fair treatment in the matter of quarters, duty, and promotion.
>
> *Economy*—It is not a policy of recession that is proposed, but


CASINGS
MICHELIN
TUBES
MICHELIN
INNER TUBE
34x4 TO OPEN CUT THROUGH CARDBOARD ALONG ABOVE EDGE
MICHELIN
INNER TUBE
34x4

Warning to Tube Buyers

Nearly all motorists are familiar with the many imitations of Michelin Red Inner Tubes, and with the fact that such imitations have been unsuccessful except as regards color.

Failing in imitating Michelin Quality some of these inferior tubes are now being offered in boxes closely resembling the characteristic Michelin box both in design and color.

To protect against substitution examine the box carefully being sure that it is sealed and that you are actually getting a Michelin Tube.

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, N. J.

Other factories: Clermont-Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy.

Dealers in all parts of the world.

a policy of conservation. All progress is the result of economy. In this the Government ought always to lead. At a time of national peril economy has a different meaning than at a time of security. We have encountered and overcome our peril. Government expenses must now be reduced from a war to a peace basis.

Humanize Government—It is preeminently the province of government to protect the weak. Healthful housing, wholesome food, sanitary working conditions, reasonable hours, a fair wage for a day's work, opportunity full and free, justice speedy and impartial and at a cost within the reach of all, are among the objects not only to be sought but made absolutely certain and secure. Government is not, must not be, a cold impersonal machine, but a human agency, full of mercy, assisting the good, resisting the wrong, delivering the weak from any impositions of the strong.

Lucy Page Gaston, the sole woman seeking Presidential honors, opines that her experience in trying to keep the American boy from smoking cigarets has given her a grasp of the country's needs:

With the advent of women in public life their attitude on political issues is of wide interest. Believing that in making the race for the Presidency some woman has an opportunity to champion and bring forward issues of vital interest to the home and society in general, and no other woman having stept out to blaze the trail as a pioneer in this line, I am offering myself as the sacrifice on the altar of public service. My principal reason for announcing my candidacy for the Presidency is because I feel this is the appointed hour for the womanhood of the country to help bring order out of the chaotic conditions for which the men working alone are responsible. My platform includes seven planks: enforcement of law; protective tariff; restriction of emigration; women's influence in politics; conservation of youth; adulteration of foods and other necessities; clean morals. My twenty years' experience in public life as a champion of the safeguarding of the American boy from his worst enemy, the insidious cigaret, has given me a grasp of the needs of the country. My candidacy will not be in vain if the principles of my platform can be so emphasized in the public mind as to be included in the platforms of the contesting parties. My candidacy is subject to the action of the Republican Convention in Chicago in June.

James W. Gerard answers by giving a brief sketch of his life and deeds:

I have received your telegram asking me to state my qualifications for the Presidency.

I can not do that. Your reader must judge whether I am qualified or not. I can only state my experience.

I was born in Geneseo, New York, August 25, 1867. My father, of the same name, was a lawyer in New York City, and my grandfather, also James W. Gerard, in 1812, opened the law office where I am still engaged in law. He was the son of an emigrant from Aberdeen, Scotland. My mother's father was Benjamin F. Angel, lawyer, surrogate in western New York and minister to Sweden and Norway. Her grandfather, Captain Horatio Jones, was captured during the Revolutionary War by the Seneca Indians, was adopted into the tribe, and became chief of the Hawk clan of the Seneca Nation. So you see I am of what we call pure American stock.

I attended public and private schools, and was graduated from Columbia University.

I took up the practise of law with the old firm founded by my grandfather. Was admitted to partnership in the firm. Our law practise was a general one. During this period I served in the National Guard for over ten years. I learned something of banking, because I was a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in the panic of 1907.

In 1907 I was elected a justice of the New York Supreme Court on a regular Democratic ticket.

Besides engaging in law I have engaged in the mining business with my brother-in-law, Marcus Daly. Our companies have only five stockholders and have been successful. Our largest enterprise is in Mexico, and because of that and because I was appointed by President Taft on a commission to visit Mexico in 1910 I have some acquaintance with the problem of Mexico.

After serving as Judge for about five and a half years I was appointed by President Wilson Ambassador to Germany.

In 1914, while I was in Germany, I was placed in the primaries in the New York Senatorial contest. I won over Franklin Roosevelt by, I think, about seventy thousand in the primaries, but altho I ran ahead of the candidate for Governor I was beaten with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

I speak German, French, and Spanish, and have traveled much in Europe, making a study of people and institutions, and I am personally acquainted with many of the statesmen of the Old World.

THE BENEFICENT INFLUENCE OF THE WORKMAN'S SILK SHIRT

SILK SHIRTS are what make the strikes of to-day less bloody than they used to be, in effect suggests a writer in *The Union*, a weekly labor paper published at Indianapolis. His reason runs about like this: Only roughnecks throw bricks. When a roughneck puts on a silk shirt, he quits being a roughneck. *Ergo*, he quits throwing bricks. As a lot of workers these days of high wages wear silk shirts it follows that when they go on strike they will neither throw bricks nor indulge in other forms of violence, but will conduct the affair in a silken and ladylike manner, as it were. The silk shirt is perhaps the ultimate in the expression of self-respect, opines this writer, and, as is well known, no self-respecting person will get himself all mussed up indulging in an unseemly brawl, especially if he has his silk shirt on. It is pointed out that in the bad old days when no strike was considered a success unless it could show a daily list of dead and wounded and a few buckets of human gore, strikers not only were destitute of silk shirts, but many of them wore no shirts at all. They regarded with contempt all men who affected such sartorial elegances as boiled shirts, collars, and cuffs. Naturally, such individuals would put on at their strikes only exercises characterized by extreme rudeness and two-fisted impetuosity. In view of these things, "do not spurn the silk shirt," advises this writer, and he continues earnestly:

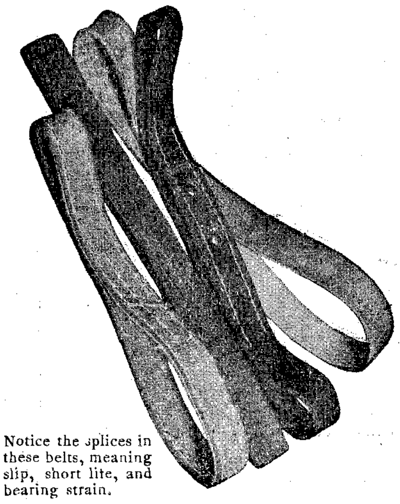
We believe it is an active agent in broadening the vision of the wearer—in case he was not born to a silk shirt; we are assured from observation that the man who works for his shirts and attains to the silk-shirt-point stage of sartorial splendor is inclined to be a better workman, a more dependable workman, because he has to live up to the silk shirt. We do not prescribe the silk shirt as a cure for industrial ills, but there is a comforting assurance in the silk shirt when it envelops a brawny torso—that of industrial peace. It has a place in the progress of labor, for it is bound to beget in the wearer an access of self-respect—and the self-respecting man has attained the most important step in good citizenship.

Skilled workmen of to-day who started in to learn a trade twenty or twenty-five years ago will remember that the workingman who sported cuffs was contemptuously designated a dude—as something little better than the fellow who smoked cigarets. The pose of the hard-working youth of that day was attuned to tradition, and tradition said that soft raiment was characteristic of soft muscles, and therefore to be despised. His father had gone collarless—sometimes shirtless—to his work, and the old man was disposed to knock his traditional contempt for the boiled shirt into his offspring or his shop apprentice with a heavy hand. The condition was a survival of the European environment, when and where men must dress and act in character and according to class conditions.

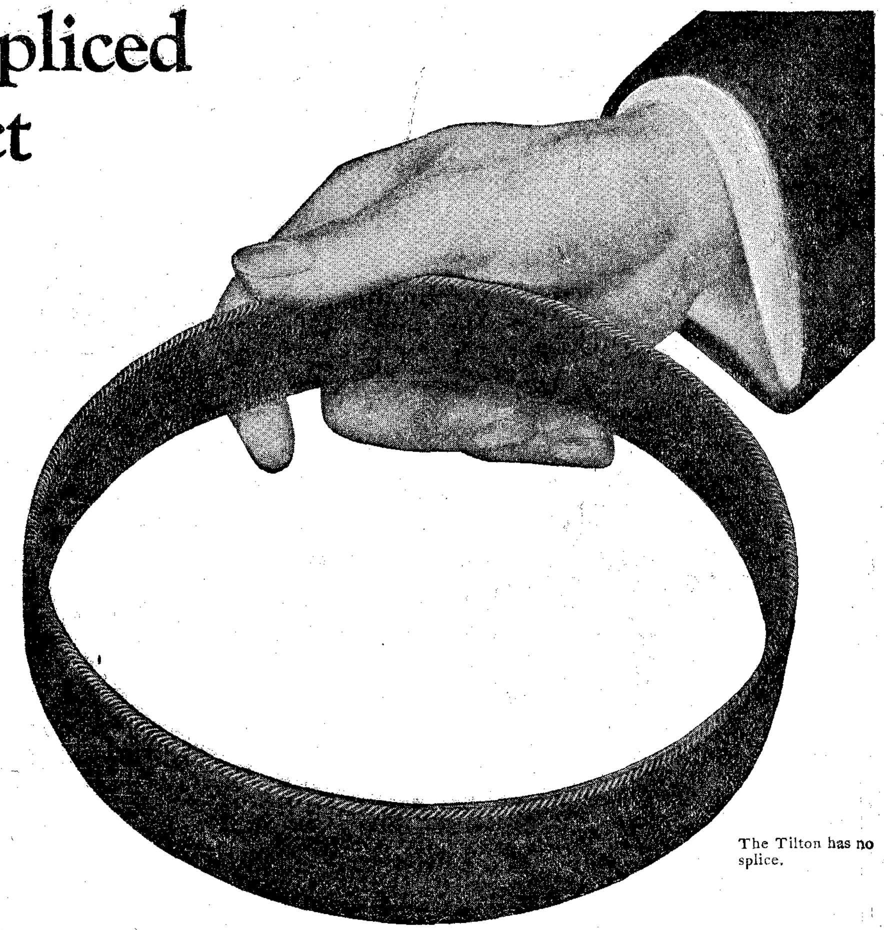
The American skilled worker of the second generation—the one who threw bricks at dudes in the '80's and '90's—came to repudiate tradition when he began to understand that the women of his kind were not drest unlike their sisters of the more well-to-do class, and that cuffs cost him nothing in the estimation of the girls with whom he aspired to associate because they were prettier and wore pretty clothes. Cuffs were no longer a cause for reproach when it became manifest that the workman who wore cuffs was not thereby rendered effeminate. And, tho it did not always follow, it occurred frequently enough to compel attention, that the fellow who took to cuffs and lived up to them was rather the better workman and had a better standing in the shop and elsewhere. Some fifteen or twenty years ago it became quite possible for the workman to wear a boiled shirt to, even at, his work if he was so disposed.

And there is no manner of doubt that this breaking away from sartorial tradition that dated back to the times when sumptuary laws prescribed the garb of each class and a workman was in danger of losing his ears if he wore silk—if by any stretch of the imagination it is to be conceived that he could attain to that degree of opulence that would make silk possible—there is no doubt that the breaking away from clothing that was indicative of class limitations had an immediate and ameliorating influence on living conditions—workingmen lived better

How Does a Spliced Fan Belt Affect Your Motor's Operation?



Notice the splices in these belts, meaning slip, short life, and bearing strain.



The Tilton has no splice.

IT is a recognized fact that the efficiency of a motor greatly depends upon the cooling system, a most important part of which is the fan belt. The splice or lap joining the two ends of a belt affect the life of a motor and the efficiency of its performance.

Every time a joint in a fan belt passes around either of the pulleys there is a knock or vibration imparted to the bearings — a temporary strain. Hundreds of such vibrations, hundreds of individual strains must be borne every moment by the bearings.

The splice, or lap, is stiffer than the body of the belt. It does not conform immediately to the shape of the pulley, causing either a drag or slip. Every belt that is jointed has a tendency to slip. A belt that slips greatly decreases the efficiency of the cooling system.

The belt can be no stronger than its weakest part. Most belts give way at the joint. A spliced or cemented belt cannot give the same long, dependable service that an actually endless belt gives.

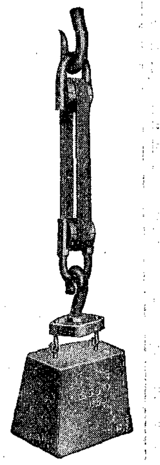
The Tilton Endless Woven Belt is the original actually endless belt. It was developed to meet one of the most serious belt problems in the industrial field. The first Tilton Belt was made to drive a high-speed grinder 30,000 revolutions per minute. Thousands of Tiltons are in use driving machines as high as 50,000 revolutions per minute, and standing up under conditions no other belt can survive.

To accomplish these results, radical departure from the old process of belt making was necessary. New and unique methods and machinery have been perfected to manufacture the Tilton.

Tilton Automobile Fan Belts are the same in every particular of material and manufacture as the Tilton Belt used in the industrial field.

No Slip, Stretch, Or Vibration

If your belt stretches, constant adjustment is necessary. Tilton Belts do not stretch, slip, or vibrate. The fan always keeps pace with the motor. Once installed the Tilton is always properly adjusted. There is a steady, even, vibrationless flow of power from motor to fan. These features are obtained only with a Tilton Woven Endless Fan Belt. Tilton Belts are made exactly to the specifications of the car builder — exact width and exact length.



Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per sq. inch.

Be sure that the name **TILTON** *is on every belt you buy*

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TILTON FAN BELTS
WOVEN

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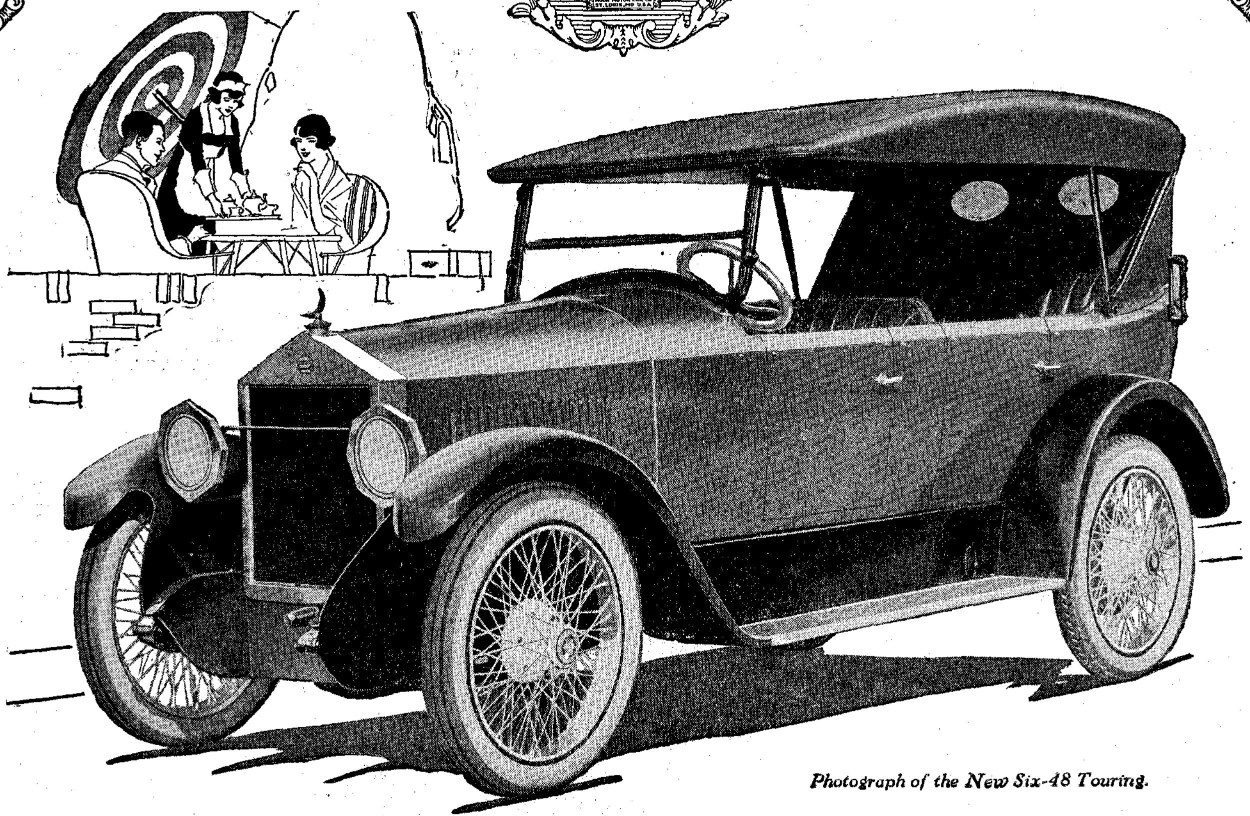


Photograph of the New Six-48 Touring.

MOON

MODERN MOTOR CARS

Every feature of the Moon's pronounced individuality is a development of years of creative engineering, dating back to the time, fifteen years ago, when Joseph W. Moon, as a manufacturer of fine carriages, built the first motor car to bear his name.

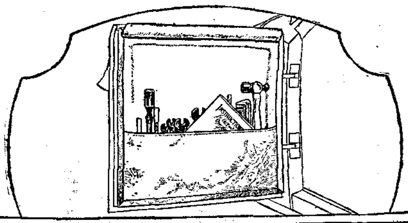
The New Six-48 is compact and light, but with a long wheelbase that fixes a low center of gravity and provides a mathematically perfect balance. A short turning radius completes its endowments for easy handling.

The extra heavy frame and the flat vanadium steel springs are a rare combination of the rigidity of the one and the resilience of the other, a design that absorbs both little and big jolts before they reach your seat.

It gets off like a streak, the quick pick-up of its flexible motor giving almost instant high speed with absolute rhythm.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

This little picture tells a story of many words about the Moon. On occasions when tools are needed, the compartment in the driver's door brings a smile and quick action.



You get the tool you want without disturbing anyone or searching for it. Each tool is in a separate pocket, held firmly so as to prevent any jingling or rattling.

and their families lived better and there was a vast expansion of the mental horizon of the worker. And this expansion of vision has had a tremendous effect on the progress of American industry. It made orderly citizens of men who had become self-respecting; the roughneck was in a fair way to be eliminated.

Now the silk shirt is perhaps the ultimate in this expression of self-respect. A man with a silk shirt on can not be looked for to go out and throw bricks—indeed, we are not quite sure but we would order silk shirts all around if we had the means and were charged with the business of getting rid of labor radicals. But it is much better that the silk-shirted workman should earn the shirt—which he is doing with a good deal of enthusiasm. Also he does not like to be annoyed by persons who have no taste in silk shirts, and he is a restraining influence upon the silk-shirtless and the shiftless.

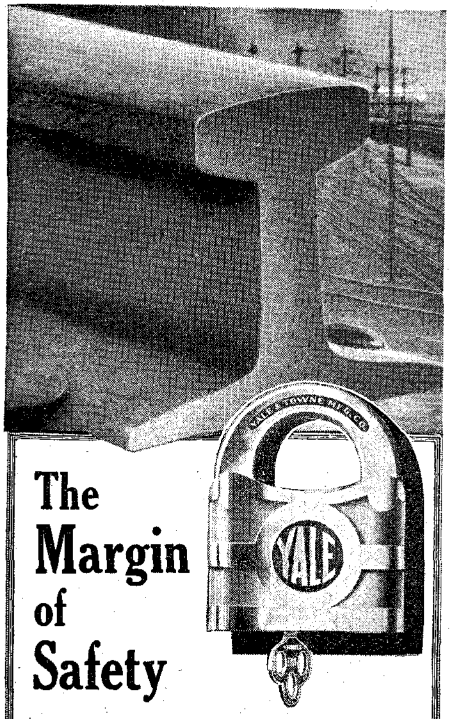
Wherefore we are not inclined to quarrel because the self-seeking haberdasher is putting silk shirts on our working youth, for he thereby smooths the path of that youth to self-respecting prosperity. After a time the silk shirt will be on its way to the limbo of forgotten fashions, but it will leave behind it ambitions for other and more substantial evidences of progress. Let us by all means encourage the silk shirt for the man who can earn the price of it.

Incidentally it is to be remarked that as between the fellow who puts twenty dollars into a shirt and the other fellow who puts twenty dollars into a quart—we are for the silk-shirt man. He will try to live up to the shirt while the other fellow is living down to the quart—which makes the silk shirt an important element in forwarding production.

HOW ROOSEVELT IMPREST ONE OF HIS TROOPERS

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, it is said, learned cavalry drill one night in a sleeper on his way down to Texas; but, be that as it may, one of his troopers is authority for the statement that when he put his regiment through its first drill in San Antonio one Monday morning he did it like a master, and any doubts that the men might have had as to his knowledge of cavalry evolutions were at once permanently removed. Maj. H. K. Love, formerly one of the Rough Riders, now of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Fairmount, W. Va., writes in the Kansas City *Star* some of his reminiscences of the days when he and Roosevelt fought the Spaniards around Santiago and washed their faces in the same "crick." It was on the afternoon of June 22 that they disembarked in Cuba at Diquari. On the same evening a large body of the tatterdemalion army of Cuba passed through the American camp. The foot-soldiers were burdened with heavy packs; the officers were ludicrous on horses hardly high enough to keep their riders' feet and swords from dangling along the ground. It might have been an army borrowed from burlesque, except that there was that in the faces and figures of the soldiers which belied their outward appearance. It was while Major, then Trooper, Love, and Colonel Roosevelt were performing their ablutions in a small creek the next morning that the Colonel was moved to an expression of sympathy for the awkward army of liberation. "From what we saw of our ally last night, they have been able to hold the Spaniard in check, and we should not have much trouble in conquering, and should be glad to help such men to their liberty," he said. The next day the Americans moved on to Siboney. The enemy was located, and the Americans advanced over a comparatively open country in skirmish formation, alternately going forward and lying down, as is done in such operations. The place of the colonel and the lieutenant-colonel was well to the rear. Nevertheless, according to the writer:

> While we lay in the long grass, Col. Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, leading their horses, walked up and down the line but a few feet back of us, offering exposed and slowly moving targets for the concealed enemy not far in our front. They were carefully examining the front for further advances, not the rear for a line of retreat. After all, personal courage is the first essential to leadership, and from that day we were wholly and unquestionably the devoted followers of our chiefs.
>
> June 30, again after a drenching rain, we broke camp and moved toward Santiago, at dusk arriving at El Paso and going into camp. Shortly after daybreak July 1, Capron's battery opened the battle of San Juan—El Caney. Very soon we were ordered forward along the road to San Juan, and halted at a point which proved to be in front of the so-called Kittle Hill, the middle one of the three that were covered by the San Juan fight.
>
> Where we were first halted, in a growth of scattered timber, we were held for some time, under quite an annoying fire from the hills. Finally, we were deployed as skirmishers and ordered to advance. We emerged from the timber into the open field and were under heavy fire from the hills, tho they were hidden from our view by the strip of trees along the brook at their base. By rushes we had almost crossed the field when we were halted.
>
> Roosevelt, now colonel and in command, was on the line. Being mounted, he could see the hills in our front, shut out to us on the ground and in the long grass. As we halted, a sergeant, Paul Hunter, was between the colonel and me. There was no more gallant soldier in the regiment than Hunter, nor better democrat. He stood in as little awe of rank as concern for enemy fire, and he never overlooked an opportunity of advising his superior, especially if the subject were of sufficient importance.
>
> As the Colonel studied the front he said, as tho thinking aloud: "We could take that hill. I wish I had authority to order a charge."
>
> Hunter promptly spoke up:
>
> "Of course we can, Colonel, order it."
>
> The Colonel seemed to question this authority, but within a few moments an officer rode up, spoke to Colonel Roosevelt in an undertone, and he immediately ordered us to charge.
>
> The army constructed its lines of investment along the brow of the hills surrounding Santiago. The Spanish Fleet was destroyed July 3, and, after allowing such of the non-combatants as desired to retire to El Caney, we bombarded the city Sunday, July 10. Following this, negotiations for surrender were opened by the enemy.
>
> The American soldier thinks that all the steps in any such affair as a surrender should be published, principally for his information. So we of the ranks were anxious to know how matters fared.
>
> Detachments of each command were constantly on guard in our trenches, the army encamped behind the hills. The Colonel would visit us in the trenches. On one of these visits, and while the negotiations for surrender were pending, he said: "I am going to tell you how matters stand. General Torres wishes to surrender Santiago, but to march his men, with their arms, out to El Cobre. General Wheeler, whose bravery no man will question (this said in that emphatic way of his that left not the slightest question), is in favor of this, for the reason that we are now morally bound to provision the twenty thousand refugees at El Caney. With the city, we shall have its harbor. Without it, we must discharge supplies through the surf, and as it is now we can scarcely land the daily ration for ourselves. In case of storm we would be hard put. But, so far as I am concerned, I think we have them, and am in favor of holding them. However, it has been cabled to President McKinley for his decision."
>
> The President's reply was "unconditional surrender."
>
> There in the trenches, with difficulties at hand and ahead, Theodore Roosevelt urged that counsel that McKinley, removed from the strife, insisted upon.
>
> As the Colonel visited us in the trenches, so he would talk to knots of men throughout the camp, listening to their views. He was unusually democratic with his men; with men throughout the army, white or black. But he was always the assured leader—his hold being that of profound respect and love, not simply rank.
>
> One afternoon I happened to be in a group the Colonel joined. In the talk that followed something said prompted one of the men to remark: "Colonel, you will be President yet." Like a flash, almost in reproof, came: "No, no; I would rather have had the command of my regiment the last ten days than be President of the United States." Not one of us questioned his sincerity, nor will any one that understood his real nature.
>
> The Colonel was a worker. When we marched volunteers were not solicited nor men imprest to carry his dunnage, and when camp was in the making he would pitch his own tent. He watched and worked for us without stint during those hot and muggy days and weeks.
>
> He did not confine his efforts to his regiment. One day while we lay in front of Santiago I met some men of a regiment, arrived the night before. In the talk that followed one said: "We'll never forget your Colonel." I asked why, and he went on to say that on arrival they were told there would be no supper, as provisions were not up. They had marched all day and were soldier-hungry. Our Colonel had come along, heard the story, got busy, and they had been well fed. Incidentally,



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That reserve of extra strength, *the margin of safety*, is in-built into Yale Padlocks.

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The trade-mark "Yale" stands for the name of the maker of Yale Products—not for a type of lock. It is the abbreviated signature of the manufacturers.

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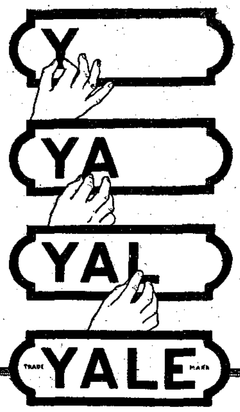


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and because of the standing established by my Colonel, I traded an extra full belt of ammunition to one of these men for a cigaret, and felt mean in so cheating him.

He was fearless, too, of his future, or he would not have promoted the round robin that hastened the army's return, and doubtlessly saved many hundred lives.

During the winter of 1898-99, Colonel Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, spent a Sunday in Washington, as a guest of Senator Lodge. As an ex-trooper, I called on him, without realizing his engagements but intending not to take more than a moment of his time. General Wheeler and many other distinguished men were there, and ladies clamoring for his attention. The plain trooper was received and must be seated on the sofa by his side, while he told some of the experiences he was having with men of his old regiment.

One trooper from Arizona was commonly, almost officially, known as Happy Jack. He had worthily earned his title. The Colonel said that on his election as Governor Happy applied for the job of "bouncer" at the executive mansion, in the simple faith that the Governor needed such an official to clear the premises of office-seekers. He said he had compromised with Happy by getting him a place on the New York Central; that now he had had enough of civilization, and he wanted to return to the free life of cactus Arizona. "It will cost me $300 to get Happy and his family back to Arizona," the Colonel ended, laughing and pounding his knee.

CROMWELL'S BROTHER-IN-LAW HAD ORIGINAL IDEAS ON FLYING

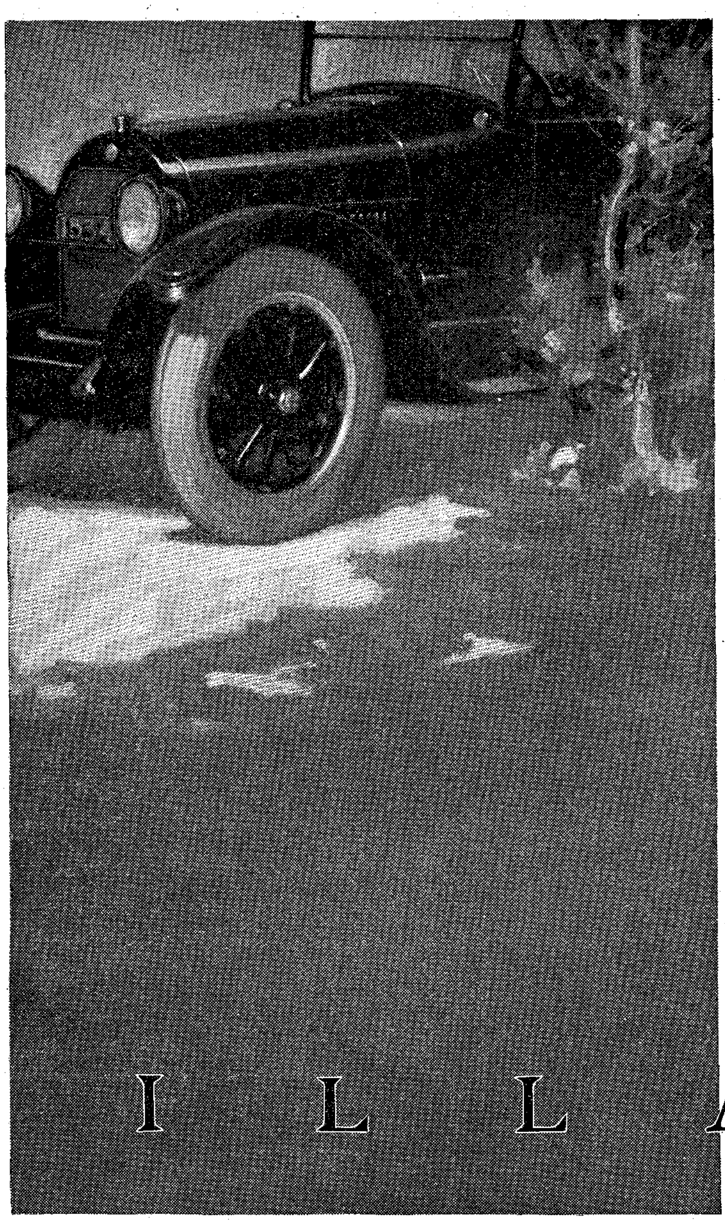
BEFORE the age of gasoline and flivvers, when "Hello, Central," was an unknown salutation, and when the law of gravitation was resting in the halls of oblivion with the Einstein theory, that is to say, back in 1648, which was some time before the Peace Conference, John Wilkins, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, thought it would be comparatively easy to learn to fly. The witch's broomstick was then the only known aerial vehicle, but, by its very nature and on account of its ownership, was not in common use. So Wilkins thought it would be possible for some one else to invent and develop an air-chariot, a sort of aerial carryall, the motive power of which would lie in wings which the passenger, while sitting back in a cushioned seat and enjoying the scenery from on high, could flap and flap and keep on flapping. John was very much interested in his theory, and even wrote a book about it, explaining how simple it would be to construct such a flapping machine, and how delightful it would be to fly to India's coral isle, Afric's golden strand, or Greenland's icy mountains. There would be little difficulty, Wilkins thought, after one had flapped himself up several miles. He would be beyond the reach of the earth's compelling attraction, and could rest up there until the spot he wished to visit had been brought under him by the revolution of the earth. Then he could descend slowly so as not to miss any of the fragrant delights of the circumambient air, and take a stroll, or stop over for dinner with some hospitable inhabitant. Wilkins married Cromwell's sister, Robina, in 1656. He became warden of Wadham College, Oxford, was made Lord Bishop of Chester in 1669, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society and its first secretary. He was given to much study, and his fancy took strange flights. If he could get hold of a ouija board somewhere he might say to us, "I told you so," and, in addition, give us some other equally interesting information. Before he took passage for parts unknown, he set forth his theories in "Mathematical Magick," which tho not now used as a text-book in our scientific schools, contains some interesting, if not demonstrable, theories. Some of his suggestions were taken recently from a copy of the book found in Leary's old bookstore by George B. Goodfellow and published in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, from which we quote a few enlightening passages:

Wilkins's preference of all means of flight seems to have been the "air chariot," tho he was not such a heretic as to deny the advantages of the witch's broom. "Witches are commonly related to pass unto their usual meetings in some remote place; and as they do sometimes sell winds to mariners, so likewise are they sometimes hired to carry men speedily through the open air," he informed his readers. In the same chapter, "Concerning the art of flying, the several ways whereby this hath been or may be attempted," he discusses four possible varieties of aviation: By spirits or angels, by the help of fowls, by wings fastened immediately to the body, and by a flying chariot.

Regarding attempts and attaching wings to the body, he says, "Most of these artists did unfortunately miscarry by falling down and breaking their arms and legs, yet that may be imputed to their want of experience, and too much fear, which must needs possess men in such dangerous and strange attempts. Therefore he that would effect anything in this kind, must be brought up to the constant practise of it from his youth."

His hope in the aid of fowls was based on the reputed discovery by Marco Polo, the Portuguese navigator, of a bird in Madagascar with wings sixty feet long, which "can with as much ease scoop up an elephant as a hawk does a mouse."

"But the fourth and last way," continues Wilkins, "seems to me altogether as probable and much more useful than any of the rest; and that is by a flying-chariot, which may be so contrived as to carry a man within it; and tho the strength of a spring might perhaps be serviceable for the motion of this engine, yet it were better to have it assisted by the labor of some intelligent mover. And, therefore, if it were made big enough to carry sundry persons together, then each of them in their several turns might successively labor in the causing of this motion; which thereby would be much more constant and lasting than it would otherwise be if it did wholly depend on the strength of the same person."



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Because no investment pays so well, and is so sure in its returns, as one which promotes well-being.

No diversion invigorates the body and stimulates the mind so much as motoring—of the proper sort.

Motoring in a Cadillac is a different, an unusual, kind of motoring.

It is a kind peculiar to the Cadillac.

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It leaves you free—to relax and rest; to enjoy, as you seem to soar thru space; to feast upon the beauty of the landscape; to concentrate upon business plans.

It opens and clears your mind for the reception of new thoughts, new inspirations, and new ideas.

Your least concern is of the car—or its performance.

The Cadillac—more than any other car we know—is an investment that endures; the same tomorrow as today, the same next year as this.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Wilkins believed that the uses of a flying chariot would be various. Discoveries could be made in the lunary world, he suggested, and the chariot would be serviceable in long trips, as for instance, in going to the Indies or to the antipodes. For, according to the Wilkinsian theory, when the air-buggy was elevated some few miles above the earth, so as to be beyond the reach of the "orb of magnetic virtue, which is carried about by the earth's diurnal revolution," it could easily be pointed toward any spot it was desired to visit. The theorizer goes into interesting detail:

> "If the place intended were under the same parallel, the earth's revolution every twenty-four hours would bring it under us, so that it would be but descending in a straight line. If the place were under any other parallel it would then only require that we direct the chariot in the same meridian till we did come to that parallel; and then a man might easily descend.
>
> "It would be one great advantage in this kind of traveling, that one should be perfectly free from all inconvenience of ways or weather, not having any extremity of heat, or cold, or tempests to molest him. The upper parts of the world are always quiet and serene, no winds and blustering there; they are these lower cloudy regions that are so full of tempests and combustion."

Wilkins believed it should be "easy to frame an instrument wherein any one may sit and give such motion unto it as shall convey him aloft through the air." And he adds: "Than which there is not any imaginable invention that could prove of greater benefit to the world or glory to the inventor. Therefore, it may justly deserve the inquiry of those who have both the leisure and means for such experiment. But unless a man be able to go to the trial of things he will perform but little in these practical studies.

It is doubtful if Mr. Wilkins ever went to the trial of his flying chariot. In fact, after giving his hints, he coolly washes his hands of the whole matter. "As for the manner how the force of the spring or the strength of a person may be applied to the wings of the chariot," he naively remarks, "it may easily be apprehended. Concerning the proportion of the wings and the special contrivances whereby the strength of the wing may be applied either to ascend, descend, progressive or turning motion, all these and diverse the like inquiries can only be resolved by particular experiments. We know the invention of sailing in ships does continually receive some new addition from the experience of every age and hath been a long time growing up to that perfection unto which it is now arrived."

But aviation has not yet attained that "perfection" to which Wilkins aspired, for, tho' there are planes to-day that will make many miles better than one hundred an hour, and will rise to an altitude of five and six miles, Wilkins's conception was of a chariot that would bore through the air at one thousand miles an hour, and he saw no reason why earthly fliers should not travel to the moon.

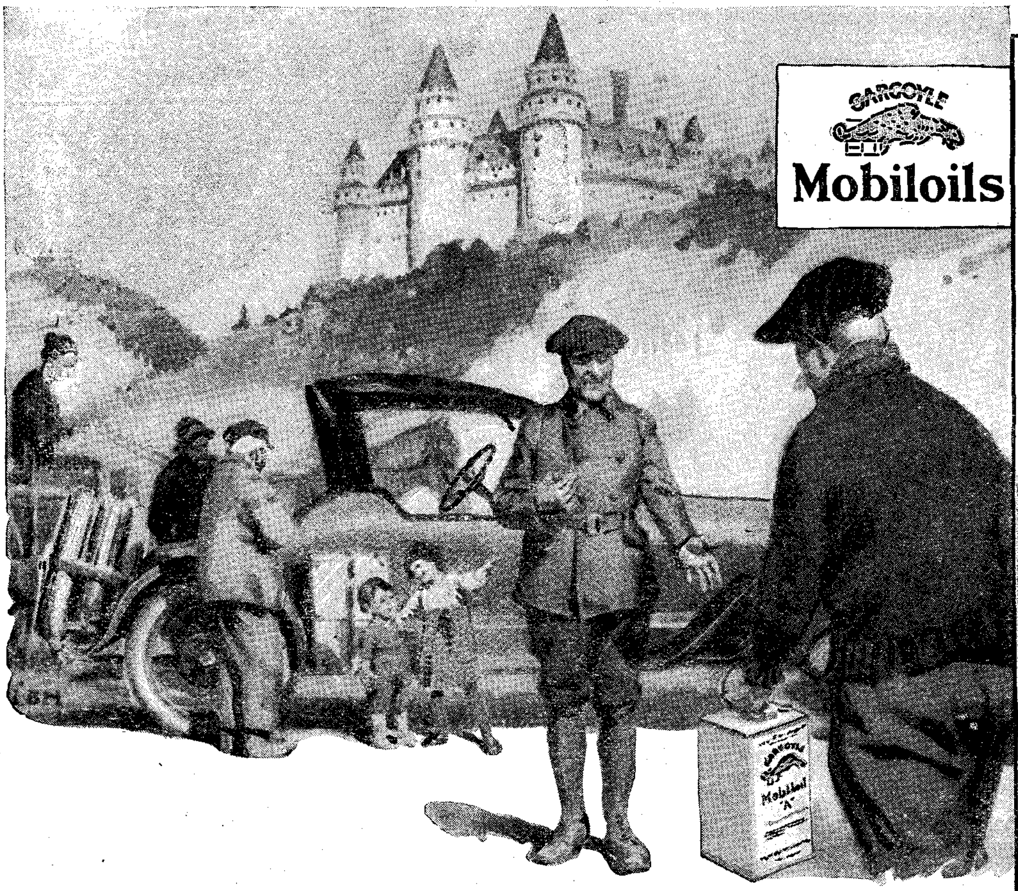
UNCLE SAM'S MEDIEVAL CITIZENS AND THEIR PASSION-PLAY

HOW many Americans who have witnessed the famous Ober-Ammergau Passion-play know that in their own country, within 350 miles of Denver, an annual Passion-play takes place, in some respects surpassing in interest the sacred drama of the simple German peasants? In the Raton and Sandia mountains of northern New Mexico, we are told, lives a band of religious fanatics, citizens of the United States, who for centuries each Lenten season have gone through a series of tortures, slashing their flesh, shedding their blood, permitting themselves to be crucified, and stoically enduring excruciating agonies, in the belief that these barbarities will absolve them from past and future sins. The crowning event of their yearly period of self-inflicted punishment, it seems, is a Passion-play, said to be so savagely realistic that at times performers have died as a result of injuries received while taking part in it. These people are known as *Los Hermanos Penitentes* (The Penitent Brotherhood), and number at this time some seven hundred. Formerly there were several thousand of them, but their numbers have been reduced in recent years as a result of encroaching civilization. In 1881, when Gen. Lew Wallace was Governor of New Mexico, he is said to have brought the attention of the Government to the practises of the *Penitentes*, as they are usually called throughout New Mexico. It appears that they have always resisted attempts of outsiders to pry into their affairs, and have been able to continue their peculiar practises so long only by virtue of their isolation. It is stated that some years ago a Californian, Charles F. Lummis, who secretly photographed from a distance a party of *Penitentes* in the act of hanging a brother on a cross, was later shot by an assassin in that locality. The *Penitentes* are of Mexican origin, with a marked strain of Indian blood. It is related that they are densely ignorant, not many being able to read Spanish and only a very few being familiar with English. Hardly one in ten has ever been a hundred miles away from the isolated mountain settlements where they make their homes. Their region is described as a bit of the Middle Ages dropt down in America, where the people live in mud and crude stone houses, as did their ancestors two hundred and three hundred years ago. They keep small flocks of cattle and sheep, and sometimes mine for gold and silver in what is termed the slipshod manner characteristic of everybody in the region. Henry G. Insley gives in the Dearborn *Independent* the following brief sketch of the early history of the order:

> The order of *Penitentes* had its origin in the strange spirit of asceticism by flagellation and self-inflicted physical agonies as a means of grace which overran Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century. The order was founded in Spain at about 1508, and was brought to Mexico by the *Conquistadores* under Cortez. The *Conquistadores*, who had followed in the wake of Coronado, in 1545, brought from the city of Mexico the doctrine of serving the Master by suffering bodily pain and mortification of the flesh. In the isolation of the Spanish pioneers among the Indians of the New World, hundreds of miles from any refining influences, the stern asceticism took quick and deep root. As years passed the *Penitentes* multiplied. Their doctrine of flagellation and doing penance by physical agonies grew fiercer, and the followers of the cross among the Mexicans and Indians strove to outdo one another in stoical penances. While the American colonists were fighting at Bunker Hill and Yorktown, some two thousand *Penitentes* out in New Mexico, cut off from all the world by vast mountains and trackless desert wastes, were nailing their brothers to crosses and cutting pieces from one another's flesh for absolution from past and future sins.
>
> The building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad through New Mexico in 1882 was a death-knell to the order. The coming of troops of tourists with curious eyes, and the influx of Yankee cattlemen, gold-miners, business men, and farmers, have gradually diminished the ranks of the order and somewhat ameliorated the savagery as a means of grace.
>
> The Roman Catholic Church for twelve years has striven bravely and energetically toward stopping the practises of the order. Father Brun, who defiantly labored at San Mateo to disrupt the order, narrowly escaped assassination several times. The sightseer, who would now witness the Passion-play of Holy Week among the *Penitentes* must go off the beaten paths of travel to the rude mud- and stone-built hamlets of Taos, San Mateo, Cubero, Tejuque, and travel over grim, lonely, and hard mountain roads. Even when he gets to the region of the *Penitentes* he must be cautious in his effort to look upon any of the rites of the brotherhood. Wo be to the person who might be caught following a band of *Penitentes*, or listening to their councils. Charles F. Lummis says the traitors to the order have been buried alive.

The principal stronghold of the *Penitentes* is Taos, formerly the home of Kit Carson and the place where he is buried. It is seventy-six miles from a railroad and has undergone no material changes in two centuries. Taos is the headquarters where the devout members of the brotherhood gather to carry out the peculiar rites connected with their observance of Lent. As we read:

> With the advent of Ash Wednesday the fanatics of the order come from the mountain settlements and gather secretly at the *morada* (headquarters). In each group or circle of *Penitentes* there is the *Hermano Mayor* (chief brother), whose authority is supreme. In old days he condemned to death heretics who opposed the holy order, and his will was executed in divers secret ways. Every one of the forty Lenten days is observed by the fanatics of the order. The members live at the *morada*, sleeping on the earthen floor. There are semiweekly flagellations—the more fanatical demanding extra scourgings now and then. Once every three days each member of the order grapples one of the huge, heavy crosses, made of tree-trunks, almost as large as a



Power speaks all languages

How American Supremacy in Scientific Lubrication has made its way around the globe

A USER of Gargoyle Mobiloils motored around the world. Writing after 18,000 miles of running through the countries of the earth, he said:

"I believe that if American motorists realized that Gargoyle Mobiloils can be obtained in practically every country of the globe as easily as they can be secured in the United States, foreign touring would be much more common."

This man bought Gargoyle Mobiloils in Dublin. He found them in every part of Ireland. He saw the red Gargoyle all over England and Scotland.

In Holland, Belgium and Northern France he "was occasionally forced to buy oil of local makes with unsatisfactory results."

In Paris, Gargoyle Mobiloils were easily secured.

He secured Gargoyle Mobiloils in Chateauroux, Limoges and the old Roman town of Carcassonne, which materially helped his climb over the Pyrenees the following day.

Across the Mediterranean he had no trouble in securing Gargoyle Mobiloils in Algiers, Tunis and Egypt.

Pursuing his way, he found these oils in Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands.

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A grade for each type of motor

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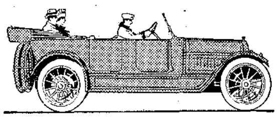

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Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117 AUTOMOBILES	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	A	A	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....
" (6-30)	A	A	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cole	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Federal (special)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fiat	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Hudson	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" " (Mod. MW)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	....	....
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	[illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe	....	....	A	Arc.	A	[illegible]	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. S)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moon	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 671)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	....	....
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Simplex Crane	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

telegraph-pole in girth, and, with it across his naked shoulders, starts dragging it to the *campo santo* (Calvary) and back—probably half a mile of travel in all. The purpose is to make the *Penitente* humble, and to better appreciate the sufferings of the Master on the true Calvary.

But when the last six days of Lent or Holy Week come, the *Penitentes* redouble their efforts to square their religious accounts for the year by a fanatical stoicism, probably unknown elsewhere except among the East Indian fakirs. At dawn every day in Holy Week the *Penitentes* give themselves scourgings that would terrify one who had never seen them. Cat-o'-nine-tail whips made of braided tough yucca baccata are used. Every blow raises a welt under each of the lashes. Over one shoulder and then over the other, the *Penitente* beats the yucca branch with all the strength of his muscular arms. Then he scourges his lower back. Sometimes he even asks a brother to lay the lashes on.

The crowning event occurs on Good Friday, when the anniversary of Christ's death is celebrated with a drama of the crucifixion. Honorary members of the order of *Penitentes*, known as *Hermanos de Luz* (Brothers of Light) are called in then to assist in the Passion-play. These Brothers of Light are aged and feeble veterans of the *Penitentes*. One of them is drest with a tinsel crown on his swart head, to represent what he very crudely thinks is Pontius Pilate; another wears white cotton robes and long whiskers to represent Peter, and still another young *Penitente* is drest in feminine garb to represent Mary, the mother of Christ.

The annual renewing of the seal of the order occurs at dawn on Good Friday. All *Penitentes*—neophytes and veterans—must be present at this ceremony. The *Penitentes* stand within the *morada* in single rows, with bodies nude above their overalls. The *Hermano Mayor* speaks in Spanish upon the order and its zeal. Then he utters a written prayer that has come to him from many predecessors. At a signal each *Penitente* in the lines raises his right arm above his head. The *Hermano Mayor*, with a historic piece of sharp flint in his hand, moves down the line and gives each person the seal of the order, consisting literally of three slashes of the flesh, each several inches long, across the right chest.

At about four o'clock on Good Friday the crucifixion ceremonies begin. The *Penitentes* issue from their *morada* and silently form in procession, two abreast. The *pitero* and the *Hermano Mayor* take their places at the head of the procession. The *pitero* blows weirdly shrill notes on his musical pipe, and the brothers go shambling slowly to *campo santo*. They are bare as to chests and backs, and are hatless and shoeless. Every back in the procession is a mass of reddened welts and lacerations.

The man who has been chosen the Christ staggers pitifully at the rear under a crushing weight of a heavy cross of oak timbers. But he is performing a part that he has sought for these many months. He is loosely wrapt about the loins with a cotton fabric, as the Nazarene is always pictured on Calvary. About his forehead is bound a wreath of buckthorn cactus, prest deep into the flesh. His broad back is a mass of angry flesh. How one in his physical condition can endure such pain

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and bear up such a load with his bare shoulders is only explainable on the ground of insane fanaticism that sometimes gives extraordinary prowess.

Arrived at the little hill chosen as the Calvary, the *Penitentes* circle about a shallow excavation. The *pitero* ceases his strange air. The *Hermano Mayor* gives a sign, and a half dozen young men seize the perspiring, panting wretch who comes staggering up the hillside with his mammoth cross across his shoulders. The man is thrown on the cross, and several muscular arms bind his limp form there with cords of cowhide. If he has his senses and is very devout, it is proper for him to exclaim in the jargon of this region:

"Bind me not! Nail me, nail me to the cross."

In former years the suppliant was taken literally at his word.

When the man has been bound as tight as the *vaqueros* know how, the crown of cactus thorns is prest closer upon his bleeding brow, the cross is lifted, and then allowed to drop with a thud into the excavation. A shiver of pain goes through the creature on the cross. He may groan slightly, but he never speaks. His family and relatives would reproach him the rest of his days for such a breach.

The *Penitentes* stand and look up at the man.

One can not adequately tell the weirdness of the crucifixion scenes among the southern valleys of the Rocky Mountains. The picture of an apparently lifeless man hanging from a rude cross, surrounded by half-naked, dark-visaged, rough, and bewhiskered men, in the shadows of a departing day, would never fade from any one's memory. But the reverential silence of the assemblage, the brown backs reddened, the barren solitude of the locality, and the lonely grandeur of the everlasting mountains all about, add qualities to the scene that are known nowhere else in all the world. Hardened as the spectators in these lonely valleys are to these annual crucifixions, an intense hush comes over them and every one gazes in awe at the central figure raised aloft on the cross. The person from a civilized community who looks upon a scene like this for the first time feels the blood pounding in his ears.

A crucifixion may last half an hour. The cowhide cords bound about the victim by the Mexican cowboys cut deep into the flesh. The man looks as if he were dying. His flesh becomes dark, then purple and black. His head droops forward and generally he swoons. In former days when the victims were actually spiked to the cross there were frequent deaths of *Penitentes* on the cross. The last authentic case of crucifixion by nailing took place in San Mateo in 1887.

At a signal from the *Hermano Mayor*, the cross is lifted from the excavation and is lowered. A sheet is thrown over the limp and unconscious man on the cross. The cords are loosed and a half-dozen brothers pick up the body and carry it to the *morada*. There it is nursed back to life. Sometimes it requires a day or two. But whatever the agony, and no matter how near the man has been to death, he has brought glory on his family for many a long year, and at the dance on Easter Monday he is the biggest man in the locality.

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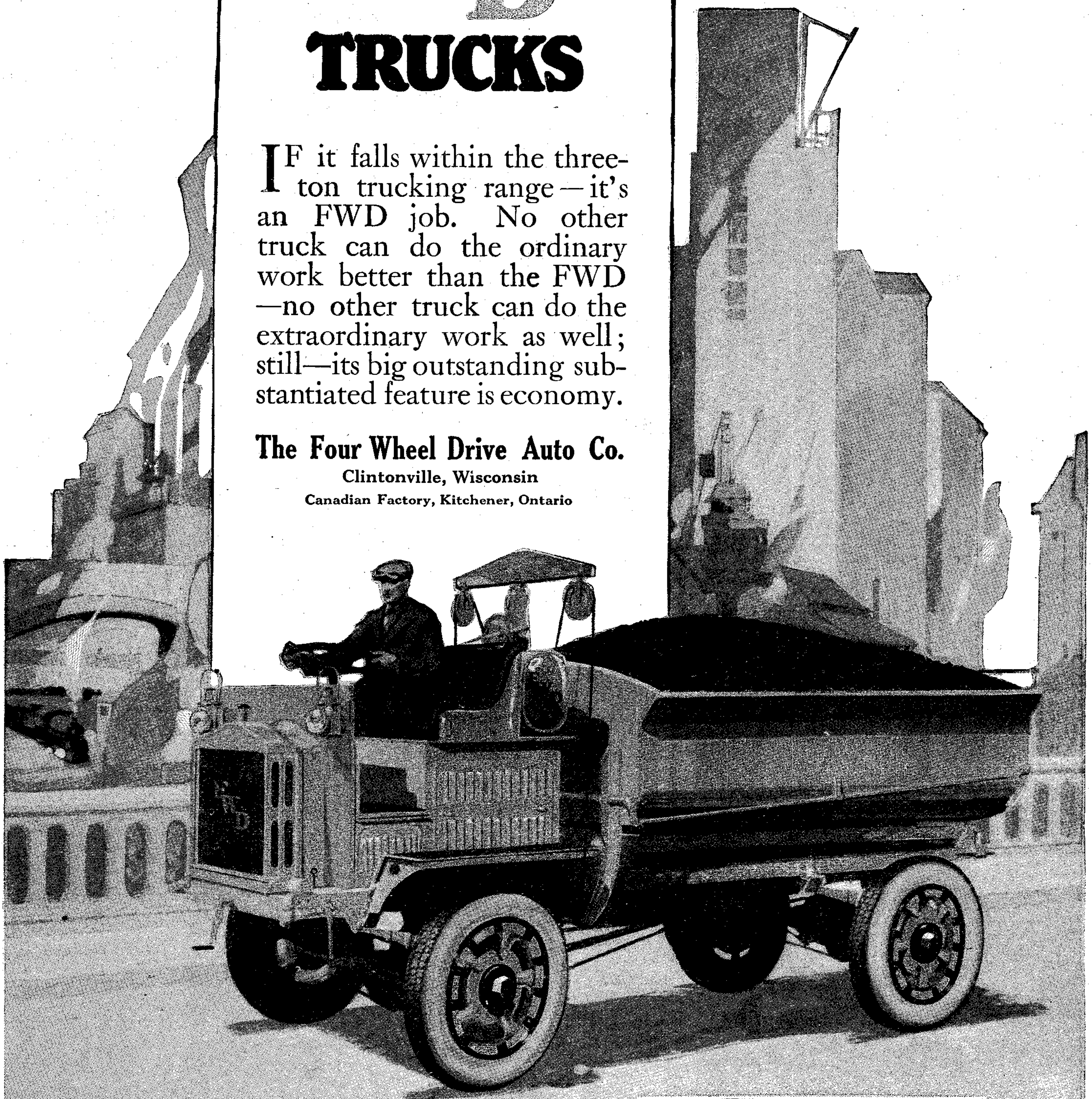

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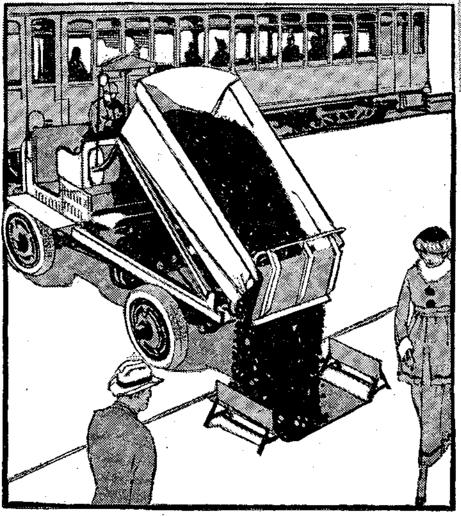

SECRETARY MEREDITH, ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL MAN WHO WAS "ONCE A POOR BOY"

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO a handsome youth, in search of education and a fortune, arrived in Des Moines from an Iowa farm. His name was Edwin Thomas Meredith, he is to-day Secretary of Agriculture, and David Lawrence, of the New York *World*, says he is Mr. Bryan's choice for President. Aside from his good looks, young Meredith didn't possess much else when he came to Des Moines, except ambition and self-reliance. During the time he spent in college, it is said, he paid his expenses largely from his earnings at such odd jobs as he could find to do. His grandfather, "Uncle Tommy" Meredith, at that time was publishing in Des Moines a somewhat forlorn political organ known as *The Farmers' Tribune*, devoted to the interests of the then practically defunct Populist movement, and the young man spent much of his leisure time about the *Tribune* office, helping wrap papers and doing other stunts that not only added to his funds, but also gave him a taste for the publishing business. When vacation time came, he went to work regularly for his grandfather at the munificent wage of eight dollars a week. Grandfather Meredith was more interested in politics than in the publishing business, and he was heartily tired of *The Tribune*. Finally, he said to his grandson one day, "Edwin, I'll just turn *The Tribune* over to you if you'll run it." Edwin, who had by that time attained the ripe age of nineteen years, was willing to tackle the job. A printer friend who had saved a few hundred dollars was also willing to go in on the undertaking, and so the two, both young and inexperienced, but enthusiastic, took *The Tribune* off "Uncle Tommy's" hands. E. T. Meredith always had a way of thinking up new ways of doing things, and so the minute he was boss of *The Tribune* he set about instituting several radical changes in the conduct of that publication. One of these was to convert the erstwhile political organ into a farm paper, in the belief that there was a great field for publications of that kind in the Middle West. Then began a strenuous campaign to increase the circulation of the new agricultural journal, an undertaking which gave the youthful publisher abundant opportunity to exercise all his ingenuity. It was mighty hard sledding during those first years, and anybody but a persistent youth with vision would have quit. But young Meredith thought he saw a chance to develop *The Tribune* into an enterprise really worth while. So he struggled on, and eventually the paper was on a fairly paying basis. But *The Tribune* was not Meredith's ideal of a farm publication. Among other things, it was a weekly, and he had his mind set on a monthly. There was a certain monthly farm journal in the East that he much admired. "I'm going to start one like it in Des Moines," said Meredith. If he had been older he wouldn't have entertained the idea for a minute. *The Tribune* was just about "breaking even," and nobody but a youthful enthusiast—he was then twenty-five—would have thought of assuming the additional burden involved in the launching of a new publication. But Meredith still had his vision. He was convinced that he could start a monthly farm journal in Des Moines that could be built up to where it would have as many hundred thousand readers as the Eastern paper he had in mind. So he started his paper, naming it *Successful Farming*, because, as he said, he "simply couldn't fail with a name half at least of which was 'successful.'" Not long thereafter he disposed of *The Tribune* so he could devote all his time to looking after the new publication. And the enterprise certainly needed some looking after. In spite of its "successful" name it required a stiff fight to keep it from going on the rocks. Says Chesla C. Sherlock, in *The Dearborn Independent:*

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HIS SPECIALTY IS FARMING.

E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, owns a thriving farm journal in Des Moines, Iowa. In the opinion of William Jennings Bryan, as reported by a Washington correspondent, he should be the next President of the United States.

> For eight more years he went through the same old struggle again, only it was harder and tougher than the first one.
>
> People in Des Moines who know Ed Meredith—that is what every one calls him in his home town—will tell you of days when his papers were held in the post-office because he didn't have money to pay the postage, and of his heart-breaking efforts to raise it among friends in order to release them so that the subscribers could have their papers on time.
>
> And many, many more stories that read like the struggles of Franklin or of an Alger hero.
>
> To-day *Successful Farming* has a circulation of more than eight hundred thousand copies. In February and March it looked like a mail-order catalog, being so large. Those issues contained 248 pages each and a total of $600,000 worth of advertising. This is a record never before approached in farm journalism.
>
> One of Mr. Meredith's greatest assets is the loyalty and cooperation of the organization he has built. Three hundred and fifty people devote their entire time to making *Successful Farming* a better farm paper. It is one big, happy family. He has what he calls a "cabinet," composed of all the department heads, and this "cabinet" of thirty-five people sit in on all matters of policy. The general manager is the executive officer of the "cabinet," and not Meredith. In all matters of strictly department affairs, the head of that department is asked to help formulate policies just as if the business were his own.
>
> "I always want every man in my employ to act just as he would if he were managing his own business. Men may make mistakes in judgment; they are not scolded for that, but they are scolded *for not assuming responsibilities that belong to them.*"
>
> Honors have come to him with startling frequency in the last four or five years. He has been Democratic candidate for the United States Senate and for the Governorship of Iowa. He ran well in the Senatorial race, considering the confirmed Republican tendencies of Iowa. His Governorship race resulted in overwhelming defeat.
>
> Mr. Meredith had refused to accept the nomination unless he be permitted to write his own platform. He was as much surprized as any one when he was given that privilege.
>
> He put three planks into that platform and they were: 365-day roads, prohibition, and national suffrage.
>
> His Republican opponent won, but history records that, within three years after the campaign, a Republican legislature was forced to adopt the identical road bill which had lost Meredith the campaign, and, in addition, it passed both the prohibitory and the suffrage amendment!

> That fact pleased Meredith. He has little desire for office unless he sees a chance to serve. The fact that he accomplished his purpose outside of office was extremely gratifying to him.
>
> He is a poor politician. He has the dislike of the average business man for the delay, the vexation, and the play for position which characterize modern politics. He is a direct-action man and believes in going straight across lots to accomplish his objects.
>
> He was a member of the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, serving since its creation as a director; he was sent to Europe early in the war as member of the Industrial Commission to study conditions in Allied Europe and to ascertain the needs of the Allies.
>
> Last fall he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the first Industrial Conference at Washington to represent the public group.
>
> He was recently elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and has long been prominent in that organization. He is one of the pioneers in the movement for truthful advertising.
>
> Edwin Thomas Meredith is just forty-three years of age. He is a successful business man who has won his way and the right to a million-dollar business in just eighteen years. For five years he has given most of his time to the interests of others.
>
> He is of a type that is refreshing to the public; he has not come to the Cabinet by virtue of any political ability or power. He has come on his own merits, and it is not strange, in view of these facts that the public is beginning to give him "the once over."

In his article in the New York *Evening World* discussing Mr. Bryan's alleged indorsement of Secretary Meredith as a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, David Lawrence states that *The Commoner* is said to have come to the conclusion that Mr. Meredith is best suited to the demands of the rank and file of the party for a progressive candidate. Mr. Meredith himself is not an aspirant for the nomination, but is an avowed supporter of William G. McAdoo. However, we are told:

> To all the candidates on the list Mr. Bryan applies this test: Prohibition, woman suffrage, friendliness to labor, capacity for business administration, and recognition of the interests of the farmer. Mr. Meredith supplies all of these qualities. He ran for Governor of Iowa on a dry ticket as a champion of prohibition. He has ardently supported woman suffrage.
>
> He has taken a broad attitude on the question of labor, and was appointed a member of the public group in the President's first Industrial Commission. Mr. Meredith is, moreover, a successful business man. He is the editor and publisher of *Successful Farming*, one of the largest farm periodicals in the country. He is a promoter of other large business enterprises and thinks in terms of business efficiency. He favors the League of Nations and has been a consistent supporter of President Wilson.

As a publisher, Secretary Meredith has made a special study of advertising, and the whole subject of publicity in general. One of the things he proposes to do as the head of the Agricultural Department is to "sell" the services of the Department to a greater number of America's men and women than are now using it. As an initial step in this scheme he recently delivered an address before the Merchants' Association of New York City in which he gave an outline of the activities of the Department of Agriculture. At this time it employs 21,000 persons, according to Mr. Meredith, 17,000 throughout the United States, and 4,000 in Washington. Of the $33,000,000 annually appropriated for the Department, not much more than a third is expended for purely agricultural purposes, he said, the balance being distributed among various affiliated bureaus, such as the Weather Bureau, the Forest Service, and others. Mr. Meredith holds that the amount devoted to agriculture by the Government is a mere trifle when the vastness of the agricultural interests in the United States and the results that have been attained from the activities of the Agricultural Department are considered. To quote:

> You may take all the manufacturing institutions—iron, steel, and all the rest, some seventy-five other industries—add them all together, and you will have just the net capital invested in this business of agriculture. The agricultural and live-stock product last year was twenty-five billions of dollars, equal in one year to our national debt at the present time. . . . . .
>
> The ham you ate this morning for breakfast was passed upon by an inspector for the Bureau of Animal Industry. The method of handling eggs in storage and transportation has been studied and improved; the Bureau has seen to it that there are no injurious ingredients in your catsup. When you put maple sirup on your cakes—if the product was labeled maple sirup, it is maple sirup. The cotton in your automobile tires is more durable than in the past because the Department has developed long staple cotton industries. Your clothes—the Department touches you there, not only through its work with cotton and wool, but through its extremely valuable results in developing dyes and dye materials which will help make us independent of foreign supplies. The specialists have developed methods of treating leather to prolong its life, and other specialists are teaching farmers how to prepare hides and skins with the least damage and waste. Your medicine—the Department sees to it that the labels on it do not say it is a remedy for such and such a thing unless it actually is a remedy. Even in your recreation hours the Department is with you. Its protective hand reaches out to the wild birds and animals and provides game for your hunting. It keeps the National Forests spick and span for your vacation.
>
> The Weather Service is a part of the Agricultural Department. You know that it puts out the storm-signals; you know it forecasts the weather, but do you know that it influences the icing of the cars for your fruit? Do you know it influences the shipment of your vegetables? . . . . . .
>
> Good roads are devised and tested by the Bureau of Public Roads, and the wear and tear under all sorts of traffic conditions have been studied. This Bureau will supervise the expenditure of government and State funds for roads in the next twelve months of considerably more than half a billion dollars.

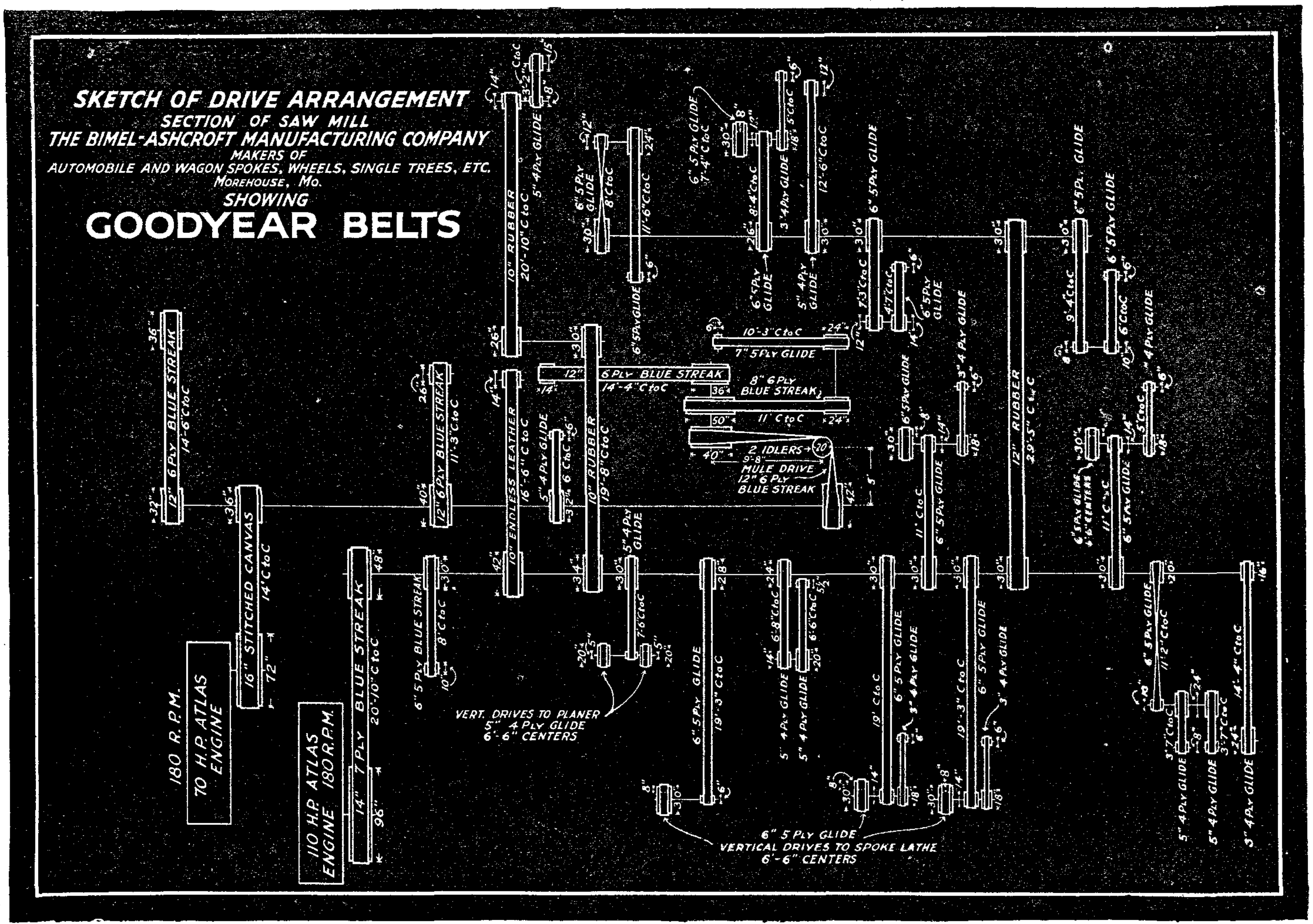
American farmers are doing their part in increasing production. Since 1880, according to Mr. Meredith, there has been a gradual increase of 25 per cent. in the yield per acre of the principal crops for the whole country. Corn has increased 10 per cent.; oats 24 per cent., and potatoes 33 per cent. He places the credit on the introduction of improved machinery, the development of larger producing varieties, and the elimination of plant diseases and insect pests. "And yet," he concludes, "some ask whether the farmer is lying down!"

The Department does a great deal of valuable research work, and to this phase we owe much of our national wealth in the new varieties of cereals and sorghums, fruits, etc., introduced from other countries. Says the Secretary:

> In the great Northwest there were many thousands of acres of semiarid land which would not grow crops. So the Department went out and found a hardy, drought-enduring crop [Durum wheat], bred it up, and developed it. A quarter of a million dollars was all that was spent to produce a crop which, year after year, provides fifty millions of dollars or more. Your railroads, your shipping, your banks, and your retail stores are all affected by it. Last year, more than 125,000,000 bushels of Kafir corn and other sorghums were produced where before there was none; and a few thousand dollars in the hands of earnest and capable men was responsible for this.
>
> Out in California the Department found cull oranges and cull lemons selling at five dollars a ton. It established a citrus-fruit laboratory to discover uses for the culls. As a result twenty concerns are now engaged in the manufacture of products from cull oranges. The total products last year were six million pounds of marmalades, jellies, and so forth.

Rice was introduced upon barren land in northern California, and a rice crop worth $21,000,000 is now produced in that territory. To quote further:

> You might not have a navel orange to-day if it were not for the Department of Agriculture. The oldest tree—among the descendents of the Washington navel orange which the Department introduced from Brazil—is still growing in the greenhouse on the grounds in Washington. Last year 13,000,000 boxes of California-grown navel oranges were distributed among the people of this country. . . . . . .
>
> Another thing the Department has introduced is the Smyrna fig, but at first the trees would not bear fruit. By careful observation it was found that certain small wasps were the fertilizing agents. The wasps were brought over, and still the fig-trees were infertile. By careful observation and study, it was discovered that, besides the Smyrna fig, the wasp required the Capri fig to breed in. The Capri was brought. With the wasp and the Capri fig and the Smyrna fig together, it is all settled, and soon America will be producing her own high-quality figs.
>
> The Secretary also told how the boll-weevil threatened to ruin


SKETCH OF DRIVE ARRANGEMENT
SECTION OF SAW MILL
THE BIMEL-ASHCROFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MAKERS OF
AUTOMOBILE AND WAGON SPOKES, WHEELS, SINGLE TREES, ETC.
MOREHOUSE, MO.
SHOWING
GOODYEAR BELTS
180 R.P.M.
70 H.P. ATLAS ENGINE
110 H.P. ATLAS ENGINE 180 R.P.M.
14" 7 PLY BLUE STREAK 20'-10" C to C
16" STITCHED CANVAS 14' C to C
12" 6 PLY BLUE STREAK 14'-6" C to C
12" 6 PLY BLUE STREAK 11'-3" C to C
10" ENDLESS LEATHER 16'-6" C to C
10" RUBBER 20'-10" C to C
10" RUBBER 19'-8" C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 8' C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 11'-6" C to C
12" 6 PLY BLUE STREAK 14'-4" C to C
8" 6 PLY BLUE STREAK 11' C to C
7" 5 PLY GLIDE 10'-3" C to C
2 IDLERS
MULE DRIVE 12" 6 PLY BLUE STREAK
6" 5 PLY BLUE STREAK 8' C to C
VERT. DRIVES TO PLANER 5" 4 PLY GLIDE 6'-6" CENTERS
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 7'-4" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 8'-4" C to C
3" 4 PLY GLIDE 5' C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE 12'-6" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 7'-3" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 4'-7" C to C
3" 4 PLY GLIDE
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 11' C to C
12" RUBBER 29'-5" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 9'-4" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 6' C to C
4 PLY GLIDE 5' C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 6'-6" CENTERS
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 11' C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 19'-3" C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE 6'-8" C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE 6'-6" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 19' C to C
3" 4 PLY GLIDE
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 19'-3" C to C
3" 4 PLY GLIDE
6" 5 PLY GLIDE 11'-2" C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE 3'-7" C to C
5" 4 PLY GLIDE 3'-7" C to C
3" 4 PLY GLIDE 14'-4" C to C
6" 5 PLY GLIDE
VERTICAL DRIVES TO SPOKE LATHE
6'-6" CENTERS

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

An Order, Two Plants—and the G.T.M.

The first time the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—talked with this Company that today has two plants practically standardized on Goodyear Belts he virtually declined an order. He had an opportunity to sell a belt of the same dimensions as the one which had just worn out after a short term of unsatisfactory service. Instead, he demonstrated the value of an expert study of belting quality and working conditions.

The Bimel-Ashcroft Manufacturing Company had been having costly trouble with a 14-inch, 5-ply belt on the main drive in their Morehouse, Mo., plant. Time after time they had had to cut it because it stretched. Every cut meant a shutdown of the main drive, involving heavy loss of production. When, finally, the stretch was eliminated, the rawhide lacings began to break, the lacing holes pulled out, and the belt began to open at the plies. So they decided to get a new belt, and told the G. T. M. to send on a 14-inch, 5-ply belt.

"Let me recommend a 14-inch, 7-ply Goodyear Blue Streak," said the G. T. M. "Your drive calls for a stronger belt than you have been using. Among the drive factors affecting the belt is a starting load 50% heavier than the running load." He went on to show how his analysis included every factor of power, pulley dimensions, and general service conditions. His recommendation finally was accepted on the strength of what he showed he had learned about that drive.

The Goodyear Blue Streak's success not only put an end to the main drive troubles but opened the way for analyses of the entire plants of the Bimel-Ashcroft Company at both Morehouse and Poplar Bluff. Today, two and a half years after the G. T. M.'s study of that one drive, 82 of the hundred belts in the Morehouse mill are Goodyear, and so are 50% of those in the plant at Poplar Bluff. As fast as any other kind of belt gives up a job, a Goodyear Belt takes its place.

In the racking service of the high speed saws and lathes, Goodyear Glide Belts serve the tools; on the heavier drives of the bolting saws and the heading saws, Goodyear Blue Streak Belts withstand the severe duty with an in built strength. These belts vary in length and width and plies and type of construction, but they are uniform in the quality that repays their slightly greater first cost with an ultimate operating economy. They deliver full power, hold the pulleys in a friction-surface grip, hold at the plies and wear both evenly and long.

The G. T. M. is at your service. If his recommendations prove valuable to you, our return will be increased, as it has been in this instance, by your satisfaction. For further information about the G. T. M.'s method, and about the belts which Goodyear builds with the care implied in the command, "Protect our good name," write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

BELTING · PACKING GOODYEAR HOSE · VALVES

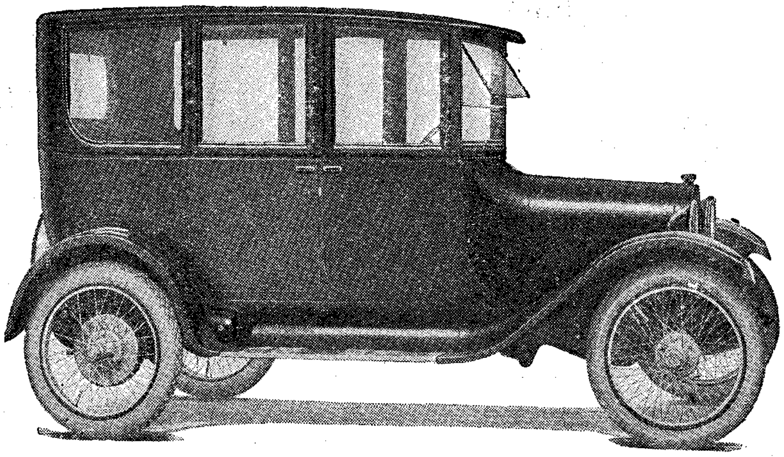
DODGE BROTHERS
4 DOOR SEDAN

It would not be safe to count upon any lessening of the present great demand for the Sedan

Its popularity is deep-rooted, widespread, and steadily increasing—and there is abundant reason for it

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

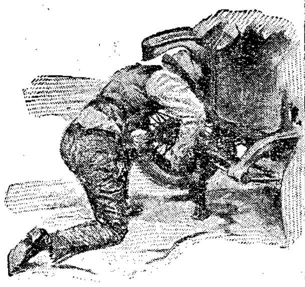
the cotton industry in the United States and how the plan for controlling him by poisoning his drinking-water was devised by the Department. The method was tried out upon an abandoned cotton-farm from which the discouraged owner had been driven by the pest. The ground was divided into three strips: the unpoisoned strip on one side produced forty-eight pounds of cotton, the other strip produced sixty pounds, the strip whereon the dew was poisoned produced 480 pounds of cotton!

The completion of the Panama Canal was made possible by work in the Department's research division. The Department discovered that the germ of Texas fever was carried by the cattletick. The discovery of the truly malignant character of the mosquito as a carrier of yellow fever followed. General Gorgas, acting upon this discovery, eliminated the mosquito from the swamp-holes of Panama and insured the construction of the "big ditch."

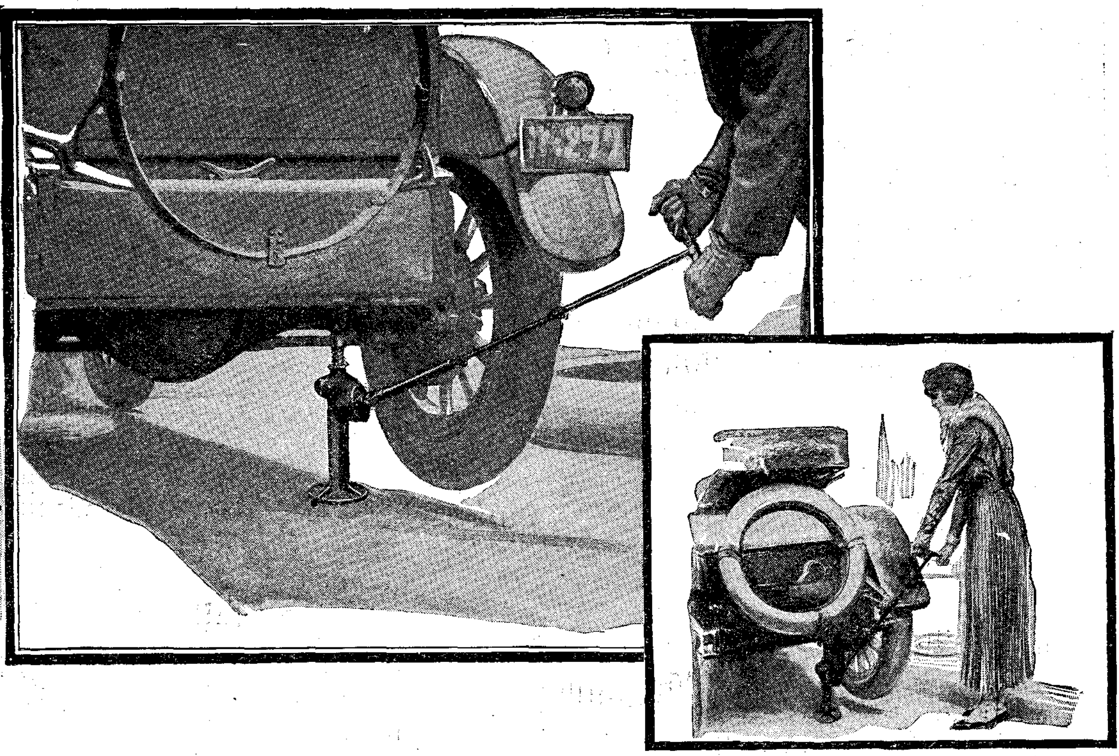
THEODORE VAIL, WHOSE "FOLLY" IS HIS MONUMENT

"VAIL'S folly," as it was once called, culminated in cobwebbing the country with nineteen million miles of wire, and those who forty years ago laughed at Theodore N. Vail when he said he would talk over a wire from Boston to Providence, remember now, after his death, that he "made neighbors of a hundred million people," and that business would probably be disrupted if New York did not have a daily chat with the city by the Golden Gate. In common with Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Vail began his career as a telegraph operator, died as one of the world's master-builders, and left behind him permanent "foot-prints on the sands of time." His was a name to conjure with, and business had need of him until he died. He attempted a rustic retirement, but at the age of sixty-two he was again placed in harness, and when he died in his seventy-fifth year he was still the chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the initiative head of a system that numbered nine million telephone subscribers and represented an investment of more than a billion and a half dollars. It is a common habit with biographers to describe the greatest as Napoleons; that "is one of the penalties of genius," says the New York *Times*, adding: "But Mr. Vail was a genius, a great American, and if we venture to call him a Napoleon of communications the description will not be criticized as inappropriate." However, the writer continues:

> It would be going too far to say that this was a typical American career, for genius does not fall to the lot of every American, but it was typical of its kind. He was a man who found the best way to



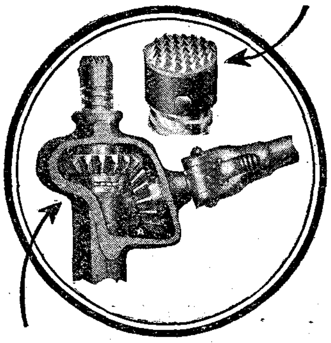
The old way
Slow — dirty — uncomfortable. You often damage your clothes or skin your knuckles.



A 10-pound "twist" on the handle raises 1000 pounds

You don't have to "pump" or soil your clothes to use this new jack

Diamond Point Top
It will not slip



Ball Bearings
make jack work easily

NO MORE crouching down in the dirt to jack up your car. No pinching of fingers or hard, back-breaking work. The heaviest car can be raised with a few easy turns on the handle of the new Kimball Auto Jack. This long handle allows the jack to be *slid* to any point under car.

You don't have to " pump " up and down as with the old-fashioned jack. A 10-pound " twist " on the handle will raise 1000 pounds.

Thousands of cars are now carrying the new Kimball Auto Jack.

14 leading car makers are answering the popular demand by making the Kimball Auto Jack a part of their *standard equipment.*

Exclusive Kimball features

The new Kimball Auto Jack is *ball bearing.* Friction is reduced to a minimum. Lost motion is eliminated. The diamond point hardened steel top insures the jack against slipping. The ball socket holds handle rigid while sliding the jack under car.

A Kimball Auto Jack is light and convenient. It folds up compactly and takes up little room in the tool box or under the seat.

We manufacture a special truck jack also, which easily raises the heaviest truck and is adapted to general use.

Don't be annoyed again with the troublesome, old-fashioned jack. Ask your dealer to show you the new Kimball Auto Jack.

Easily folded up to fit in tool box. Takes up little space

The Kimball Auto Jack is standard equipment on the following cars

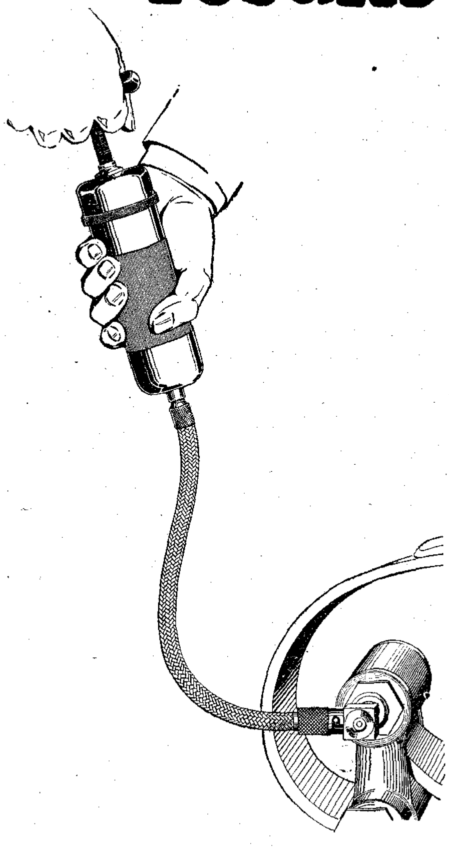
- California
- Cole
- Daniels
- Dorris
- Franklin
- G. M. C. Light Truck
- Holmes
- Hudson
- Leach-Biltwell
- McFarlan
- Moline Knight
- National
- Premiere
- Shaw
- Stewart Heavy Truck

Sales Department
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc.
23 West 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Manufacturers
F. W. MANN CO.

KIMBALL BALL BEARING AUTO JACK

Why is it so few Automobile Owners are really satisfied with the lubricating results from grease cups?



There are from 24 to 45 lubricating points on every automobile

The rear spring bearing here illustrated, represents but ONE of the many lubricating points on the chassis of your car.

All of these parts must be thoroughly lubricated at regular intervals.

With Bassick Alemite High Pressure Lubricating System installed on your car, the entire job of lubricating these parts may be thoroughly done in from 15 to 25 minutes; no fuss, muss or uncertainty.

FEW motorists openly complain of the shortcomings of their automobile investment. They even tolerate antiquated greasing methods which they are heartily sick of. One rarely hears a motorist *complain.* When he becomes thoroughly disgusted, he *acts.*

It is human nature for a man to want freedom from as much of the drudgery and uncertainty of car ownership as possible. To get the fullest measure of service and enjoyment out of his car is his *big idea.*

* * * *

A MOTOR may be ever so nicely adjusted, and a car ever so scientifically balanced, yet its service will fail unless every bearing of its parts is cushioned by lubricant.

Abundant lubrication is what makes any car ride quietly, smoothly and comfortably. The more liberal the supply of lubricant, the longer the life and service of the car.

Old style grease cup methods of lubrication are not *positive.* They are so mussy and ineffectual that thousands of well meaning car owners deliberately neglect lubrication rather than dabble with grease.

* * * *

THE *POSITIVE,* quick, easy and mussless method of lubrication is the Bassick ALEMITE High Pressure Lubricating System. Over a hundred leading manufacturers of motor vehicles have adopted it as standard equipment. The Alemite System insures *clean,* grit-free bearings; it cushions every wearing surface with a film of friction-resisting grease.

* * * *

THE ALEMITE Compressor can be carried in any tool-kit, ready for immediate service.

Under a pressure of 500 pounds, a turn or two of its handle *forces* the cushioning, wear-saving grease into every bearing. And the entire operation, instead of being a morning's job, can be finished in 15 to 25 minutes.

Simply snap on the flexible steel hose coupling to the bearings fitted with ALEMITE ball-check nipples and apply the pressure.

The old-grit-laden grease is forced out—a new reserve of lubricant is forced in.

A quick, easy turn of the handle is all the effort required.

* * * *

THE Bassick ALEMITE System, complete with ball-check nipples and extensions to accessible parts, may be quickly and easily installed on any make or Model Passenger Car, Truck or Tractor.

Send for booklet "Lubrication," giving the important facts about lubrication and explaining the ALEMITE High Pressure Lubricating System in detail.

ALEMITE
HIGH PRESSURE
Lubricating System

THE BASSICK MANUFACTURING CO.
365 West Superior Street Chicago, Illinois

for All Cars, Trucks and Tractors · *All Models*

BALTIMORE, MD., 106 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSTON, MASS., 859 Boylston St.
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BUFFALO, N. Y., 906 Main St.
CHARLESTON, S. C., 197 King St.
CHICAGO, ILL., 2641 S. Michigan Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 4612 Euclid Ave.
DALLAS, TEXAS, 408 S. Ervay St.
DENVER, COLO., 1330 Broadway
DETROIT, MICH., 23-25 Hancock, West
DES MOINES, IOWA, 206 W. 11th St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 1005½ N. Meridian St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 904 Main St.
KANSAS CITY, MO., 1506 McGee St.

BASSICK SERVICE

The following Distributing Stations are in charge of Service and Retail Sales in their respective territories.

Dealers, Garagemen and Car Owners

are asked to write to their nearest Station. Address Alemite Lubricator Co. at the address given.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1338 S. Figueroa St.
LOUISVILLE, KY., 543 S. 3d St.
NEWARK, N. J., 217½ Halsey St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 740 Carondolet St.
OMAHA, NEB., 2864-66 Farnam St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1317 Race St.
PORTLAND, ORE., 10th & Oak Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 3132 Locust St.
ST. PAUL, MINN., 231-35 W. 9th St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 36-38 S. W. Temple St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 624 Van Ness Ave.
SEATTLE, WASH., 312 E. Pike St.
SPOKANE, WASH., 282 Second Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 343 Bridge St.

Toronto, Can., John Millen & Son, Ltd., 53-57 Adelaide St., W. Montreal, Can., John Millen & Son, Ltd., 321 St. James St. Calgary, Alberta, Can., Alemite Lubr. Co. of Can. N. W., 515-21 First St. W

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

do what other men wanted to do, certainly, but perhaps would have been quite unable to do. His genius for business organization, for the extension and development of everything he put his hand to, supplemented the American genius of invention. The telegraph and telephone needed a Vail as they needed a Morse, a Bell. No man ever made such a career, ever attained such a record of achievement, or ever earned such crowning rewards who at the beginning of his lifework devoted more thought to himself, to the hours and conditions of his employment, than to the work in which he was engaged. But back in the '60's individual ambition was a strong force, not only among telegraph operators, but in all ranks and degrees of effort and labor.

"He was a living, breathing, acting, and thinking expression of 'Yankee gumption,'" says the Boston *Transcript*, "and he annexed himself to the record of Yankee achievement by adopting that Boston invention, the telephone, practically at its birth—by developing it from this local point of vantage into the effective speaking voice of the world, and then by setting a pace for New England agriculture and agricultural education with which our farm people will some time catch up, tho they lag behind it now." "The universality of the telephone will be Vail's monument," the Boston *News Bureau* comments. "He brought near the era and the scheme under which any individual in any place may consider himself at the center of nation-wide communication." And the Springfield *Union* voices the tribute of many journals in saying that he "was a great American in the very best meaning of that word." Further appreciation of the man's mental power is accorded by the New York *Evening Post*, which thinks that "in the magnificent spread of long-distance oral communication over America it is no exaggeration to say that the late Mr. Vail was the chief personal force." As this paper points out:

> When he returned to take charge of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1907, after introducing street-railways and telephone systems into Argentina, it sorely needed a vigorous and progressive personality. His business acumen was marked. In financing the corporation he seemed always to show a prevision that to other business men was mysterious. He gaged the best times, directions, and methods for the steady expansion of his system with a shrewdness marking him one of the great industrial captains of his day. He struck out many new paths. The annual reports of many great industries had been remarkable for what they concealed, not what they showed. Mr. Vail made those of his company models for frankness and informativeness. His sagacity in the choice of subordinates was remarked outside business circles.
>
> But the peculiar distinction of Mr. Vail was his union of public spirit and scrupulousness with this shrewd energy. He regarded the expansion of his company into a great monopoly as an opportunity for service, not extortion. He never opposed just public regulation, as have heads of other public utilities, but assisted it. In Europe the telephone business is largely looked on as one for public management; but tho we sometimes hear the suggestion of national management of long-distance lines here, far less seriousness is attached to it than if another type of executive had sat in Vail's chair. No great business head in the country was by nature more opposed to the Baer attitude toward workmen.

A biographer in *The Sun and New York Herald* remembers that tho Bell invented the telephone, Vail made it a business success. It was Vail who fashioned material fabric out of dreams, to whom the tinkle of the first telephone-bell meant the linking of two oceans, man's disregard of time and space. While men poked fun at "Bell's toy," Vail saw its possibilities, and merely shrugged his shoulders with the indifference that the constructive genius has for the scorner. When he talked from Boston to Providence ridicule was halted, and another bit of news was flashed around the world. He went ahead until he had spread a network of copper wire over the length and breadth of the United States. His biographer continues:

> When the country was cobwebbed he thought his work was done and retired to his farm. But the business he created had grown so big that it had got away from control. It had all but bankrupted itself buying up small competitors in order to achieve a unified system, and had encountered government hostility besides. The year was the panic year of 1907. The people would not or could not buy the offered securities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The president of the company resigned. The directors met and there was shaking of heads as names were mentioned, until W. Murray Crane made a suggestion—Theodore N. Vail.
>
> Mr. Crane headed a committee to the hills of Vermont and found a white-headed farmer plowing. The farmer laughed at the idea of becoming head of a $300,000,000 corporation. He said he had earned retirement. But there was the monosyllablic but persuasive Murray Crane, appealing to the farmer to come to New York as a matter of duty and loyalty and save a great undertaking from peril. That fetched him. The farmer walked to the house, changed his clothes and came along. Thus it was that Theodore N. Vail got into harness for the second time, at the age of sixty-three.
>
> He quickly right about faced the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Halting the expensive warfare against independents, he permitted his rivals to buy Bell instruments. Outside the company he gathered a precious stock of good will; within he swept away all listlessness. The panic of 1907 came and went, but such was Mr. Vail's financial management that he was able to report that net earnings had increased more than two million dollars and that the company had eighteen million dollars in the bank and would not need to borrow another cent for two years. He became so interested in his new-old work that he stayed on as president until 1919, and thereafter, as chairman of the Board, continued to direct the company's policy.
>
> Mr. Vail was born on a farm in Carroll County, Ohio, on July 16, 1845. His mother's ancestors were Dutch and French, his father's were English Quakers. The father, Davis Vail, moved to New Jersey when

Does Your Tobacco Sift Down into the Stem of Your Pipe?

Edgeworth Tobacco goes out into the world to make its own friends. One of these recently sent us the following suggestion:

> Gentlemen:
>
> Being an occasional smoker and on those occasions usually smoking your tobacco, I am writing to mention a point which might be used in your advertising to your advantage, which to my knowledge has appeared in none of your advertisements to date.
>
> Your tobacco possesses the particular quality of not being rubbed too fine, as a great many of the various brands of tobacco are, and this should be a great selling item, as a smoker invariably experiences a great deal of difficulty in keeping the stem of his pipe clear and clean with the average tobaccos, which practically always are drawn into and block up the stem. This is merely a point which I have noticed and hope that it may be of use to you.

If your pipe clogs up too quickly, we believe you'll find that Edgeworth will relieve you of one of the petty annoyances of smoking.

EDGEWORTH EXTRA HIGH GRADE READY RUBBED

EDGEWORTH EXTRA HIGH GRADE PLUG SLICE

EDGEWORTH

You are not likely to become an Edgeworth enthusiast simply on this account. You will want a smoking tobacco which has the flavor and fragrance perfectly matching your individual taste.

Whether or not Edgeworth will in every way suit your individual taste can be decided only by bringing you and Edgeworth together.

Though Edgeworth doesn't suit all smokers, it suits many—not just because it doesn't clog up their pipes, but because it's also a pretty good smoking tobacco.

We invite you to try it.

Simply send us your name and address on a postcard. If you will add the name of the dealer to whom you will go for more in case you like Edgeworth, we would appreciate that courtesy on your part.

We will despatch to you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is formed into flat cakes and then sliced into thin, moist wafers. One slice rubbed for a second between the hands furnishes an average pipeful.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is already rubbed for you. You pour it straight from the can into the bowl of your pipe.

Both kinds pack nicely, light quickly, and burn freely and evenly to the very bottom of the pipe.

For the free samples which we should like you to judge, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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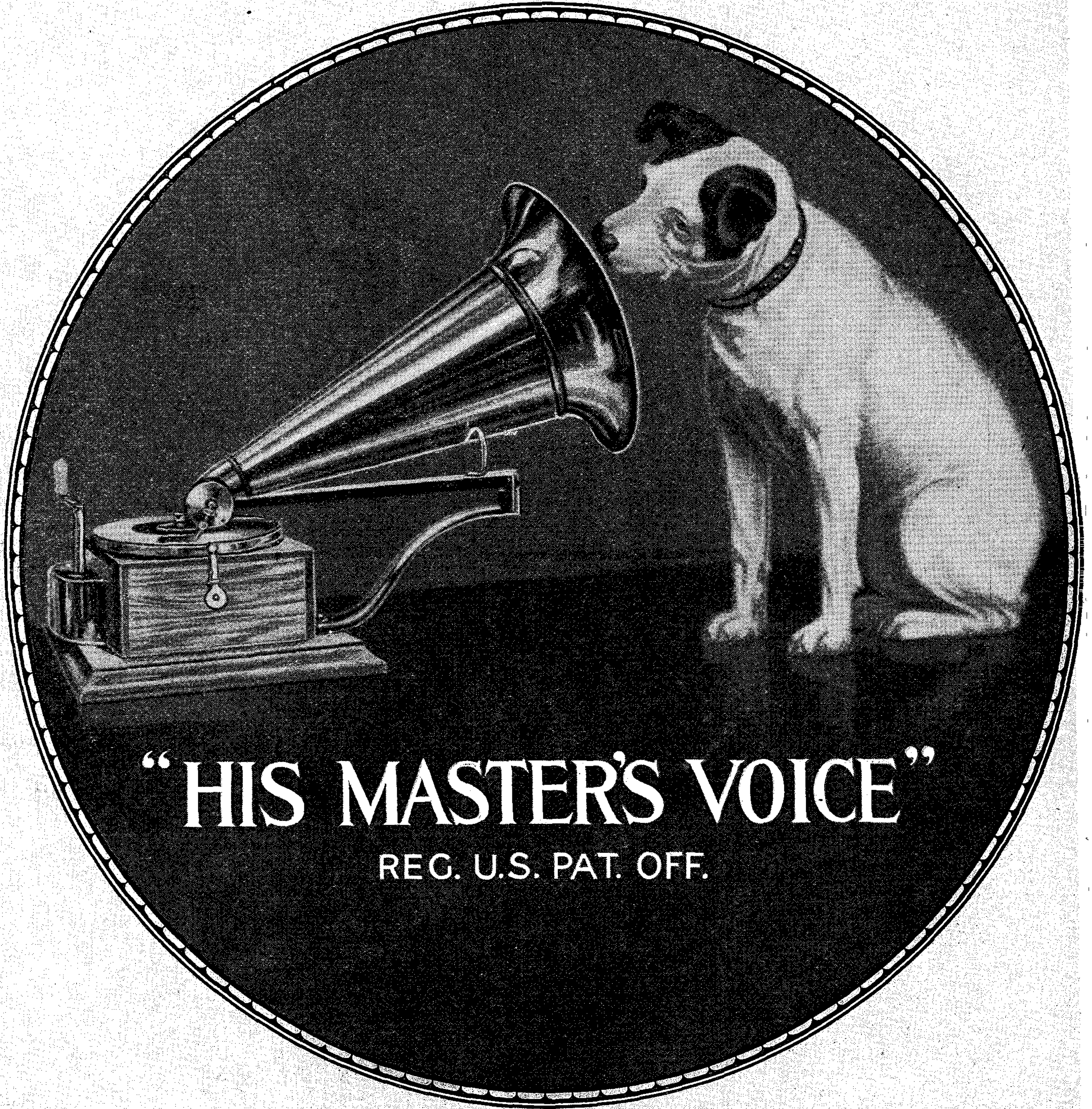
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TRADE MARK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Theodore N. was four years old and became associated with a brother, Stephen Vail, founder of the Speedwell Iron Works. Another brother, Alfred Vail, was associated with Samuel F. B. Morse in the invention and promotion of the telegraph.

Young Vail attended Morristown Academy and started to study medicine in the office of an uncle, Dr. William Quinby, but at the same time he learned telegraphy and found it more interesting. For a short time he worked as a telegraph operator in the old New York stock-yards, on the present site of the Grand Central Station. In 1866 his parents went to a farm in Iowa. Theodore helped on the farm for a year, then struck out along the new Union Pacific Railroad as a telegraph operator and station agent.

He was stationed at Pine Bluffs, Wyo., when Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, had him appointed as a clerk in the railway mail service. This service was crude. Vail devised new methods of sorting and handling mail and made such a success of his ideas that he was called to Washington. Altho the youngest officer in the service, he was made general superintendent. He recast the country's system of mail delivery.

Meanwhile Alexander Graham Bell had exhibited his telephone at the Centennial Exposition; the London *Times* had called it the latest American humbug, and the Western Union Company, having obtained an improved transmitter from Edison, had set up a rival enterprise. What the Bell Company needed was a fighting organizer and systematizer.

Gardiner G. Hubbard, Bell's father-in-law, knew Vail and the latter's government record. He induced Vail to become the first general manager of the American Bell Telephone Company at a salary of five thousand dollars a year, which was paid intermittently at first. At about the same time Francis Blake provided the company with a better transmitter than the one the Western Union was using, so competition was that much easier.

Vail had a bigger conception of the telephone than any of his contemporaries. From the first he predicted that it would one day cover the whole country. He induced Charles J. Glidden to finance the first "long-distance" line—from Boston to Lowell. It connected Lowell cotton-mills with their business offices in Boston, and was a success. The "central" station was not yet in evidence. Each line was separate from all others.

Vail had a hard time getting capital, but he got it. When he had no more money for construction he paid in capital stock of the company. Contractors, growling over the "shinplasters" which eventually made them rich men, did the work because nobody could resist Vail's faith and enthusiasm, matched with practical sense. Wires were stretched from Boston to Providence and then from Boston to New York.

The struggle of those days is best indicated by such items on the treasurer's record as "Lent Bell fifty cents; lent Vail twenty-five cents."

The Bell Company, before Vail took charge, had offered to sell out to the Western Union for $100,000 and the offer had been rejected. Now the Western Union was trying to get rid of the pestiferous Vail—not by trying to buy him away, but by influencing railroad companies to offer him

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

a salary much larger than the Bell Company could pay. But Vail stuck. He had set for himself the task of making the telephone a universal convenience, and it was upon his initiative that every possible improvement was seized upon. In 1885 he resigned from the original company and became the first president of the newly formed American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which at first made a specialty of long-distance communication, but which, in 1900, acquired the property of the American Bell Telephone Company and brought into combination the principal competing companies.

It was in 1887 that Vail "dropt out." He had served diligently, and hard work and worry had brought the white into his hair. For the first time he took survey of himself and gave thought to his health. He bought a farm of two hundred acres at Lyndonville, Vt., and determined to pass his declining years there, except when indulging in travel. In 1893 he visited South America, but without thought of business. However, old habit was strong upon him, and he remained to improve the transit facilities of Argentina. He obtained a concession near Cordoba, built a power station, bought a horse-car line in Buenos Aires, electrified it, and equipped it with the best cars from the United States. He bought out all competing lines, and within the rising and setting of a few suns the city had a modernized transit system. This activity was followed by constructing a model telephone system for South America. The company was largely composed of British capitalists, and for some time Vail had headquarters in London. In 1904 he retired again, and returned to his farm. He increased his land to three thousand acres, and devoted himself to his favorite vocation and to the task of proving that the land could be made to pay. He became a model farmer on a large scale, and organized the Lyndon School of Agriculture, so that others could receive the benefit of what he had learned. He was happy in his fields. But, as it was with the great Roman, life demanded more of him, and he was called from his plow. When Murray Crane came to plead with the one man who could save from wreck the great enterprise he had builded, it so happened that, as we read,

The call found Vail more responsive than he would have been a few years earlier, for his wife had died and their only son, who had been an athlete at Harvard, had been carried off by typhoid fever.

Mr. Vail returned to New York, raised $21,000,000 new capital at once and $250,000,000 in the next six years, disarmed criticism by demonstrating the value of a unified telephone system and by favoring government regulation of all public utilities, and won the renewed loyalty of employees by introducing pensions and welfare work.

In 1910 Mr. Vail signed a $30,000,000 check which bought control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Thus he had

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Standard—because it is the standard product of a mill that for more than fifty years has made nothing but *quality bond paper*—a mill which has been the pioneer maker of fine bond business stationery, and which has led in the development of loft-dried bond paper. Old Hampshire is made of hand-sorted rags, in tints suitable for every business purpose.

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"Wanted — a Correspondent, Salary $15,000"—an interesting booklet which will be mailed you on request to Department L.

Old Hampshire Stationery is the choice of particular men and women. Upon request to Department L, a free sample will be sent you.

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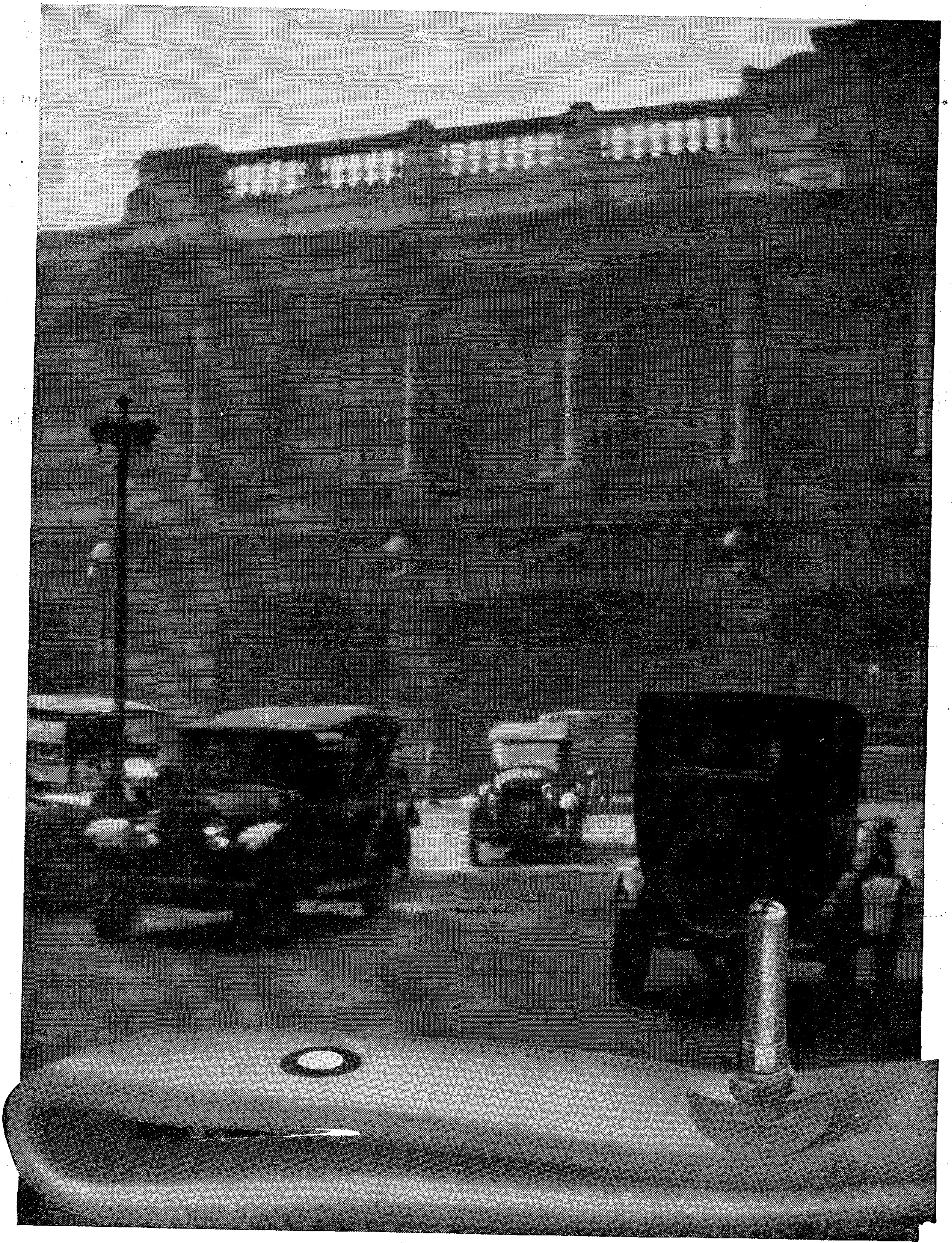

Actual photograph taken outside Northwestern Station, Chicago, showing Berman's taxi at right

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

Taskmaster of Tubes, the Meter

Few motorists can speak with as much authority on the subject of tubes as the pilot of a taxicab.

For five years, Benjamin Berman's meter has clocked Chicago's streets as he carried his fares on Goodyear Tires and Tubes.

Pounding over the asphalt, thudding against the curbs, grinding in the car tracks, think what punishment is meted to the tubes.

Yet Berman's tires last almost unbelievably long and he attributes their longevity to the constant use of Goodyear Tubes.

The life of a casing is, of course, dependent on the quality of the tube. And Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are unusually staunch, built up as they are of pure gum strips, placed *layer-upon-layer*.

These tubes, which come packed in heavy, waterproof bags, cost no more than tubes of less merit.

Surely it is poor economy to risk a costly casing when such faithful protection is available.

Like all Goodyear Products, Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are built to protect our good name.

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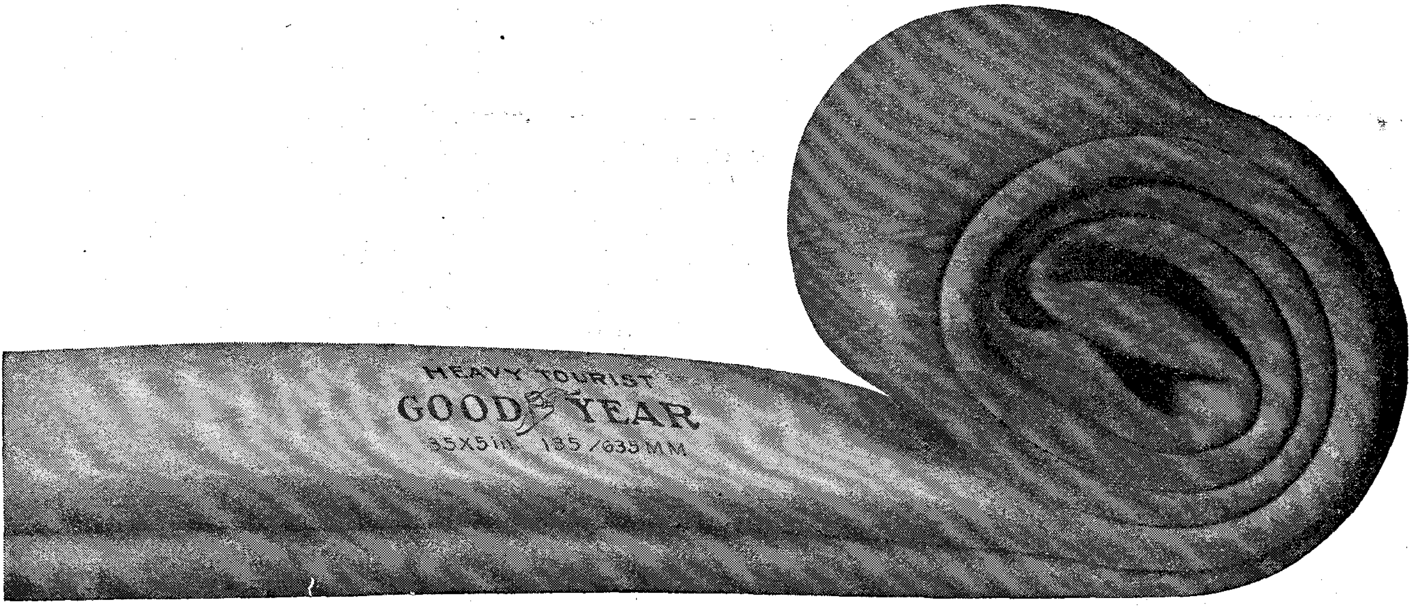
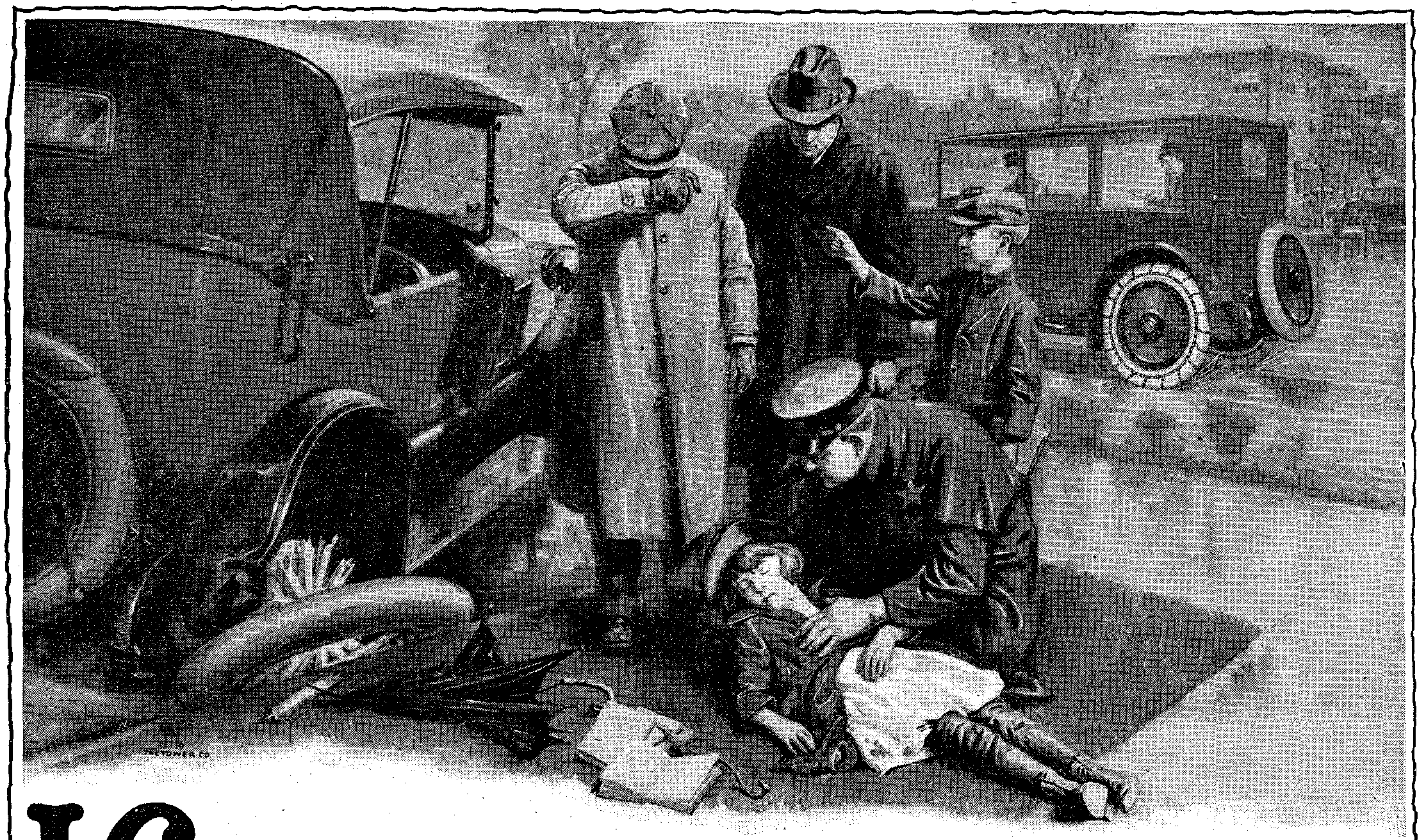


HEAVY TOURIST TUBES



If— I had only put on— WEED TIRE CHAINS

Regrets avail nothing when the harm is done.

Many an accident might have been avoided and many a life saved if drivers of automobiles had only exercised ordinary, everyday precaution and had listened to the warnings which for years have been sounded through the magazines and daily newspapers, viz.—"Always put on Weed Tire Chains when the roads and pavements are wet and slippery."

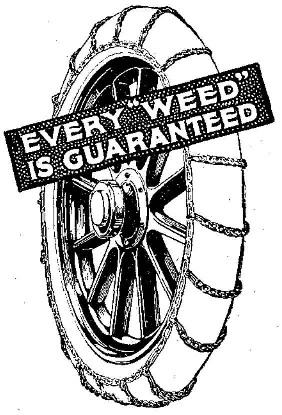
It's all very well to say, "I'm sorry—I didn't mean to do it."

Regrets don't mend broken limbs or bring back the lives that have been taken. The innocent victims have suffered through no fault of their own while the careless motorist escapes with a reprimand, the payment of Doctor's bills and the expense of having his car repaired.

Is there no way to make such fellows realize their responsibility and have ***more regard for the rights of others?***

Skidding accidents would never occur if every motorist exercised care in driving and put on Weed Tire Chains whenever roads and pavements were wet and slippery or covered with mud and slime.

In the interest of humanity—in the interest of safe and sane motoring Put on your Weed Tire Chains "at the first drop of rain," and insist that others do the same.



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THE NAME WEED ON EVERY HOOK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the satisfaction of seeing the telegraph, which had spurned association with the telephone in the long ago, gobbled up by the telephone. Mr. Vail became president of both corporations. Introduction of the "night letter," the "day letter," and lower rates for deferred messages followed. In 1914 the telephone and telegraph interests parted company because of threatened dissolution by the Government, the Western Union resuming its separate corporate identity and Mr. Vail continuing as head of the "American Tel. & Tel." For a time after America entered the war he directed the combination wire system under government operation.

Mr. Vail played as hard as he worked. He was fond of good music, books, and pictures. The house on his farm was a home, not a palace. In it he installed a forty-thousand-dollar pipe organ, and once a year he brought musicians from New York to give a concert for his neighbors.

He was called "the biggest telephone man in the world." This was true in the physical sense as well as in other ways. He was more than six feet tall and weighed two hundred and eighty pounds.

His first wife, who died in 1904, was Miss Emma Righler. In 1907 he married Miss Mabel Rutledge Sanderson, of Boston. He was a member of the New York Union League and New York Athletic clubs here and the Union and Exchange clubs of Boston.

There were wide-spread expressions of regret by many prominent men when the news of Mr. Vail's death was received here. Resolutions of regret and of eulogy were adopted by the leading commercial associations, as well as by the New York Telephone Company.

THE FARM BOY WHO BECAME ILLINOIS' "BENEVOLENT BOSS"

ROGER C. SULLIVAN'S chief title to fame and remembrance lies in the fact that he was known as a "benevolent boss." He could never achieve election to public office, as often happens with his type of leader, but he held the Illinois Democracy in the hollow of his hand, and some accredit to him more than to any other the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore in 1912. It was he, a biographer relates, who broke the deadlock and started the tidal wave in Mr. Wilson's direction. But it was Bryan who received the reward of a secretaryship in the Cabinet, and no acknowledgment came to Sullivan, who, it is said, made a concession to idealism for the sake of his son, Boetius, then a student at Yale. Sullivan was a man of complex talent, shrewd, forceful, and possessing a saving sense of humor. He used kindness as an effective weapon, and heaped coals of fire on the heads of those who sought his political undoing. When in 1908 Bryan attempted to read him out of the Illinois delegation, Sullivan defeated the effort and then introduced a resolution indorsing Bryan, which was passed. Such good nature was irresistible, and his enemies could not help but be of the "friendly" variety. As many others of his kind have done, Sullivan began life in humble surroundings, in circumstances which gave no prevision of future greatness. But from the day he entered politics for the first time he began growing in political knowledge and strength and when he died he was a stronger figure than he had ever been before. He climbed not quite so high as William Lorimer; but he never had so great a fall. He carried a public utility into politics, and succeeded, which, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "was a notable achievement," and proceeds:

> If he had lived he would have sat in the Democratic State convention and have said who would go to San Francisco as the delegates at large. He would have gone to the national convention and have had a great deal to say in the nomination of a candidate for President.
>
> Even in the later days, when he was not actively associated with the lighting utilities, he retained the association in the public thought of him. Public utilities are not popular. Frequently they obliterate the politician. Almost inevitably they retard him. Roger Sullivan had qualities which made him strong in a city which has fought public utilities all the time he was in politics.
>
> Part of his strength probably was attributable to the fact that he seldom sought office himself. When he did he failed, but he could control Democrats the city sent to the legislature, some of the Congressmen, the Democratic city machinery, the State organization, and the vote of the State in national conventions.
>
> It was not astonishing that he could not be elected United States Senator from a normally Republican State.
>
> He could succeed with the caucus and with the direct primary. When Bryan was strongest and maddest he was outgeneraled by Sullivan. Carter Harrison, who had a genius for city politics, took the seat in a national convention, if any, which Roger Sullivan assigned to him. Generally it was a complimentary position on the speaker's platform.
>
> We do not believe that Illinois has any one to take his place in national politics. There are very few men in public life whose death would find so many people with a sense of loss.

The New York *Evening Post*, in comparing Lorimer, another of Illinois' one-time political leaders, with Sullivan, remarks:

> Lorimer climbed to a seat in the Senate from which he was ousted after an investigation into the method of his election. Sullivan obtained no elective office of importance but won a place of influence in national Democratic politics far above that to which Lorimer could aspire on the Republican side.
>
> It would be easy to exaggerate the part that Sullivan played at Baltimore in nominating Wilson, but his swinging of the Illinois delegation away from Clark as soon as he could do so without being accused of violating the instructions exprest in the vote at the primaries had more to do with that historic nomination than the similar move by Bryan, upon which Clark laid the blame for his defeat. Unlike many another boss besides Lorimer, he died with his power undiminished, appropriately enough with the returns from

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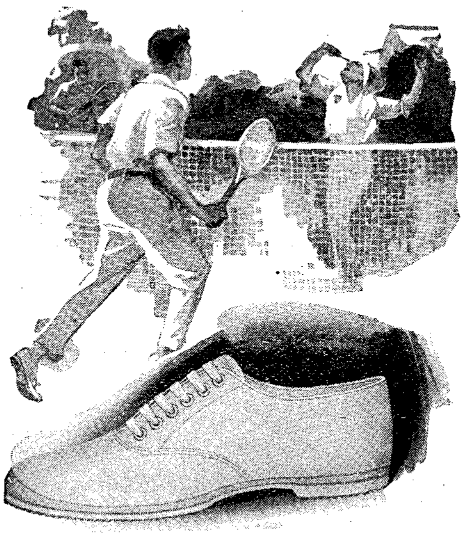

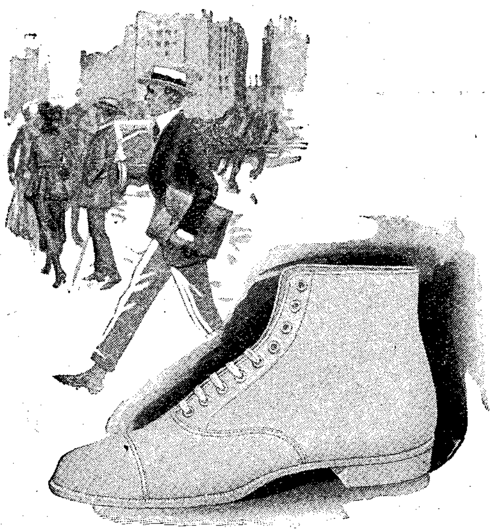

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Keds now include models made with regular welt construction soles and firmly boxed toes—just like leather shoes. This means a shoe of style and distinction—the very shoe you have needed to wear with your white flannels or Palm Beach suit.

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Sturdy shoes for sport and everyday wear—for boys and grownups—with or without heels. Made of heavy white or brown duck. Brown leather trimmings with ankle patch—red rubber soles and toe cap.

United States Rubber Company

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Tuesday's primaries coming in and with plans for San Francisco fast maturing.

Every political boss has some distinctive quality which may or may not catch the eye of the public, but which advances him in his struggle for domination. Sullivan knew no foe. The report that he had slated his chief political enemies, ex-Governor Dunne and ex-Mayor Harrison, for places on the delegation to San Francisco reflects a semihumorous trait in the man. . . . . . .

Some of our bosses died before the coming in of direct election of Senators and the direct primary. Others have survived them. But direct elections at least give a measure of the willingness of a State to be represented by a boss. Illinois, which in the three-cornered contest of 1912 had given Wilson a plurality of 19,000, refused two years later by almost the same margin to give Sullivan a seat in the Senate.

A friendly biographer writes of Sullivan in the Chicago *Tribune* that he had in business as well as in politics a tremendous driving power, coupled with large natural ability, which served to bring him both eminence as a politician and fortune as a business man. He is reputed to have amassed a fortune approximating $10,000,000. To quote:

> His career was one of those evolutions typical of American politics—a climb from the position of manipulator in "practical politics" to a leadership more constructive than otherwise. To different men Mr. Sullivan stood as a symbol of different things. To the opposition and the reformers he was always the "machine boss," even when years and wealth brought mellowness, to his followers he was the honored leader.
>
> In reality he was the benevolent despot. He was planning to abdicate after the San Francisco convention in July, but he would still have remained in the background as a director *emeritus*. Mr. Sullivan's fortune is large. Supposedly conservative estimates place it at $10,000,000.
>
> To Mr. Sullivan, perhaps more than to any other human agency, Woodrow Wilson owed his nomination at Baltimore in 1912. Champ Clark had the Illinois instructions, but Sullivan controlled the delegates. After enough ballots had been taken so that no reproach of ignoring instructions could be raised, Roger Sullivan threw the Illinois delegation to Wilson and started the rush which broke the deadlock.
>
> It was a most dramatic moment—Sullivan arose from his seat and, leaning over Charles Murphy of Tammany, who sat across the aisle, told the New-Yorker the time had come to start delivering the votes to Wilson. When Illinois was reached on the roll-call, Sullivan voted it for Wilson. It was the first significant break in the support of Champ Clark, who had a majority, but lacked the necessary two-thirds, and it started the rush which soon broke the deadlock.
>
> Largely the act was a concession to idealism—Mr. Sullivan's son, Boetius, then in Yale, was strong for Woodrow Wilson, so the father threw his influence to the academician. Yet, when Mr. Wilson was elected Mr. Sullivan was given no recognition. His early years rose up,

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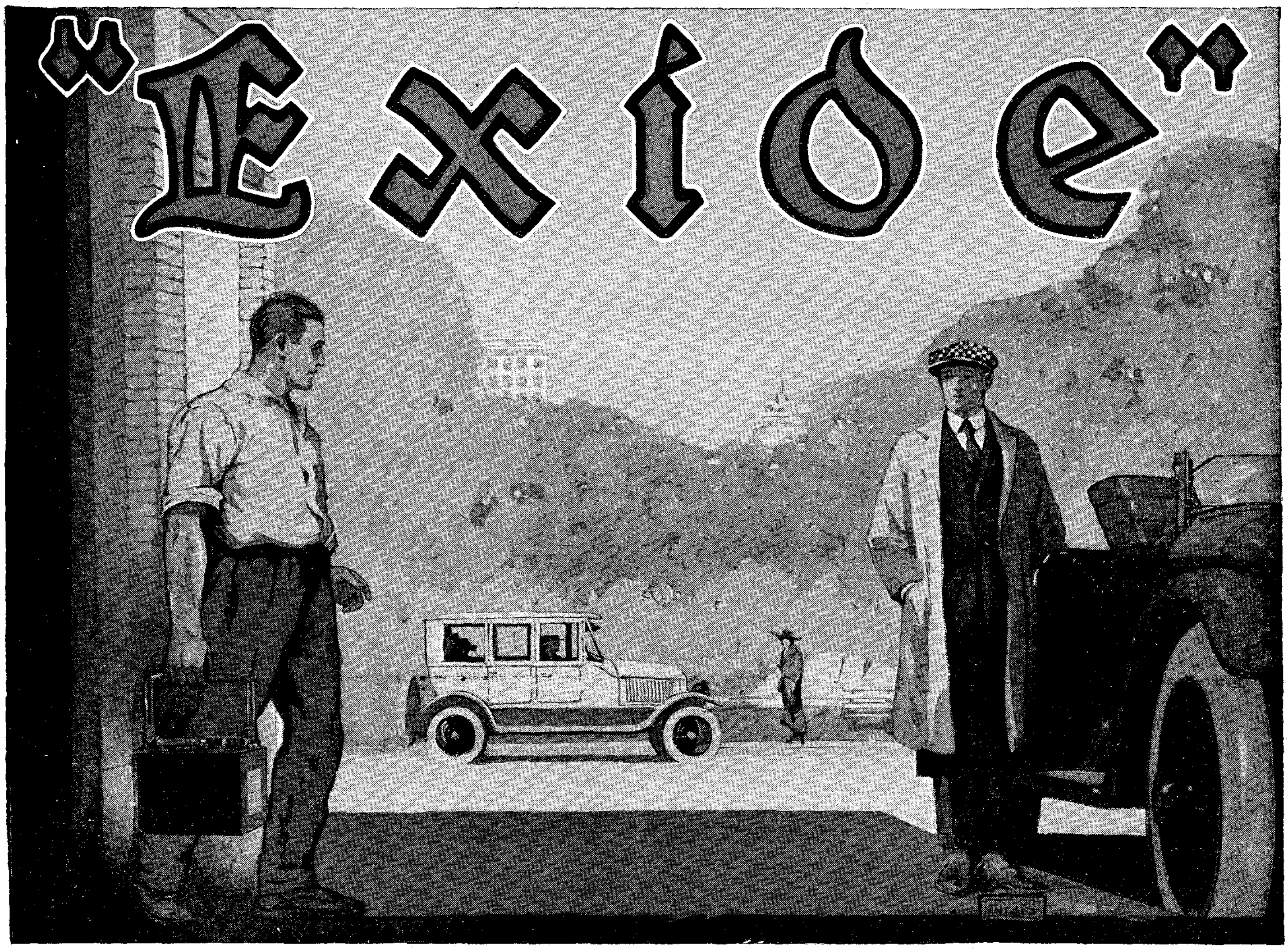

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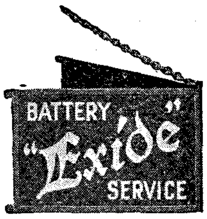

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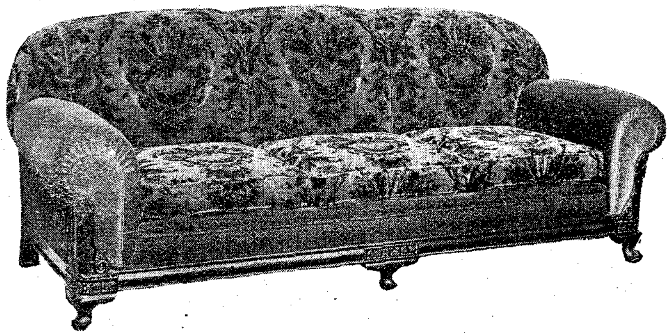

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Fitting companion of fine Porcelain, rare old prints, and treasured china is Karpenesque Upholstered Furniture. It has a charm of line that lends atmosphere to the lovely room, that is gracious background for beauty. Every piece reflects the maker's integrity, and proves the spirit of careful craftsmanship in which it was made.

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The Mark of Fine Merchandise

and by the President he was placed in the category of "political bosses" to whom the threshold of the White House was closed. Patronage and recognition, instead, went to the Illinois groups with whom the Sullivan men were eternally at war.

Yet, altho to the highbrows Mr. Sullivan typified old style "gang politics," he actually was one of the constructive forces in the State. Sullivan men in the legislature, under propulsion of "the boss," cast the decisive votes that passed the original public-utility "regulator" bills. They put through the Chicago charter a dozen or so years ago, and more recently pushed through the resolution which led to the present constitutional convention. Without their votes direct primary laws would not have been passed, nor the civil-service laws, nor the law regulating private banks, nor the old laws for merging the management of the charitable institutions, a forerunner of the present code.

When Lowden became Governor Mr. Sullivan insisted his followers in the Assembly should support the measures for the administrative code and the budget. Without this the Governor's program would have lost. It is not too much to say that the so-called "reform" laws of the last ten or fifteen years in Illinois bear more of Sullivan's thumb-prints than of the professional reformers.

For the last ten years at least "Roger," as every one called him, was the great original in the local Democracy, ruthless in a political battle, but outside of that a great-hearted nature, humorous and whimsical, roaring his philosophy of politics at the round-table sessions of the faithful in the loop grill-rooms.

Roger Sullivan was born in Belvidere, Ill., fifty-nine years ago. His father died when he was still a child, and the boy worked on a farm at $8 a month. He came to Chicago, and in 1879 procured a job at $1.25 a day in the old West Side railway-shops. His first political job was as a gager in the revenue service. He continued climbing the political rungs until he was elected Probate Clerk for the term 1890–94, when he began to blossom out as one of the several Cook County Democratic leaders. To quote the *Tribune* account:

> Then came Ogden Gas, which for some twenty-five years has been a perennial issue in Chicago and Illinois politics. In those days politicians were not always in politics entirely for their health—at least there was not as much concealment—and one favorite indoor sport was badgering the gas company. The modern theory is that the gas utility is a natural monopoly, and as such can best be regulated, but in that time municipal competition was regarded as the life of trade in more ways than one.
>
> It was a favorite pastime of the aldermen to grant franchises to paper concerns, which the gas company promptly bought up to prevent rivalry. It was a system not unprofitable to the aldermen. John P. Hopkins became mayor in 1894, a lifelong friend of Mr. Sullivan. The Ogden Gas ordinance was passed with John McGillen, then alderman, in the chair.
>
> Mayor Hopkins, returning from New

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Orleans, found Mr. Sullivan camping in his bedroom primed with arguments why the ordinance should be signed. The Mayor attached his signature, and the Ogden Gas Company became a fact and Mr. Sullivan became its secretary.

There was criticism as to the manner in which it had been passed, and the general supposition was that the ordinance was simply one of the regulation "sandbaggers," aimed at the People's Company. But it did not turn out that way exactly. Ogden Gas became an actual public utility. It put up a plant and laid mains, and it started a rate-war against the People's.

Prices fell to forty cents a thousand cubic feet before the People's Company realized that too much rivalry was destructive of profits, so a division of territory was agreed upon whereby Ogden Gas was recognized as a legitimate gas-supplying agency with defined territory on the north side. But where the People's Company charged its customers $1 a thousand cubic feet the Ogden charged only ninety cents.

Mr. Sullivan, in responding to campaign attacks upon him as "the gas man," used to inquire what harm the Ogden Company had ever done.

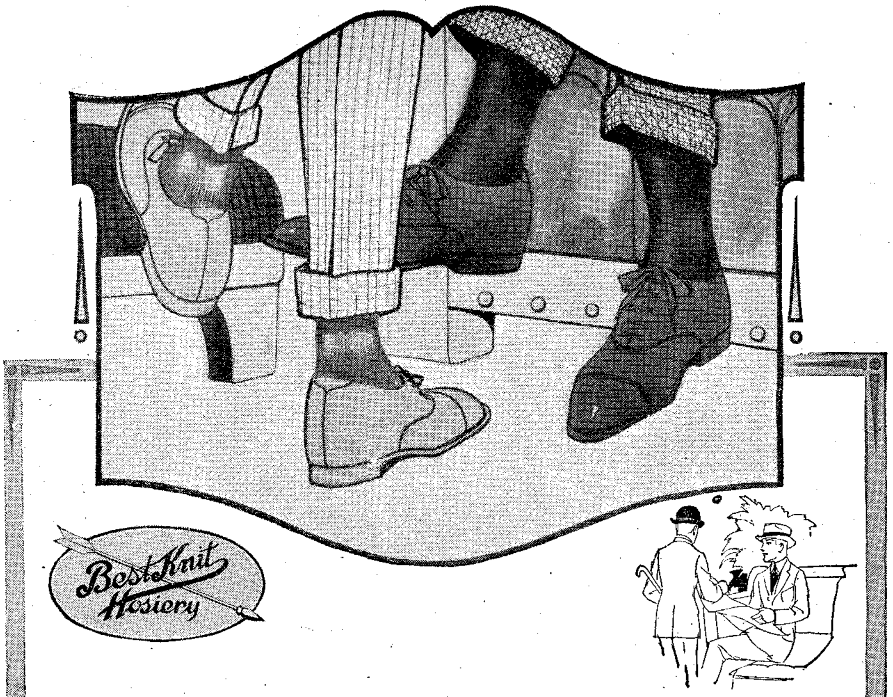
"The only thing it ever did to the people of Chicago," he used to say, "was to reduce permanently the price of gas from $1.10 to ninety cents a thousand feet and to pay for that privilege 3½ per cent. of its gross receipts, its franchise being the first public utility franchise in Illinois to carry a compensation clause. If that be an injury, then grievously have I erred."

Ogden Gas was not so rich as the People's, but it had more political power. In the general assembly Roger Sullivan always managed to have a number of followers. In 1905 the gas "regulator" bill was taken to Springfield by the reformers. The down-State utilities crawled out from the measure, but Mr. Sullivan accepted it. A reform measure it was, but it placed control of the lighting utilities in the hands of the city council instead of the legislature, meaning seventy aldermen to deal with instead of 204 legislators.

Under this act the council reduced the price of gas to eighty-five cents a thousand feet, which was a reduction of five cents for the Ogden Gas Company and a cut of fifteen cents for the People's. Mr. Sullivan contemplated the cut with equanimity, but the officials of the People's gnashed their teeth.

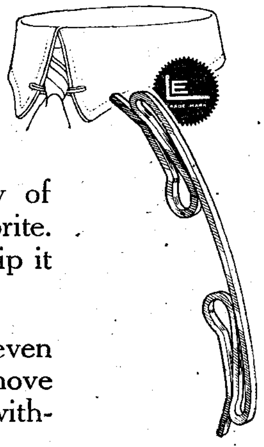
Later, by a little legislative act, the consolidation of the Ogden and the People's companies was effected, and Mr. Sullivan, loaded with stocks and bonds, retired from the gas business and went into the manufacturing of crackers and cookies as head of the Sawyer Biscuit Company, which several years ago the biscuit trust offered to buy for $4,000,000 or so.

Such, sketchily, is the history of Ogden Gas, with its mixture of good and bad. But in politics the bad was always being played up. "Gas!" was the shout invariably raised when a candidate sought the scalp of a Sullivan candidate. Twenty-five years afterward it was still potent, for last year the cry was sufficient of a factor perhaps to bring about the defeat of Robert M. Sweitzer for mayor—the Sullivan entry, who lost by only 20,000 out of 800,000 votes cast.



Elegance of finish, perfection of fit, exclusiveness of style, economy in cost and wear endow "Best Knit" Hosiery with a standard of merit which best meets the exacting requirements of men thoroughly versed in the essentials of correct attire and true hosiery values.

A full range of colors and most desirable weights and styles. Silk, cashmere, lisle, silk plaited, silk lisle, silk and wool. Ask your dealer. Milwaukee Hosiery Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



A Saver of Time and Temper

The convenience and simplicity of Slip-Grip make it a universal favorite. It saves time and temper. Just slip it on—only a second is needed.

Adjustment is equally simple, even without a mirror. You may move Slip-Grip wherever you want it without mussing or tearing the collar.

Slip-Grip will not work loose, yet a gentle pull removes it. It is simple, quick and efficient. Fifty cents up.

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SLIP-GRIP
PAT. JAN. 30, 1917
NOT-A-PIN

Foamite Firefoam

What do you know about Fire?

FIRE can be put out in two ways:

1. By cooling below the burning point.
2. By smothering.

The first method usually consists of applying large quantities of water to the fire. Unfortunately this method is ineffective on certain types of fires, and it is well known that water often does more damage than the fire itself.

The second method is the quick, simple, sure means of extinguishing fire—by *smothering* it with Firefoam.

Volume for volume, Firefoam is more fatal to fire than water.

It has revolutionized fire-fighting. It is the first and only fire extinguishing agent that is available for, applicable to, and effective on all kinds of fires, large or small.

The action of Firefoam upon fire is totally different from that of water and all other fire-extinguishing agents.

Firefoam *expands* as it issues from the apparatus to eight times its original volume. It forms a thick, tenacious blanket of fire smothering bubbles containing carbon dioxide gas (a non-supporter of combustion).

The Firefoam blanket *coats* and *clings* fast to all materials, all objects, and all surfaces. It shuts off the air, thus stopping combustion and preventing re-ignition.

Firefoam *sticks* to ceilings as readily as to walls and floors. It *floats* on burning liquids. With speed that seems miraculous, it extinguishes great fires of oil, gasoline and other volatile liquids. No surface—liquid or solid—coated with Firefoam can burn.

Firefoam does its work in seconds and minutes—not hours. Firefoam does not damage. It does not soak in, drip through, or overflow, as water does. After it has done its work, it dries and then can be brushed off easily, like so much dust.

Foamite Firefoam apparatus covers the entire field of fire protection. It includes:

Hand Extinguishers and Pails.
Portable and Stationary Engines.
Motor Transport Engines.
Automatic Sprinkler Head Systems (in co-operation with The Grinnell Co.).
Specially Designed Installations for hazardous industrial and marine risks.
Protective Systems for oil refineries, tank farms and fuel oil storage.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, The Underwriters' Laboratories, the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Bureau and others have approved and endorsed Foamite Firefoam and Foamite Firefoam apparatus.

Fire, its great dangers and prevention are "everybody's business." You are urged, therefore, to learn more about Firefoam by writing for our absorbing booklet, "This must stop."

Municipalities, Manufacturers, Property Owners—put your fire protection problems up to Foamite Firefoam Engineers. Address nearest sales company.

THIS IS FIREFOAM
—over twenty gallons of it from one 2½ gallon fire-extinguisher.

Firefoam is a fire-smothering, fire-extinguishing foam which covers all burning objects like a blanket. It puts out fire quicker than other extinguishing agents and prevents *re-ignition*. It coats and clings to all surfaces, and floats on even the most inflammable liquids. It is effective against every kind of fire. Unlike water, it does not damage.

smothers fire!

Will your turn be next
or do you profit by the experiences of others?

RECENTLY, fire broke out in the Hamilton, Canada, plant of the Canadian Shovel and Tool Company, Limited. It started in a large fuel oil tank.

F. Skelton, Managing Director, writes that the fire burned for four hours and that water had no effect whatever on it. As soon as Foamite Firefoam was thrown on the fire, it was quickly extinguished.

This was a bad fire. The entire plant was threatened. The local fire department did all in its power to stop the fire. The firemen fought the blaze heroically. It was a case where water was of little value. New conditions called for new fire-fighting apparatus and methods.

A. B. Ten Eyck, Chief of the Hamilton Fire Department, wrote:

"As the water would not extinguish the burning oil, the firemen devoted their attention to saving the factory. I called up Mr. J. Lindsay, Sales Manager of the Canadian Foamite Firefoam Co., Ltd., and requested him to bring down some of his Foamite Firefoam.

"Mr. Lindsay then went to his place of business, got a supply of Foamite Firefoam and proceeded to the fire. In less than five minutes after his arrival the Foamite Firefoam had the fire practically extinguished.

"In my opinion, Foamite Firefoam is the best extinguisher for oil fires I have ever seen, therefore, I recommend it to all users of oils of every description.

Two days after the fire, W. T. James, First Assistant Chief of the Hamilton Fire Department, wrote:

"I thoroughly coincide with the recommendations given by Chief Ten Eyck, and would add the expression used by myself at the fire:

"'Foamite Firefoam is a wonder.' It did great work. Although we never had any experience in handling Foamite Firefoam we quickly put the fire out with it. I can't say too much for Foamite Firefoam as a fire extinguisher.

"It is the greatest thing I ever saw. The fire at the Canadian Shovel and Tool Company would be burning yet without the use of Foamite Firefoam."

The Canadian Shovel and Tool Company, Ltd., ordered Foamite Firefoam Engines and Extinguishers the day after the fire. The big plant is now fully protected against fire.

Such a fire may break out in any industrial plant in the country at any time. The widespread use of oil and other highly inflammable liquids in every industry makes the likelihood of fire an ever-present peril. Is your plant adequately protected against every kind of fire? Foamite Firefoam offers such protection. Foamite Firefoam will solve your fire problems quickly and for all time.

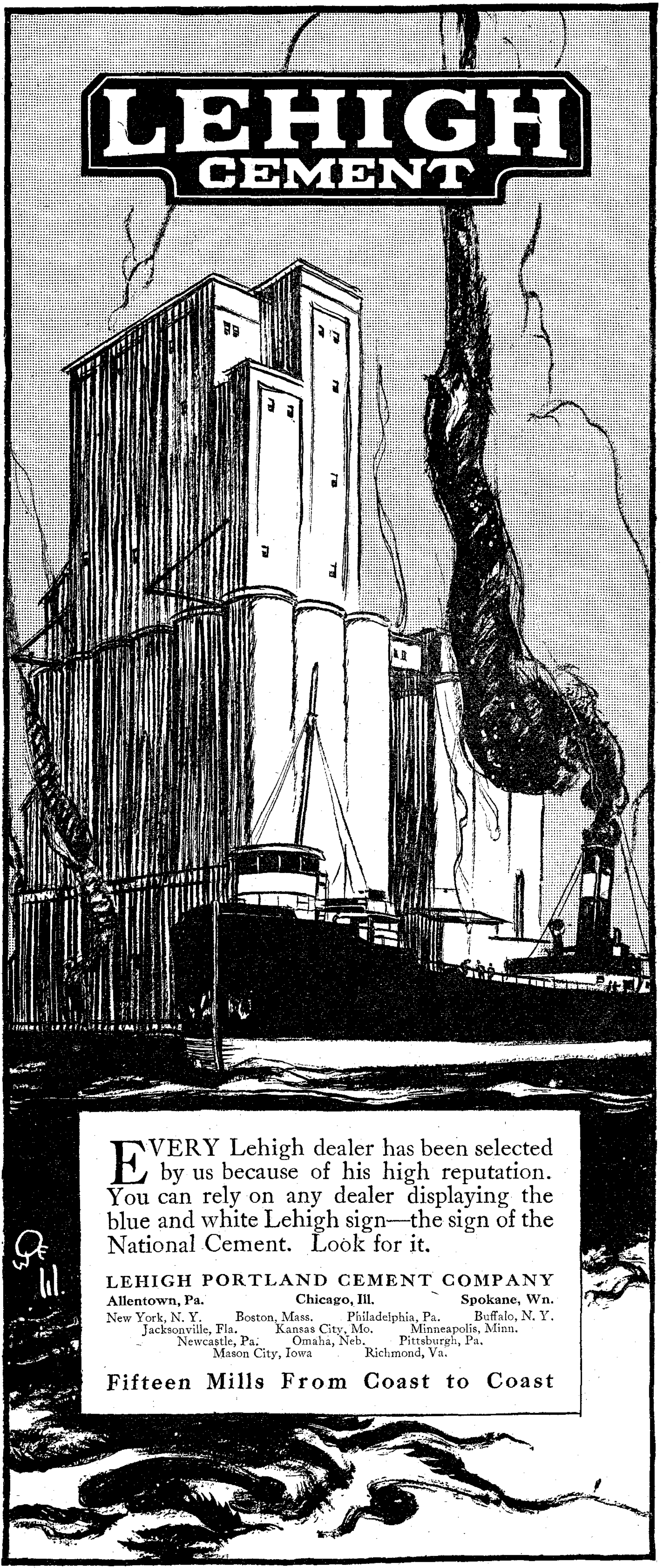
FOAMITE FIREFOAM COMPANY, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The following Sales Companies represent us. Write or call on the one nearest you:

BOSTON, MASS.—929 Old South Bldg. Foamite Firefoam Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.—764 Conway Bldg. Firefoam Engineering Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—6 St. Clair Ave., West. Firefoam Service & Supply Co.
DENVER, COL.—Tramway Bldg. Rocky Mountain Firefoam Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—1012 Baltimore Ave. Foamite Firefoam Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—112-116 N. Broad St. Atlantic Firefoam Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—105 Wood St. Firefoam Sales Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Mills Bldg. Pacific Foamite Firefoam Co.
HAMILTON, CAN.—Canadian Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.
LONDON, E.C. 2, ENG.—4 Broad St. Pl. Foamite Firefoam, Ltd.

DEALERS' OPPORTUNITY

Salesmen-dealers handling gasoline driven equipment and modern appliances, you are missing a big opportunity if you do not add Foamite Firefoam to your line. Send for our dealer proposition. It will pay you to do so at once.



EVERY Lehigh dealer has been selected by us because of his high reputation. You can rely on any dealer displaying the blue and white Lehigh sign—the sign of the National Cement. Look for it.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Spokane, Wn.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Philadelphia, Pa. Buffalo, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla. Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
Newcastle, Pa. Omaha, Neb. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mason City, Iowa Richmond, Va.

Fifteen Mills From Coast to Coast

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

In the year that saw the beginning of the world-war, Sullivan became ambitious for a seat in the United States Senate. To stress his fitness in the minds of the people, says his biographer—

He went up and down the State demonstrating that he did not possess horns, contrary to popular belief. He won the Democratic nomination readily, and in the election, a three-cornered affair, he lost by only 17,000 votes, his defeat being due to the raising of the religious issue in southern and central Illinois. One trouble with the Sullivan organization was that altho it could win primaries it generally met with reverses in the elections.

Bryan's attacks first brought Sullivan into national prominence in his party. It began with the State convention at Springfield in 1904, which Bryan at St. Louis denounced as a "train-robber convention." The Nebraskan poured out the choicest vintage in his vocabulary of invective—"road-agents," "porch-climbers," and the like. Undoubtedly the convention was one of the worst in Illinois history in some respects, but despite its iniquities the Sullivan men always pointed out that the national delegates it selected were instructed for Mr. Hearst and at St. Louis their votes were cast for Hearst, so where was the crime?

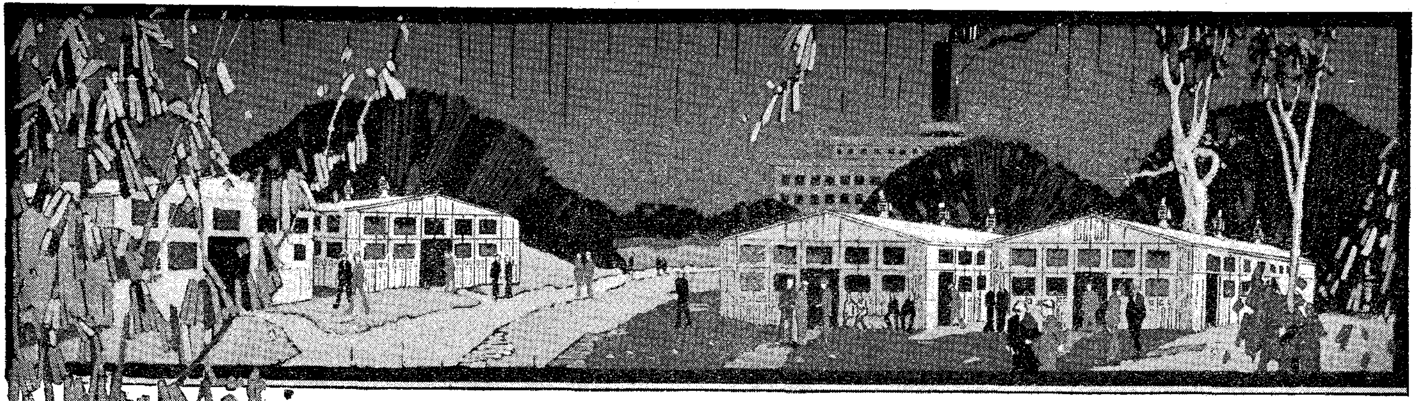
When Bryan wanted anything, however, he managed to get along with Sullivan. At the Denver convention, altho Bryan offered up Colonel Guffey, of Pennsylvania, as a sacrifice to the uplift urge, he skipt over Sullivan and let him remain. And at Baltimore Bryan failed to include Sullivan when he attempted in his speech to read August Belmont, Thomas Fortune Ryan, and Charles F. Murphy out of the party.

Years and years ago, a great split occurred between Carter H. Harrison and Mr. Sullivan and his friends. The feud was unabated for years. Eventually on one side were the Harrison men, the followers of Edward F. Dunne, James Hamilton Lewis, and of State's Attorney Hoyne. On the other were Roger Sullivan, John P. Hopkins, George Brennan, and their followers. Gradually the Sullivan men absorbed the organization until they got it under absolute control. But the anti-Sullivan group basked in the smiles of Washington.

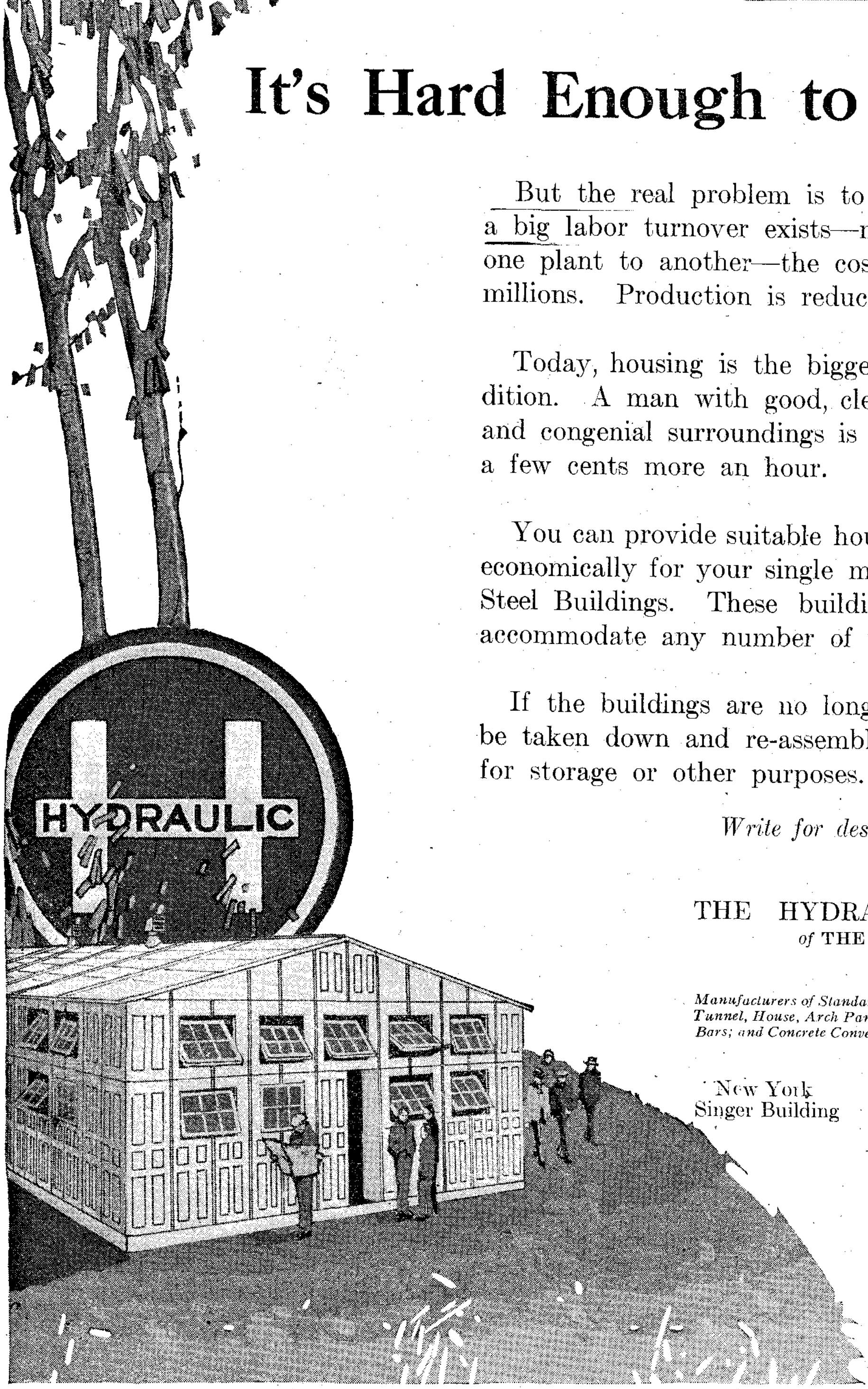
Mr. Sullivan himself was not an extra good hater. Occasionally some of his friends fancied him a trifle soft-hearted. He preferred harmony, provided he could be in control; but the natural state of the local Democracy was one of flying brickbats and Roger was always ready to heave his share.

A few months ago there was a season of hatchet-burying—Roger and Bryan rode on the same train from Washington, much of the time in the same compartment; Sullivan and Harrison walked arm in arm down the aisle at a meeting in Washington; Sullivan and James Hamilton Lewis fraternized. It was something like a political millennium in the eyes of the regulars back home.

Mr. Sullivan was married in 1885 to Helen M. Quinlan, of Chicago. Four children are living, Boetius H., Mrs. Robert N. Wolf, Mrs. L. P. Cummings, and Mrs. Thomas Brennan. There are fifteen grandchildren.



It's Hard Enough to Get Good Men



But the real problem is to keep them! Almost everywhere a big labor turnover exists—men are continually shifting from one plant to another—the cost entailed to employers runs into millions. Production is reduced—quality of output is lowered.

Today, housing is the biggest factor in remedying this condition. A man with good, clean, comfortable living conditions and congenial surroundings is not tempted away by an offer of a few cents more an hour.

You can provide suitable housing accommodations quickly and economically for your single men by erecting Hydraulic Pressed Steel Buildings. These buildings can be arranged in units to accommodate any number of men desired.

If the buildings are no longer needed for housing, they can be taken down and re-assembled in another location, and used for storage or other purposes.

Write for descriptive literature.

THE HYDRAULIC STEELCRAFT COMPANY
of THE HYDRAULIC STEEL COMPANY
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Manufacturers of Standardized Pressed Steel Portable Buildings; Wall, Column, Sewer Tunnel, House, Arch Pan and Flat Slab Forms; Channels; Column Guards; Reinforcing Bars; and Concrete Conveyors.

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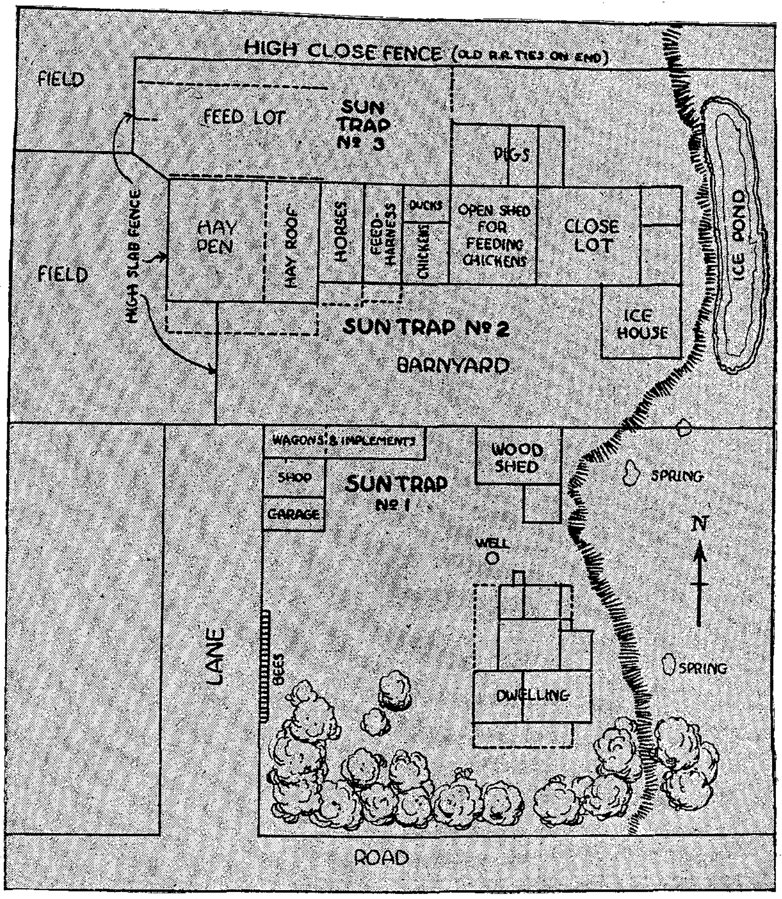
"SUN-TRAPS" TO CATCH NATURE'S FREE HEAT

A "SUN-TRAP" is a building or enclosure so constructed as to receive as much heat from the sun as possible and to shut out the wind. At least, this is the way the word is used by J. H. Freeman, a Colorado cattleman, in an article contributed to *System on the Farm* (Chicago). It seems a good name for a good thing. Sunshine in the barnyard, Mr. Freeman tells us, saves feed and makes contented stock and a happy farmer. He is especially interested in the application of the sun-trap idea to farming, but the general idea might be of interest to nearly everybody except those so unfortunate as to have to spend their lives in "flats." Few realize, he says, how much can be gained by shutting out the wind and entrapping the sun-heat, and also how many miles of walking and how much hard work can be saved by good planning of barnyards and buildings. The three most essential things he lists as convenience, warmth, and economy. Convenience requires close grouping of barns, sheds, hay-pens, and feed-lots near the house and water. To gain warmth, wind must be shut out and sunshine utilized. To be economical, one roof must cover two or more floors, and one wall serve more than one room. All of these things, he asserts, can be accomplished in one system, which he describes as follows:



A FARM ARRANGED TO UTILIZE HEAT DELIVERED BY THE SUN.

"A building 10 feet square and 10 feet high contains 1,000 cubic feet of space and requires 400 feet of walls and more than 100 feet of roof to enclose it.

"Make it 20 feet high and you have 2,000 cubic feet of space with no additional roof cost or loss of ground space. Now add a room on each side and a shed in front and you get double use of every wall and additional warmth; in other words, if you credit the walls to the other rooms, you have the original 2,000 cubic feet of space with only the cost of the roof. If you erect two barns, put them just far enough apart so you can roof over the space between and have another at little expense. About one-third of the cost of farm buildings can be saved by this system.

"To entrap the sun-heat, select a sheltered south slope, if possible, or the south side of tall timber. The sun always shines from low down in the south during the winter, and not from overhead as in the summer; and the coldest winds generally blow from the north. A north windbreak, then, is a natural sun-heat reflector.

"If your prevailing winds are from some other direction, arrange your buildings or high fences so as to break them off, interfering as little as possible with the sunshine. Rows of buildings, sheds, or close high fences should be on the north of each stock lot, and extend at least a part of the way down the east and west ends; better still if entirely around, but the buildings on the south should not be high enough to shut out the low southern sun.

"'Sun-trap number one' is my backyard. It is almost surrounded by the garage and shop on the west, wagon- and implement-sheds and wood-shed on the north, and the wash-house with bank cellar under it, and the home on the east. The gates on the north and west are high and close, so that but little wind is ever felt in the yard. The sun-heat reflected from the buildings keeps it warm, and even in cloudy weather the heat reflected is quite perceptible.

"Just north of this is the barn-yard which is 'sun-trap number two.' It is entirely surrounded by buildings and high fences so that the wind is not felt. The space along the south side where the sun is shut out is utilized by sheds open to the north, for the storing of wagons and farm-implements which are better off without sunshine. The cow and horse barns, grain-room, chicken-house, and open shed for feeding poultry are all on the warm side and form a continuous windbreak and sun-heat reflector. The ice-house and slaughter-house shed are connected to them by a high gate, and a high board gate on the east and one on the west shut out the wind from those directions.

"The hay-pen is partly under roof and has an eight-foot slab fence on the west, which effectually checks the storms from that quarter.

"North of these is 'sun-trap number three.' It has cow-sheds on part of the north and west sides and a high close fence made of discarded railroad-ties set on end in a trench. This fence not only reflects the sun heat during the day but absorbs a good deal which it gives off at night. Often the cattle sleep next to this warm fence in preference to going into a stable where the sun has not shone during the day.

"The hay-pen is in touch with all the feeding places, which saves much labor in tending the stock. The buildings are so connected as to require a minimum of material in their construction, and they take the place of fences.

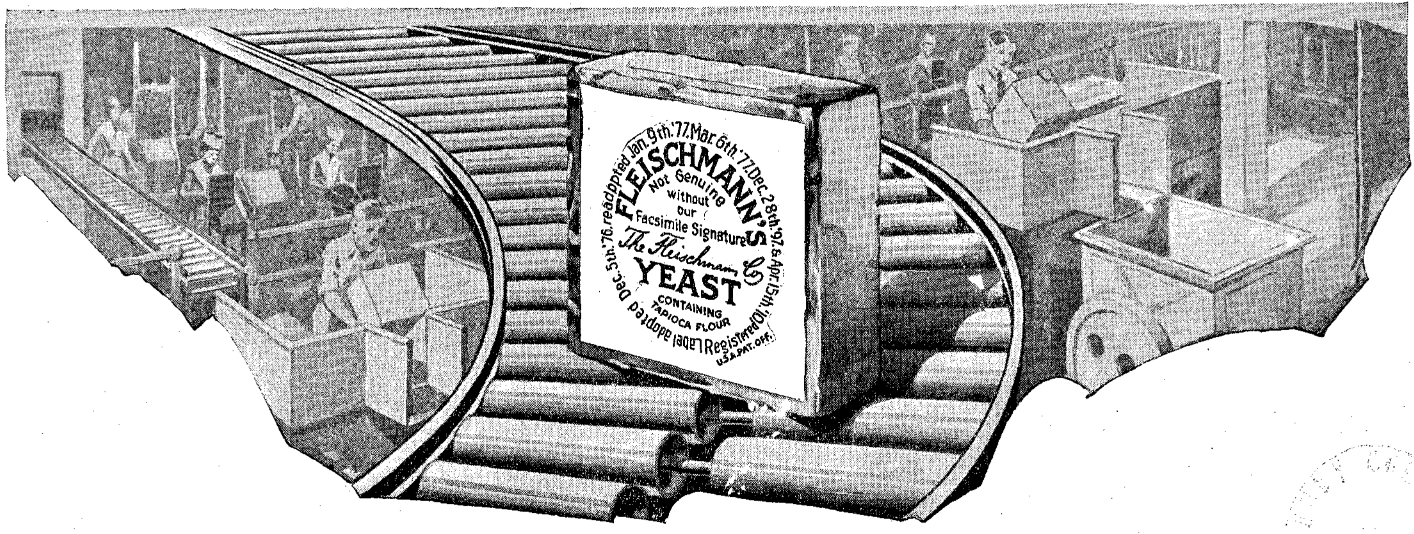
"We believe stock does better in well-sheltered yards and sheds than when shut up in close barns overnight and turned out in a cold wind next day. It would be well to remember that horses, cattle, and poultry do not shed their clothes at night or put on extra coats when they go out in the morning.

"If man were obliged to go out in the cold wind clad only in his night-clothes, he would realize the importance of not having overwarm stables and cold yards for stock which is clothed for no such sudden changes of temperature."

THE NEED OF FOOD WE CAN CHEW—Premature tooth-decay has been wonderfully helped along by our modern diet. Says an editorial writer in the New York *Medical Journal:*

"We have been taking out of life just as far as possible the necessity for vigorous use of the teeth, and inasmuch as we have done that we have been doing harm rather than good to the mouth. The gums and mucous membranes generally are less healthy when the necessity for vigorous exercise is taken away from them. Nothing will clean the surface of the tongue so well and give a good taste to the mouth in the early morning as chewing on a crust of tough bread or well-done toast. We have been beginning breakfast with mushy cereals which have very little effect on the mucous membranes, and if most of the breakfast is composed of soft materials, eggs, creamed potatoes, and soft rolls following the cereal, then we shall have nothing to renovate the surface of the mouth properly. Manifestly,

Lamson Conveyors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FLEISCHMANN'S
Not Genuine without our Facsimile Signature
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YEAST
CONTAINING TAPIOCA FLOUR

Lamson eliminates hand-carrying in Fleischmann Yeast Plant

HOUSEHOLD and bakery alike get Fleischmann's Yeast that is clean, sure of operation, and cheap, because in every stage of its production and distribution it is handled mechanically. An excellent example of this is the wrapping plant at Cambridge, Mass., the distributing center for most of New England and Eastern Canada, which is 100% equipped with special automatic machines and Lamson Conveyors.

Throughout the building the yeast is carried by Lamson Conveyors of one kind or another. Gravity roller conveyors bring the incoming cartons of compressed yeast through the refrigerator to the mixing and "cut-off" machines. Belt conveyors take the bars to the wrapping machines, from which the wrapped cakes go to the refrigerator by gravity conveyors and automatic elevators.

Yeast is delicate stuff—a jar will break the bars and injure the organism. This Lamson Conveying System takes the yeast around 90 and 180 degree turns and automatically lifts it twenty feet from floor to cold storage without spilling or shaking a particle.

Lamson Conveyors handle equally safely and well things as unlike as electric-light bulbs and gasoline engines, shoe findings and pig iron, food products and textiles. In every case Lamson relieves congestion and ends confusion. Lamson increases capacity—doubling it in some cases—and slashes costs. Most important of all, Lamson fills the hole caused by the acute shortage of labor available for porters and truckers.

Lamson representatives are at your service in most large cities to discuss with you, without obligation on your part, the application of Lamson Conveyor Systems to your needs. A letter or a phone call will bring one to you.

THE LAMSON COMPANY

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LAMSON SERVICE

THE Onliwon
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
the Health-Guardian

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, N. Y., produces 60 Franklin Automobiles daily.

This largest industry in Syracuse employs the two Health-Protecting forces that promote American Efficiency—First Aid and Sanitary Factory Equipment—equipment which of course includes—

THE ONLIWON HYGIENE
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

ONLIWON HYGIENE is the sanitary toilet room system that the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company have installed to safeguard the health of each one of their 5000 employees.

ONLIWON HYGIENE is the service of *protected* toilet paper from a dust-proof cabinet that holds 1000 interfolded sheets, operates without insanitary knobs for the hand to touch, and locks to prevent promiscuous handling of the contents.

ONLIWON TOILET PAPER

is the very highest grade of tissue, manufactured under the most sanitary conditions, but it *costs* you *less* for a given period than a cheaper paper because Onliwon Cabinets serve just two firm full sized sheets at a time—and thus discourage waste.

ONLIWON CABINETS

are made of enduring metal, nickel or gun-metal finish, and never require repairs for they have no mechanism to get out of order. They are filled in an instant when the indicator on the front tells when a new supply of paper is needed.

Executives and Purchasing Agents write for our Onliwon Hygiene Folder H1. If you send us your name and address our representative will gladly call and furnish estimates.

A. P. W. PAPER CO., Department 12, Albany, N. Y.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

if we are to preserve the teeth, we must put back into the diet materials that require vigorous chewing and, by their mechanical friction while being chewed, help to cleanse the teeth and reinvigorate the mucous membranes."

WANTED—MORE EFFICIENCY IN GASOLINE ENGINES

JUST one cloud dims the horizon of the internal-combustion engine. Motors by the million are useless without fuel to run them. Where is it to come from? Of the total energy in a barrel of crude oil we are able to harness only about 1 per cent. to our automobiles. We ought to be able to utilize more than that. If we do not find out how to do so, we must stop building motors. That at least seems to be the opinion of Charles F. Kettering, president of the Automotive Engineers of America, exprest in an address before the National Petroleum Congress. Our excerpts are from what the editor of *Oil News* (Chicago) calls "high lights" from this address. Mr. Kettering believes that there are just two ways of ending fuel troubles, as far as the engineer is concerned. One is the question of "the distribution that goes from the carbureter to the cylinders." The next is: "What happens to it when it gets inside of the engine?" He goes on:

"That is the only big problem we've got. It is a question of how the stuff burns inside. Now there are as many different theories about this as there are investigators. But we do know positively this, that the heavier the fuel the faster it burns. Consequently, the so-called kerosene knock that you hear about in motors or the carbon knocks that you are getting on every motor to-day are due to the heavier ends of your fuel breaking down, splitting off nascent hydrogen, and that stuff burns very, very rapidly, and that produces the pain in your motor.

"Now, if we can stop or regulate the rate of burn of that fuel inside of the engine-cylinder, then we can do a lot of things. If a motor is going to function on kerosene it must be a very low compression motor. Otherwise it will hammer itself to death. Pounding of the motor is absolutely nothing but a breakdown condition of the fuel. If you can stop that, we can raise the compression of that motor up to eighty-nine, ninety, or a hundred pounds, and we can burn pretty nearly any old thing in these motors. The carbon deposits are a function of the average combustion temperature in that engine and haven't anything to do with gravity at all. Why is it that a motor is running all right and it gets to pounding and you take it down and have the carbon taken out? The carbon has nothing to do with it except this—that the best heat insulator we know is carbon. You put a little film of carbon on the cylinder walls and you simply insulate the heat and instantaneously temperature goes a little higher and the minute you go a little above a certain temperature the motor fuel breaks.

"Our fuel situation is about as follows as we analyze it: We've got a certain per cent. of gasoline; we will say for sake of illustration that 20 per cent. of our crude can be fractioned into gas; 10 or 12 per cent. goes into kerosene. We have cut down into the kerosene as low as we can because the demand for kerosene is just as important as the demand for gasoline. Ninety-five per cent. of the world is lighted with kerosene oil to-day. You don't believe that, but it is so. In the average American city less than 25 per cent. of the total houses in that city are wired for electricity. . . . . . .

"Where are we going to get the additional oil from? We've got to jump the kerosene out and go down in the gas and fuel-oil section. About 50 per cent. of the crude in the average goes into the gas and fuel-oil cut. Fifty per cent. of that is easily refinable into a water-white oil, and that is just as good a fuel as the gasoline above if you dare put the compression into a motor up to a certain point, but the moment you go above a certain instantaneous temperature in that chamber you crack the thing down and you have trouble right away. So the big problem that we've got from a chemical standpoint to-day is what can you add to these fuels that will prevent those abnormal rises in pressure and in temperature. . . . . . .

"To-day we have about six million motor-cars or automobile-engines or transport engines in this country. Our production, I think, to-day gives you about two and one-half gallons per day engine. Next year we are going to produce about three million new engines, and the next year about three million more, maybe four if we can get cast iron and coke. Those are the only two things limiting motor-car production to-day.

"I don't know if you realize that cast-iron specifications for next year are 25 per cent. in excess of the coke to melt it. We can't melt all the cast iron that is specified because we haven't got enough coke to do it with, so the only things that are going to limit industry this coming year are fundamental things that we've never thought of before. We've always before been able to get coke and cast iron.

"Motor-engine production is only limited by material, and the material situation will gradually clear up here so that the production of three, four, or even five million engines a year is not impossible at all.

"Ford produced a million this year; General Motors did about seven hundred thousand last year; they will go a million this year; all companies are coming along with big increases, so that we've got to come along with something to run these engines. And we can't go ahead doing it as we have been doing it."

An internal-combustion engine, Mr. Kettering says, is nothing but a gun; "you merely take the same bullet and shoot it over and over and over again." Everything in the internal-combustion engine is exactly the same, he reminds us, as for any other combustible pressure-developing thing. Not until the rate of burning of powder in the gun was studied and regulated did we get any real progress in the shooting art. This rate is now controlled by using different-sized grains—holes in the grains of powder, things added

Show Men

The way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Women should test this new method of teeth cleaning. They usually decide the family tooth paste. Tooth protection depends largely on them.

There are new facts to consider. And every woman, for her sake and her family's sake, should prove them.

That film-coat

Most tooth troubles are now traced to film. To that viscous film which you feel with your tongue. Millions of teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so the tooth brush leaves much of it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now we combat it

Dental science has for years sought a way to fight that film. Not on the surface only, but between the teeth.

That way has now been found. Able authorities have amply proved it. The method is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning, and leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use.

Ask for a ten-day tube

Everyone is welcome to a test of Pepsodent. Watch the results, read the reasons for them, then judge it for yourself.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery makes this method possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method, and active pepsin can be used to fight this film.

Pepsodent combines two other modern requisites. And these three great factors do what nothing else has done.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will know then what is best for you and yours. Cut out the coupon now. This is too important to forget.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 390

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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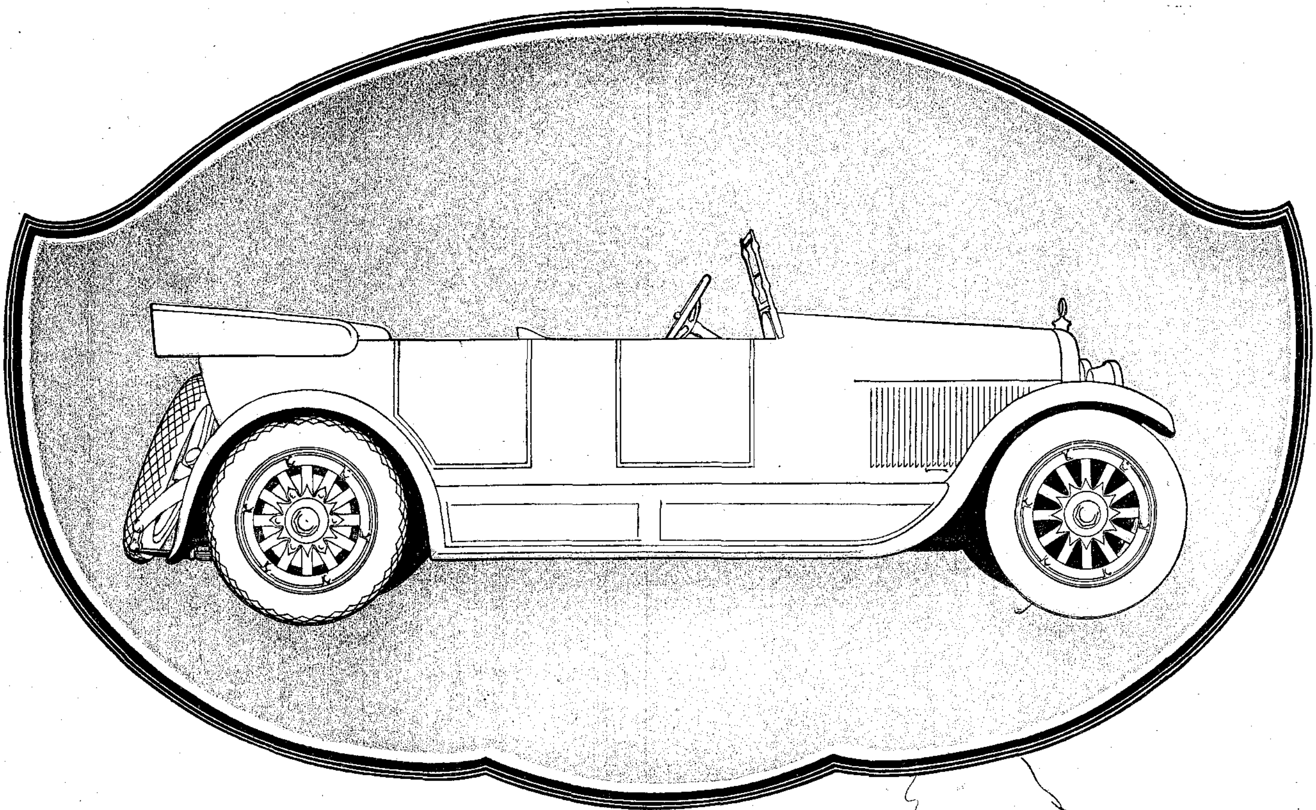
Only one tube to a family



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CONSIDER, if you will, how one million experienced owners would vote on every detail of their ideal car if they had the power to do so.

Think, how few would vote for this feature or that feature, but how many would vote for those dominant features which characterize the best average product of man's hands and brain.

Every feature—every detail of this car—was determined only after an exhaustive study of all cars built in America and abroad.

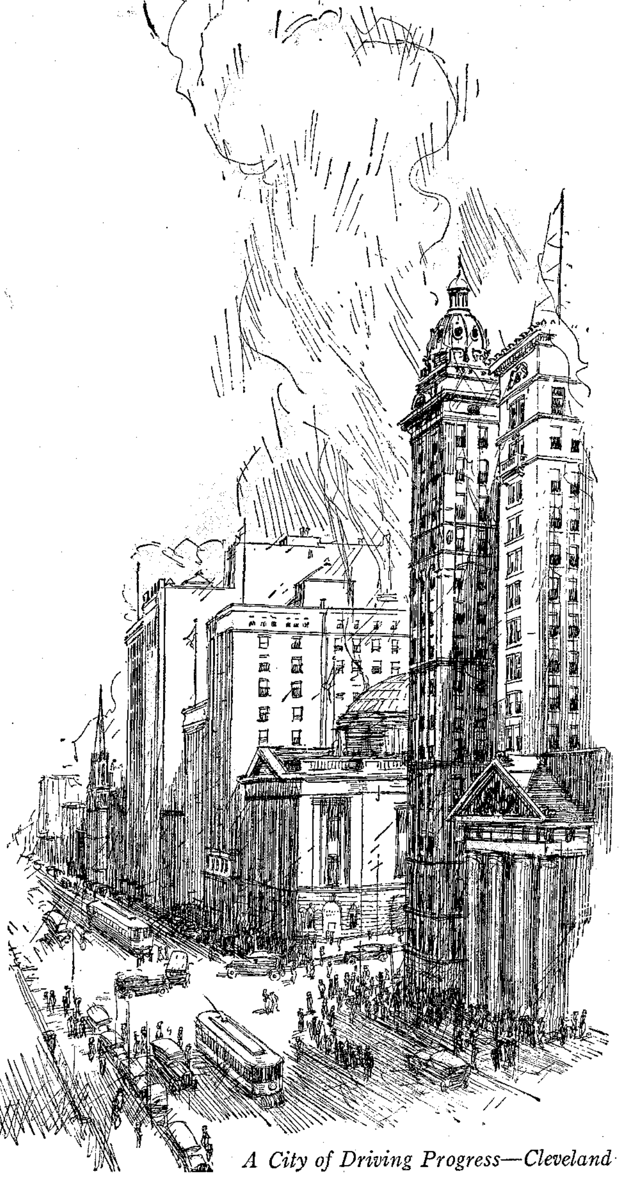
Light in weight—as the modern car of today must be; compact, good-looking and comfortable, this Jordan meets every demand.

It responds like a race horse to the spur. Over city street or country road, balance is ever a dominant characteristic of the Jordan. Its entire movement is forward. No lurching side-sway. No jerky up and down motion. But ever the white ribbon of the road flowing past swiftly, smoothly, evenly.

Small wonder men and women who have learned the worth of a truly good car, choose the Jordan.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

JORDAN



A City of Driving Progress—Cleveland

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

to the powder to slow it down or speed it up, so that to-day the pressure on a projectile may be made almost uniform throughout the range of the barrel or increased, if we wish, as we get out near the muzzle. He goes on:

> "That is a phase of our business that has never been touched on. We have never gone into the question of whether the fuel that came accidentally to us by the normal refining of petroleum was a fit explosive for an internal-combustion engine or not. It accidentally, as we used to get it, was a good thing, but there has never been any scientific investigation as to what we can do to take the materials that we've got at hand to-day and better adapt them for the use of the motor business. . . . . . .
>
> "The internal-combustion engine, the fuel industry, are all in infancy. The future of that depends on what we think it ought to be. The future of the internal-combustion engine is what we think it ought to be. The utility of the thing is immeasurable. The tractor, the truck, the automobile, the airplane just coming into its use now, is not an industry that needs to bother us next year or year after next, but it is only a question of time until the airplane is an important factor.
>
> "We haven't touched this question of power-farming. We haven't touched this question of mechanical transportation at all. This is an infant industry. Great as it is in volume of business done, it is only started. It depends on our imagination, upon our industry, upon our thought for the future, upon our integrity and our devotion to our job as to what the future is going to hold forth."

REAL BABIES FOR CLASS-ROOM USE—Part of the live stock now furnished by the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota to its women students in home economics consists of a supply of real babies. It seems that the young women can learn how to run a home much better with a real baby to practise on than with mere lectures or stage infants. It might be thought that this would be rather hard on the babies, but, according to *The Survey* (New York), the results have been as good for the infants as for the students. To quote:

> "For several years all students taking home economics have been required to live, as a part of the course, in a 'home-management house' during their junior and senior years. These houses, of which there are two, are intended to give experience in the actual problems that women must meet in the home; they are situated a short distance from the campus and, tho rented, meet their expenses from the living fees paid by students. To round out the experience thus gained, a child has recently been placed in each house, the students taking turns in being responsible for the care of the child over a period of a week or ten days. The girl in charge makes out the baby's menus, prepares its meals, launders its clothes, bathes and dresses it, and sets as a goal definite other things. For example, she may teach it certain words, teach it to use its spoon or to go to sleep without the light on. During the day she is relieved by other girls so she can attend classes. Thus far three boy babies and one girl baby have been 'loaned' by a children's home in St. Paul for this purpose; the ages of these babies have ranged from twelve months to twenty-one. The results of this experience, in the opinion of the college, have been good both for the students and the babies. For the babies it has meant increased weight and mental development; for the girls it has meant actual responsibility in the care of children, an experience which only a few had before, and 'a new view-point regarding the home-makers' contribution to the community.'"

HOW NATURE BEATS TIME

THE "music of the spheres" is not altogether fanciful. One of the essentials of music is time, or rhythm, and all nature beats time from the mighty swing of the planet, performing its thunderous *largo* to the inconceivably rapid thrill of the light wave, a *scherzo* of some billion beats to a second. Some of the rhythms of living things, and especially of animal organs and functions, are discust by Prof. D. Fraser Harris, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.). Beginning with the statement that the universe is full of rhythms, he instances the succession of the seasons, the alternation of day and night, the phases of the moon, the ebb and flow of the tide, the November flight of meteors, and the yearly rise of the Nile. To quote and condense:

> "The magnitude of the time interval or period of the rhythm is not of the essence of rhythmicality. Thus, the behavior of the ether in transmitting light-waves is rhythmic, the frequency being only some billionths of a second; whereas the return of a comet such as Halley's to our solar system, altho a matter of seventy years or so, is just as rhythmical; its reappearance is periodic. Music is essentially rhythmic; in fact, it is the periodic character of the vibrations of the air that constitutes music as opposed to noise.
>
> "Coming now to the realm of life, we find rhythms pervading everything. The plants, with striking regularity, have their own times each year for putting forth the buds, unfolding the leaves, bursting into flower, and finally allowing all the perfumed beauty of the flower to fade in order that the fruit shall be formed as a life in death.
>
> "Doubtless the most familiar rhythms are in the world of animal life. Here we have rhythmic actions of animals as in flocks and herds, of animals as individuals, and of the organs, tissues, and cells of the animal body.
>
> "Practically all the activities of one's daily life are rhythmic, the most obvious perhaps being the regular alternation of waking and sleeping. Rhythm pervades the world of animal life: just watch that transparent jellyfish in the limpid summer sea, and you will notice how the edges of the umbrella contract or pulsate with slow and regular rhythm (about thirty in the minute). Equally obvious rhythms are those of the wings of birds and other flying things; of the legs in walking and dancing; of fins in swimming. Large birds fly with slow, leisurely rhythm, small birds with a fast one; just as tall men have a slow stride, short men a more rapid step. Regular rhythms are everywhere; if Nature abhors a vacuum, she also abhors fits and starts: living Nature does everything 'decently and in order.'
>
> "The periodicity of the heart's action is an excellent example of a rhythm of animal origin. Sometimes we come across a heart with a congenitally fast rhythm, a condition called tachycardia, and sometimes one with an abnormally slow rhythm, a condition called brachycardia. Whereas the rhythm of the heart-beat is for each individual a certain average rate, it varies in different individuals according to height and age. It is a matter of common knowledge that the heart can be made to beat much faster at one time and slower at another through nerve impulses alone. Everybody knows that emotions can influence the heart very markedly.
>
> "The rhythmicality of the heart is not conferred on it by the action of nerves or by the presence of blood or the temperature of the blood, or by any other 'external' condition: its rhythmicality is inherent in it. The rhythm of the heart is of the essence of its life: the microscopic cells of the embryo heart-beat with a rhythm as soon as they are perceptible at all, and long before nerves have reached them or any blood has been formed."

Spontaneous rhythmicality, Dr. Harris goes on to say, is the great mystery of life, the central puzzle in biology. Besides the heart, portions of the large veins have the power of rhythmic contraction, and in some animals (frogs, for instance) there are pulsatile sacs or lymph-hearts beating visibly under the skin of the back. To quote further:

> "Many other organs exhibit rhythms. The activity of the stomach is rhythmic, also that of the intestines. An interesting thing about rhythmic organs is their inability to have the rate of their rhythm forced beyond a certain limit. No amount of stimulation of the accelerator nerves can increase the rate of the heart-beat beyond a certain limit. Similarly, heating the heart will raise the rate of the rhythm, but only up to a particular figure, which can not be exceeded.
>
> "Let us now take another example of rhythmic activity as seen in the cilium. A cilium is a minute, whiplike process of living protoplasm projecting from the surface of the cell. There are millions of these cilia covering the mucous membrane of nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, where they are for the purpose of lashing mucus, dust, and germs toward the nostrils and mouth, respectively. Now, these cilia lash backward and forward at a characteristic rate of ten to twelve times in the second. The rhythmicality of the cilium is as inherent as that of the heart. The cilia receive no nerves, therefore not being innervated they can not possess any rhythm conferred on them from outside by nerves. The cilia are, however, easily influenced in their rate of vibration by changes of temperature and by drugs and poisons.
>
> "Let us now inquire into the rhythms exhibited by muscles and nerves; almost everybody knows that muscles act (contract or shorten) by having nerve-impulses sent into them.
>
> "Let us take the case of breathing. Normally, an adult breathes about sixteen to eighteen times a minute. There is, therefore, a respiratory rhythm just as there are a cardiac and a ciliary. Now, the diaphragm would not make any descents

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

were it not that it was receiving nerve-impulses through its nerves. After these nerves have been cut, the diaphragm is absolutely still. Clearly, then, the rhythm of the activity of the diaphragm is not inherent, but, on the contrary, is conferred by nerves or is neurogenic. The rhythm of eighteen to twenty a second must be the rhythm of discharge of nerve impulses from the nerve-cells or centers from which the phrenic nerves come. It is the nerve-cells that have this rhythm, not the nerves as conductors and not the diaphragm as a muscle.

"The actual cells from which the phrenic nerves proceed are, however, not the breathing center. It is the chief respiratory center that has the real respiratory rhythm, which, like the heart's, varies with age and other circumstances.

"The normal respiratory rhythm is, then, an additional example of a rhythm inherent in something—in this case in the cells of a nerve-center—but capable of responding to outside influences. And, again, there are limits set, for neither by the will, nor by emotion, nor by heated blood, nor by drugs, can the rate of the breathing-center be forced beyond a certain maximum value.

"Breathing is to all intents and purposes an involuntary, unconscious activity; but, of course, the nervous system can give us plenty of examples of rhythms of voluntary origin. Take the very simple case of tapping one's finger on the table or on an electric key. Beyond ten to twelve a second the ordinary person can not go. The rhythm of the cells of the centers giving rise to the nerves to the fingers is evidently of this sort that whereas the cells can be made by the will to assume any slow rhythm from one to twelve a second, they can not be forced beyond that limit."

Rhythm or intermittency pervades the nervous system. It is probable that the receiving or sensory portions of the brain also have limits in dealing with intermittent presentations. As Professor Harris illustrates it:

"The spokes of a slowly rotating bicycle-wheel can be perceived as separate bright lines, but when the wheel is revolving rapidly the individual spokes fuse into one bright metallic surface. The grooves of the milling on the edge of a metal disk spun rapidly under the finger are perceived as constituting a rough but continuous surface. The fusion of the members of a series of instantaneous photographs of moving objects presented in very rapid succession to the eye, as in the cinematograph, is due to this incapacity of the brain to resolve as distinct in consciousness the separate components of the physical series. These and many other cases prove that there are strict limits to the perception of rhythms by our brains.

"The causes of vital rhythms and periodicities are virtually unknown. Physiologists can describe vital rhythmic actions in their own precise language, but that is all. Protoplasm in general tends to act intermittently. Just as a single tap given to a jelly or to a spring will make these oscillate or vibrate for some considerable time thereafter, so a single or continued stimulus given to living matter will cause it to discharge energy in a vibratory or oscillatory manner.

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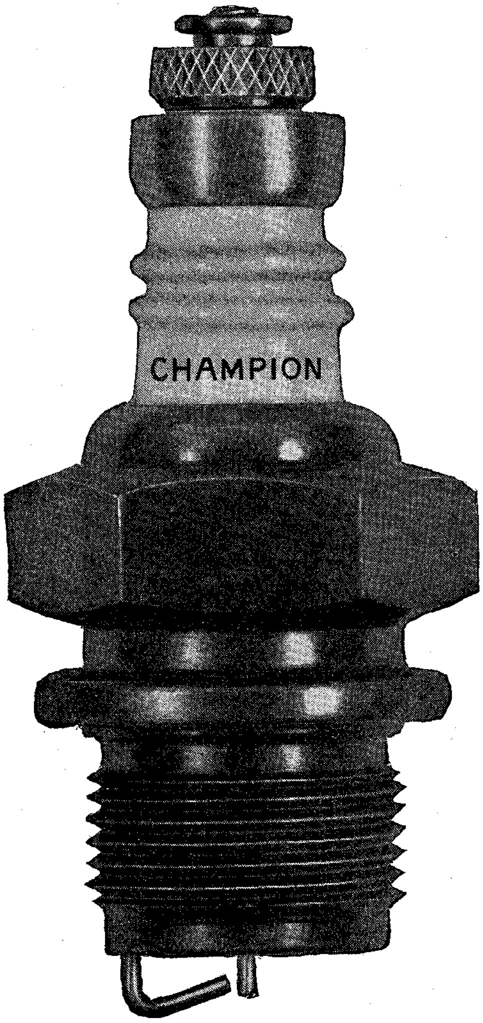
80% Tractor Equipment



WORKING under full load ten to twelve hours at a stretch, the tractor gives spark plugs their most severe test. To pull a heavy plow or reaper, hour after hour, uphill and down in the blazing sun, means sustained power and terrific engine heat.

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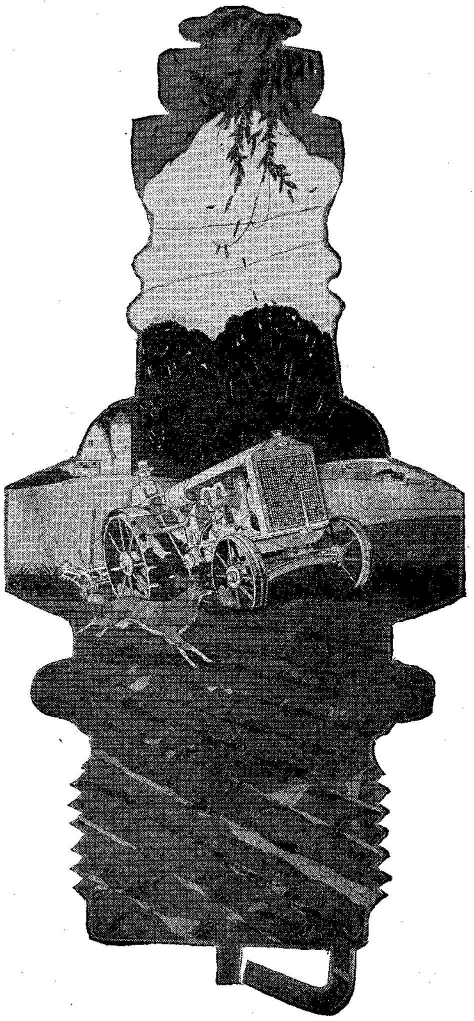

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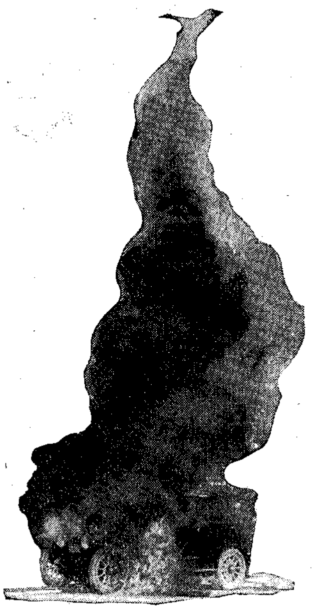

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"Probably the necessity of rest to prevent fatigue or exhaustion is one of the purposes of vital rhythms. The heart, for instance, can continue to beat so indefatigably just because the duration of its time of rest (diastole) in the cycle is longer than that of its activity (systole). We sleep by night in order to be active by day. All work and no rest is a physiological outrage: rhythm is an expression of that physiological normality in which work alternating with rest is most economically performed.

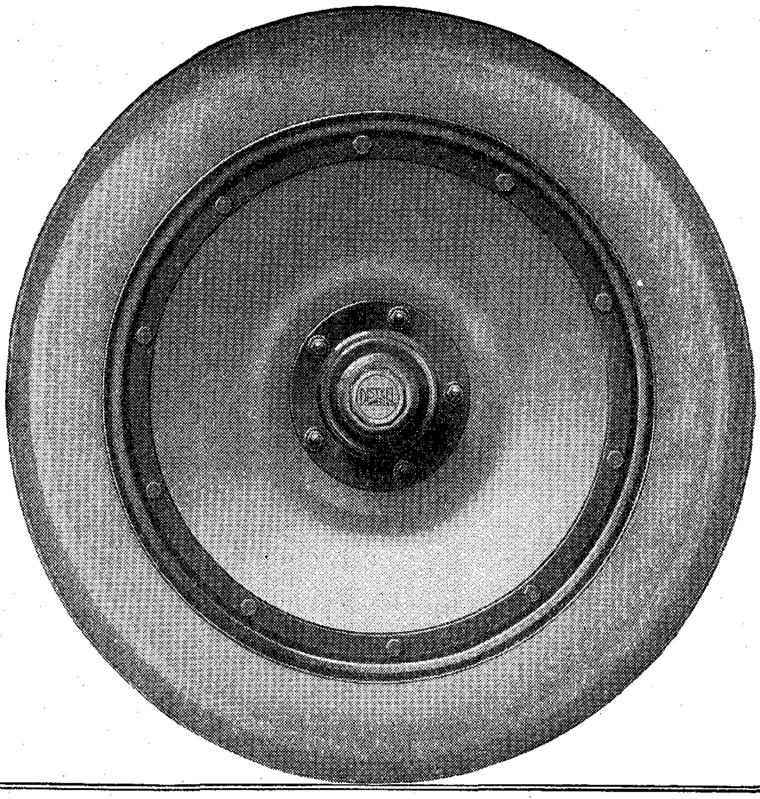
"It is the most familiar things in life that stand most in need of explanation. Rhythmic action is very familiar, but great is the mystery of rhythmicality. That the heart should exhibit its livingness by phasic activity, that the periodicity of these phases should be controlled by nerves and influenced by certain environmental conditions, are the very A, B, C of physiology, but they are also the alpha and the omega of physiological problems."

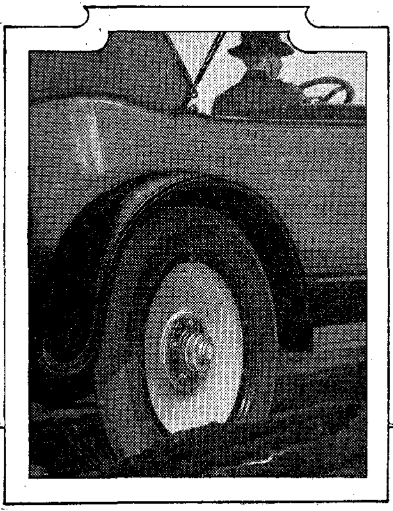
WHY DO WE DIE?

THIS question is hardly new. It is frequently revived nowadays in the light of the so-called immortality of the protozoa, or primitive living forms that propagate by the simple method of splitting in two. In thus producing twin offspring the parent loses it's own individuality, but can hardly be said to die, as all its living substance is contained in that of its "children." Why then should the higher forms, or "metazoa" die? Dr. R. W. Conant, of Chicago, in a letter to *The Scientific American* (New York), gives it as his opinion that it is a matter of the simplicity or complexity of chemical organization, and he believes that a "vital force"—something rejected by most modern biologists—coerces the complex forms into "artificial associations." When that force is removed the particles leave those associations or combinations, and this is death. This is the way that Dr. Conant puts it:

"Protozoa are simple, homogeneous, and stable; metazoa are complex, heterogeneous, and therefore unstable. The protozoon is a simple cell, the vital unit of all life, multiplying usually by fission; the metazoon multiplies by some form of germination or ovulation. The metazoon is a complex of cells with chemical elements and compounds, all forced into artificial associations from which they strive in every way to escape with all the urgency of their inherent repulsions and attractions. Just so soon as the force which has coerced them into those artificial relations relaxes or fails they fly apart and satisfy their natural affinities. That is the true explanation of the inevitable death of all metazoa.

"In order to see a perfect illustration of all molecular and atomic affinities satisfied, we have only to look at our moon. On her sepulchral surface no particle whatever struggles to free itself from the grasp of some repulsive partner and to fly to the embrace of its affinity; all is perfect peace, serenity, and death. Some time earth may reach the same blissful state, but at the present writing our little planet is the arena





Facts You Should Know About the Wheels of Your Motor Car

Wheel-Talk Number Five

What do YOU know about the Wheels of your Motor Car? Do YOU know how the modern Wheel is designed and constructed; how it has simplified tire-changing and wheel-changing; how it adds to your safety, convenience and economy; how it conserves gasoline and tires; how it cuts through mud and sand; how it prolongs the life of the car?

There is nothing extraordinary in these features. They are accomplished merely by bringing Science, modern engineering Science, to the Wheels of the Motor Car. That is the purpose of these Wheel-Talks—to tell you what you can reasonably demand of the Wheels of your Motor Car.

These Wheel-Talks are now published in book form and will be sent upon request.

A Wheel should cut the rut—like a knife, and leave the mud behind—as a knife would leave it. It is a simple truth of mechanics and economy.

This is almost too obvious to require explanation. A Wheel that picks up the mud, "cages" it—and carries it along, retards the car, over-works the motor and wastes just that much time, power and gasoline. Sand, clay, and snow, too, hold back the Wheel that offers a resisting surface.

The frozen rut, too, presents a wheel-problem. It wracks and strains the wheel—with side-thrusts.

The Wheels on your Motor Car should be so designed that they keep the tires exactly 56 inches apart, from center to center. This is standard practice in Automobile Engineering.

The Wheel that fails to maintain this standard tread of 56 inches throws the tire out against the sides of the rut and subjects it to needless bruising and laceration.

The Disteel Wheel is a single, tapered disc of steel—all steel—one piece of steel. It is easily cleaned. It is very light and, at the same time, the strongest wheel in the world. It holds the tire true and firm. It cuts cleanly through mud, snow and sand. It offers the minimum resistance.

We want you to see more than the vastly greater beauty that Disteel Wheels bring to the motor car.

We want you to comprehend the simple, scientific principles upon which Disteel Wheels are designed and because of which Disteel Wheels are adding immeasurably to the safety, economy and ease of modern motoring.

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DISTEEL WHEELS

The Wheels That Complete The Car

June Mornings

Bubble grains on berries

Mix these airy, flimsy bubbles in every dish of berries. Use Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. The blend is delightful. It adds what crust adds to a shortcake.

At breakfast, also, serve with cream and sugar—any of these fragile, fascinating grains.

June Evenings

Whole wheat steam exploded

For suppers, float Puffed Wheat in milk. That means whole wheat with every food cell blasted. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size.

They seem like tidbits, but every flaky globule is a grain of wheat made easy to digest.

June Afternoons

Airy, nut-like confections

For hungry children, crisp and douse with melted butter. Then Puffed Grains become nut-like confections, to be eaten like peanuts or popcorn.

Use also like nut-meats as a garnish on ice cream. Use as wafers in your soups.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Corn Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Prof. Anderson's creations

In Puffed Grains every food cell is blasted by a steam explosion. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. Thus digestion is made easy and complete. Every atom feeds.

The grains are toasted, crisp and flimsy. They taste like nut-meats puffed. Never were grain foods made so inviting.

But remember the great fact. Every element is fitted to digest. They are ideal grain foods which never tax the stomach.

In summer serve at all hours, and in plenty. Keep all three kinds on hand.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers 3369

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

of fierce rending and infinitely complex conflict, and has been ever since the first metazoa made their appearance.

"What is that conflict? As already stated, it is the conflict between certain mighty forces and the molecules and atoms which they are continually driving into artificial or unnatural relations. The triumph of those forces furnishes the phenomena which we call life; the final triumph of the rebellious elements we call degeneration, death, and decay. It is a law of the universe that the simple endures, the complex tends to break down because of its very complexity. That law holds good in politics, economics, mechanics, and society, just as in the world of plants and animals.

"It remains to consider the mighty forces whose interference with natural tendencies and affinities causes that continual uplift of matter which is called life and which is the first essential of any kind of evolution. All other forces work for the extinction of both protozoa and metazoa. If that interference should cease all attractions would soon be satisfied; earth would be only a dead planet whirling through space laden with nothing but the dead."

Those interfering forces, says Dr. Conant, are twins, each incapable of producing living things without the other, but in combination they work wonders. The sun's rays lift billions of tons of water into the skies against the attraction of gravitation, and as soon as that compulsion ceases they rush back in rains and rivers. But the sun can not create a single living thing; his utmost is to furnish the right conditions for vital force to act. That force works at first in secrecy and darkness, compelling reluctant molecules and atoms into organic compounds, molding and fashioning the miracle of the unborn until the time is ripe for bringing it into the light of day. He continues:

"I am well aware that some deny the existence of any vital force. Very good. Then it is their privilege and duty to supply a better hypothesis. For they know right well that, with all the resources of chemical and electrical science at their command and with the sun to help them, they can not create a single living organism, or even the seed of one. However cunningly they may put together all the chemical components of any organism, it will always remain dead matter unless they add in some form the one thing needful—vital force. Not scientific? Just as scientific as the atomic theory or the nebular hypothesis.

"So far in our broad biologic survey of this subject we can be fairly scientific, altho with many sad deficiencies in our scientific knowledge; but now we come flat against a great wall of mystery which science has never been able to penetrate or surmount. What is the nature of those great twin forces which, working together, make dead matter live, and what are the secrets of their action? Science can only cover her face and cry, 'I do not know; I can not tell.'

"Then faith comes and takes science by the hand, saying—vital force, solar energy, gravitation, chemical, electrical, and magnetic attractions and repulsions are all di-

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

verse manifestations of one omnipotence and omniscience which energizes the whole universe, assigning to each species of plant and animal its allotted span of life. In all ages many men have given many names and many descriptions to that first great cause, but the best name is God."

TRUCKS NOT YET EQUAL TO FREIGHT-CARS

THERE was, in the eyes of the few railroad men left in Washington, a bit of amusement over some of the recent outgivings of the publicity man of the army-truck branch of the Council of National Defense, says a writer in *The Traffic World* (Chicago). We read further:

> "He talked about the mobilization of seven hundred thousand trucks, some owned by the Government and the others by manufacturers and merchants, for the transportation of food-supplies of Eastern cities, deprived of transportation by the railroad strike. The first question the railroad men asked was how the trucks were to be supplied with gasoline. They suggested that the railroad strike was holding up the tank-cars of the oil industry just as effectually as the refrigerator-cars of the meat-packing industry. Another suggestion they made was that if the seven hundred thousand trucks supposed to be available for such use were converted into substitutes for the idle freight-car, the work they have been doing would come to a standstill. The implication was that it would be not much more profitable than robbing Peter to pay Paul. A suggestion that some of the four or five million pleasure cars be converted into carriers of food would not have been regarded as unreasonable. Use of passenger-cars for carrying small bags of food would tend to relieve distress. But how poor a substitute five- and seven-passenger cars would be for the standard forty thousand minimum car may be inferred from the fact that, if every seven-passenger car were compelled to carry one thousand pounds, it would take forty such cars to tote the minimum load of one such freight-car. The average loading of cars, for more than a year, has been twenty-nine tons. Of course, that was not the average load of food shipments, but the average load of food shipments probably was at least twenty-four tons, so it would take forty-eight seven-passenger automobiles to perform the work of one freight-car of average size. In other words, if there are five million seven-passenger cars in the country, which there are not, and all were put to work hauling food, they could not haul as much as one-half the freight-cars in the country can carry. The publicity man, however, quoted Herbert F. Shenton, acting secretary of the Council, as saying that a mobilization of the trucks, seven hundred thousand in number and all supposed to be usefully employed now, would enable the country 'to face with a degree of equanimity almost any temporary failure of the railway systems.' Railroad men, as a rule, are willing to admit that the automobile-truck is a big supplement to the railroad, but it is far from a complete substitute for it, even for temporary purposes."

HEINZ
Vinegars

Every drop awakens flavor

All your skill in salad making goes for naught if the vinegar is not right.

That skill is seemingly enhanced if you use Heinz Vinegar. At any rate, the salad is improved by its unforgettable flavor—its delicate aroma.

The choicest materials, absolute purity, skill, years of experience and long aging in wood all play a part in the finished result—a perfect vinegar.

Malt, Cider and White

PINTS, QUARTS, HALF-GALLONS
In bottles filled and sealed in the Heinz establishment

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PURE MALT VINEGAR
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ONE QUART
HEINZ
PURE
OLIVE O
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Olive Oil

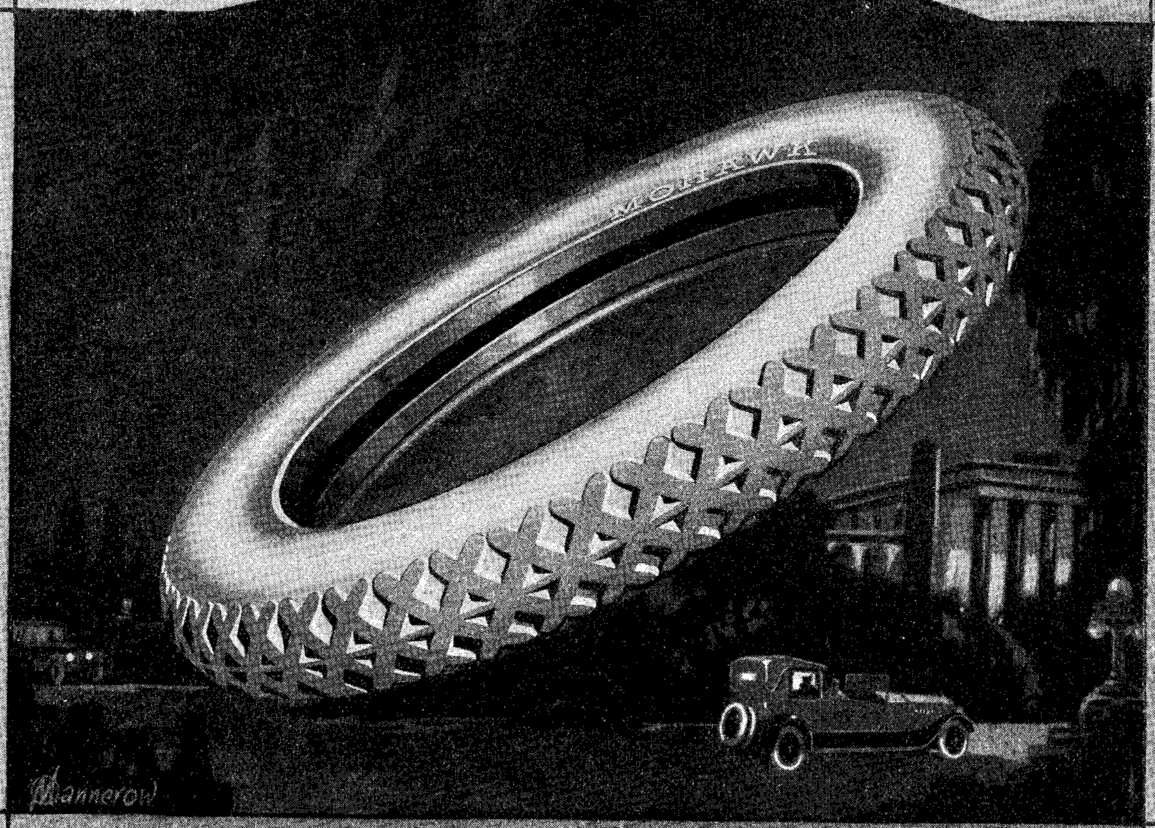
In selecting olive oil, assurance of high quality, purity and general excellence is given by the Heinz label.

Under Heinz supervision this rich, full flavored oil is pressed from selected olives in Seville, Spain. In bottles or tins.

Some of the 57 *Varieties*

Apple Butter
Tomato Ketchup
Spaghetti
Baked Beans

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada



You Know What Goes Into Them

—So You Know What You Will Get Out of Them

You have been urged to buy many kinds of tires—to try them out, and determine their merits.

But trying them all would be expensive—and would take a lifetime!

A better way is to find out what goes into a tire. For it naturally follows that you get out of a tire exactly the service the manufacturer builds into it.

There are no secrets about Mohawk Tires. They are simply " Quality " Tires, made of the purest rubber—no substitutes—and the toughest fabric—an extra ply in most sizes. Skilled workmen build them by hand.

Mohawk Cords, in the larger sizes, contain more material and weigh more, size for size, than any tire on the market.

If You Are Looking for a Quality
Tire—Look Up a Mohawk Dealer

MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES
HAND MADE

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Kansas City Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles
New York Boston Chicago Atlanta

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

BALKAN BABIES NOW CAN KICK

Kicking and thrashing and squirming about were denied to babies in the Balkans until American relief-workers emancipated them. Americans believe in giving babies plenty of exercise, but in the Balkan countries infants have always been strapped to a board, on the theory that their spines would be stiffened and strengthened by the process. Many Balkan babes were crippled by this treatment, and their parents, despite age-long tradition, have been willing to give it up when the benefits of freeing baby's limbs have been demonstrated. The text of every discourse delivered by Red-Cross workers to Albanian mothers is "Let the Baby Kick!" So we are told in an article entitled "Emancipation of the Balkan Baby," contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Says the writer:

"That mothers anywhere should wish to confine their infants and restrain the healthy impulses of growing babyhood seems impossible in this day and age, and yet American Red-Cross doctors in Albania find the practise of strapping babies tightly to cradles the greatest menace to the health of the rising generation.

"You must not blame Marya if she is frightened when she sees her baby stretch his tiny legs and kick. The theory of growth through exercise is a new one to her. Her mother and her grandmother and her great-great-grandmothers further back than history records all strapped their babies to a cradle swung from the mother's back, believing that this stiffened and strengthened the children's spines. As a result, a large percentage of the children to-day are crippled or have diseases induced by being kept in a cramped position for weeks at a time.

"When the American Red Cross opened its new baby hospital recently at Elbasan, more than two hundred sick babies were brought in from all parts of Albania, mostly from the mountains, where their parents could not procure even the crudest kind of medical attention. They were suffering from a variety of diseases, many of them due to lack of soap; but by far the largest number of these children were partly crippled from the old binding custom.

"It is a pleasing commentary on the innate wisdom of motherhood that these ignorant peasants are willing to adopt the strange American way as soon as they see its benefits. The bringing of two hundred sick babies to the hospital at its inception meant sacrifice and fatigue untold, for many of the mothers were obliged to tramp over mountains for ten days with their ailing infants strapped to their backs.

"The new institution is the first children's hospital in Albania, and is in charge of Dr. Ruth A. Guy, of New York City. Its inauguration was preceded by an 'antiswaddling' campaign, carried on at Scutari and Tirana, the two largest towns in Albania, for more than a year by Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, of Los Angeles, who is in charge of the two general hospitals in these places. She has special wards for babies in these hospitals, and all the mothers who bring their babies are instructed in the proper care of their children."

The mutilation resulting from binding has been blazed forth from posters, shouted in helpful talks to mothers, and taught by every other means within the reach of Lieut.-Col. William Warfield, of Baltimore, American Red-Cross Commissioner to Albania. In time, the prediction is made, all Albanian infants will have a fighting chance for strong, robust bodies. The hospital at Elbasan will not only care for two hundred sick babies, but will contain also an infant clinic, where the work of education will be carried on by Dr. Guy and her assistants indefinitely. The writer continues:

"Dietetics is a branch of baby welfare in which Albanian mothers will learn something from America. It is their custom to nurse their babies up to the age of two years, and then give them a coarse diet of maize bread, sour goat's milk, and cucumbers. In the majority of families one finds that from one to five have died anywhere between the ages of one to five years. The mothers in these cases have been totally ignorant of the reason for the appalling death-rate in their families, and indeed seem seldom to have given the matter any serious thought.

"In matters of child welfare, Serbian babies also are helping to educate their mothers from the old strait-jacket mode, for this baby-binding is characteristic of most of the Balkan countries. At Cuprija, Serbia, a large ward has been set apart where mothers and their newly arrived infants are kept together for two or three days while the nurse gives the mothers instructions as to washing, dressing, and caring for her children.

"The babies brought in are wrapt in burlap, with ropes tightly tied around them, to keep their arms and legs straight. When they are unwrapt, the rope often has cut into their flesh, the knot at the back sometimes making terrible sores.

"When the youngster is first bathed and put into a little nightgown and allowed to kick, the mother, frightened by these strange, new customs, will often steal in and start to bind the arms and legs again.

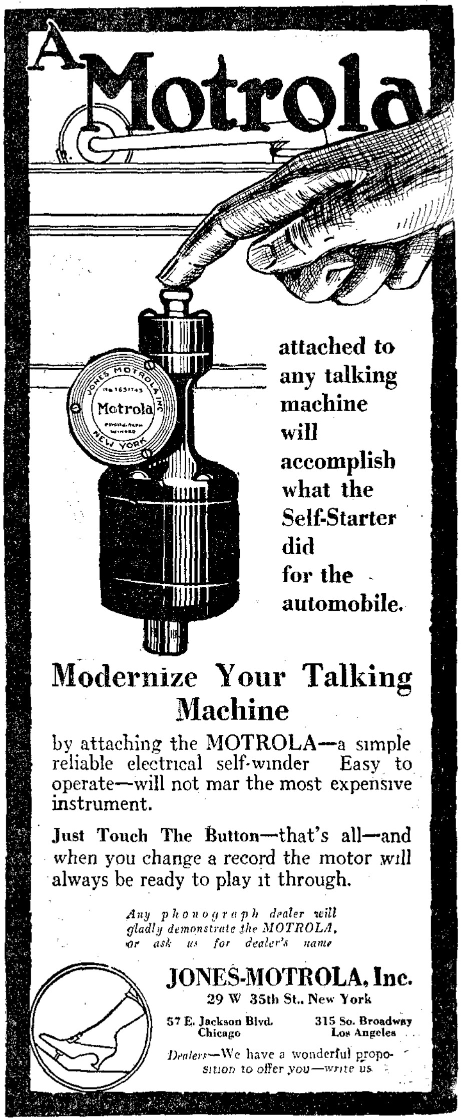
"After two nights of emancipation, the baby himself becomes an advocate of the new idea, and screams lustily whenever the mother tries to tie him up.

"The first maternity case at the hospital created much excitement, as it is against the old Serbian custom for male surgeons to handle such cases. But the Red-Cross doctors notified the prefect that they would accept cases of this nature, and asked that they be sent. The result has been a great saving of life and an advance in the whole standard of infant welfare in northern Serbia.

"It is not easy to get about in any of the Balkan countries. The terrane, as the A. E. F. would say, accounts for much of the backwardness of medical science there.

"When the Red Cross started a campaign for dental hygiene, a motorized dental clinic was started on a tour of the little villages, clinging tenaciously to the rocky heights of several of the little mountainous countries. But there are spots so inaccessible that none but the sure foot of the burro can tread them safely, and a new departure, the donkey-ambulance, was born.

"Riding astride a donkey is the smoothest and easiest mode of transportation, and in a country that boasts few roads it is frequently the only mode of getting patients to the hospital or clinic."



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by attaching the MOTROLA—a simple reliable electrical self-winder Easy to operate—will not mar the most expensive instrument.

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The Vindex Company, Baltimore, Md.

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JONES MOTROLA NEW YORK
"JIM DANDY"
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VINDEX MAKE

Ship by Truck
FOR
SHORT HAULS

National Ship by Truck-Good Roads Week May 17-22

THE first widespread demonstration designed to enlist all the forces connected or dependent upon short-haul transportation will be held throughout the United States May 17-22—and known as National Ship by Truck-Good Roads Week.

It has the support of great national associations vitally concerned with transportation. Leaders in the nation's business, in the financial world and in government circles, endorse the Ship by Truck-Good Roads movement and this great demonstration of its importance.

MR. WILLIAM G. McADOO states:

"I heartily approve of every measure or effort to promote good roads throughout the United States and to enlarge the usefulness of the motor truck in order to increase needed transportation facilities in the country. This is highly important to business and industry of all kinds and especially to the farmers of the United States. The country has outgrown our railroad facilities and it will be a long time before the railroads can be brought up to the needs of the country. The most practicable, as well as the most immediate, relief that can be provided is through good roads and the motor truck."

WGMcAdoo

SAMUEL REA, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says:

"I am glad to take this opportunity to express my view that it is most important, in the development of the motor truck for transportation purposes, that there should be co-operation with the rail carriers, rather than competition. Without doubt, there is a field where movement by rail carrier is not economical, and where the service could better be performed by motor trucks, but on the other hand any attempt to compete in the longer hauls with rail carriers under normal conditions is, in my judgment, uneconomic and unwise. By conferences the interests of both parties can be studied and conserved and the extension of the motor truck to develop territory not served by rail, or for short-haul and intra-city movements can, I believe, proceed with advantage both to the rail carriers and the motor truck interests; while, on the other hand, if the energies of the motor truck interests are devoted to the placing of competing lines to take traffic for the longer hauls which have been developed by the rail carriers, it would result in no real increase in facilities, but in competition which would only be harmful to both interests."

Saml Rea

SENATOR CAPPER, of Kansas, says:

"One of the greatest developments of the next twenty-five years will be the motor truck on the farm. I am interested in it because it relates to the development of the great West and the great western industry, agriculture. The day of the power farmer is at hand. It is to him that we turn in answer to the world's cry for greater production. He alone can supply us with the necessities of life and assure our essential national integrity, but he must be given tools worthy of his task. The motor truck, because of its adaptability, flexibility and its endurance, is one of the chief requisites in the scheme of power farming."

Arthur Capper

SENATOR TOWNSEND, of Michigan, says:

"The remarkable growth of motor transportation in the past few years, and its still more tremendous potentiality for the future, have brought us to a point where past procedure is no longer sufficient. Large sums will inevitably be expended on our highways to make them useful for longer periods and to decrease transportation costs. We need a broadened policy which will concentrate Government funds on national highways, releasing State and County funds for use on State and County roads. Nothing could be more valuable than a national discussion of this question, such as that proposed during the National Ship by Truck-Good Roads Week, May 17th to 22nd."

T. C. ATKESON, National Grange, says:

"The National Grange believes that the time has come when all National Government Highway activities should be unified in a single administrative department, and that a National Highway law should be worked out which will serve the welfare of the whole country and distribute the expense of highway construction equitably between the beneficiaries. I heartily approve the general idea involved in the Ship by Truck Week and the study and attention that will thereby be directed to the problems of highways, transportation and distribution."

T C Atkeson

It is the time for getting together in recognition of a great new industry that has grown up before our eyes—Motor Transport. It is occasion for congratulation for the great work already accomplished for Good Roads which has broadened the motor truck's practicability.

The motor truck takes its place today as the vital factor of short-haul transportation; as much a part of our economic, commercial and industrial scheme as are the railroad and shipping industries in long-haul transportation.

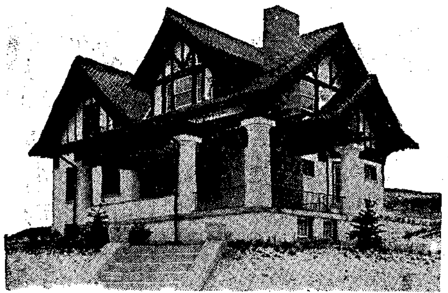
It has been a power in the development of our big manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing institutions. Farm territory, heretofore isolated, is now within easy range of a market, because of the motor truck and good roads. Nearly every long-haul shipment requires a short haul at each end.

> *If you regard the railroads as the long arm of commerce, you must reckon the motor truck as the fingers which reach in, here, there and everywhere to pick up the load or place it at its destination.*

The purpose of National Ship by Truck-Good Roads Week is to present to the public the necessity of a national highway system, and to visualize the achievements already attained in the motor trucking industry.

The new day is here—not only of a broader commercial greatness but a day of better national understanding which comes through swift, efficient transportation.

H S Firestone
President Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



Residence at Ardmore Farms, Pa. W. E. Snaiman, Architect

YOUR HOME

Warmer in Winter

But—even if Natco didn't make a building warmer in winter, cooler in summer, damp proof, vermin proof—even if Natco didn't save money—you still would have the biggest reason in the world for building your new home of Natco throughout—Safety From Fire!

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Finally, be sure that the hollow tile you buy is the genuine, trade-marked product. Each piece of tile is imprinted with the name NATCO to insure you that you are getting a reliable, permanent and fire-safe building material. Ask your local building supply dealer for further information.

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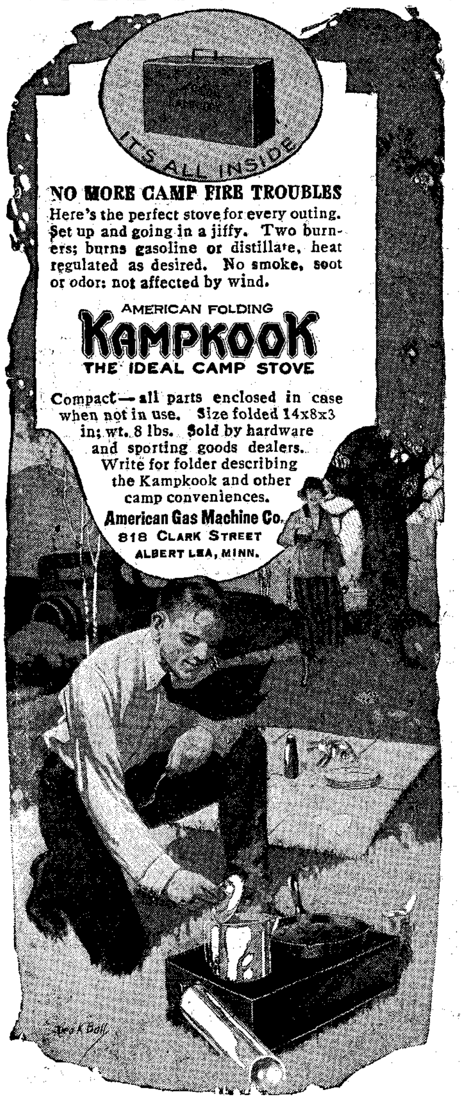


NO MORE CAMP FIRE TROUBLES

Here's the perfect stove for every outing. Set up and going in a jiffy. Two burners; burns gasoline or distillate, heat regulated as desired. No smoke, soot or odor: not affected by wind.

AMERICAN FOLDING
KAMPKOOK
THE IDEAL CAMP STOVE

Compact—all parts enclosed in case when not in use. Size folded 14x8x3 in; wt. 8 lbs. Sold by hardware and sporting goods dealers. Write for folder describing the Kampkook and other camp conveniences.

American Gas Machine Co.
818 Clark Street
Albert Lea, Minn.

BUSINESS · EFFICIENCY

MORE THAN "ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME" FOR THESE "FELLOW WORKERS"

"HUMAN consideration," especially in dealing with employees, probably plays a larger part to-day than ever before, in the history of business. An increasing number of firms surround their workers with comforts and look after their wants in ways never dreamed of a few years ago. Along the line of providing advantages of this nature, one of the largest department-stores in the country has recently carried out a scheme said to mark a new era in business personnel work. The store, that of the Jordan-Marsh Company, of Boston, has set aside twenty-seven thousand square feet of space—an entire floor—solely for the comfort, recreation, and education of the members of its organization. The floor is so furnished and fitted out that it is said to be in keeping with the reception-rooms of a high-class hotel. In its equipment, both the intellectual and the physical wants of the employees have been generously thought of. Thus we read of a library, a spacious auditorium, rest-rooms, "silence" rooms, smoking-rooms, an immense cafeteria, a sanitary kitchen, and cozy restaurants. We learn further that adequately to conduct this elaborate comfort, recreation, and training department, the firm maintains a corps of experts, each a specialist in his or her line. Among these are librarians, health and physical directors, a superintendent of educational activities, a dietitian, and many others. It is also said that the two words "welfare" and "employee" are tabu with the Jordan-Marsh people. The former, it has neen decided, savors too much of charity and so has been discarded in favor of "personnel work." As for "employees," it seems that no such persons are found on the premises. Everybody is a "fellow worker." A representative of *The Dry Goods Economist* (New York) not long ago visited this personnel department. He writes regarding his experience:

> Entering the floor from the elevator, one comes first into a conference-room, comfortably furnished. This will be used for the meetings—which are regularly held—of merchandise men and buyers, with either President Mitton or W. F. Watters, vice-president, taking part. It will also be used for meetings of the buyers' committee, which meets, without participation on the part of any firm member, and makes such recommendations as its deliberations may show to be judicious. The room will also be used by the officers of the store's Mutual Benefit Association.
>
> Crossing the auditorium, with its grand piano and polished floor, suggestive of dancing and other festivities, one enters the women's rest-room. A flood of sunshine poured into this room on the day I was there, but even in gloomy weather this room would be soothing and inspiriting, with its rich rugs, its chairs upholstered in figured velours in attractive colors, its luxurious settees, its homelike corner with a table on which are candlesticks and above which hangs a decorative mirror, its handsome lamps, its vases, statues, and pictures.
>
> The windows are curtained but not so as to interfere with the view or the daylight. In addition, the glass panels of the partitions in this room are partly concealed by draperies looped back with ribbons.
>
> Here it may be said that all of the partitions on this floor and the tables and woodwork of the chairs and other furnishing are in walnut.
>
> At right angles to the women's rest-room is the women's silence-room, furnished just as attractively as the rest-room. And on the left of that is the library.

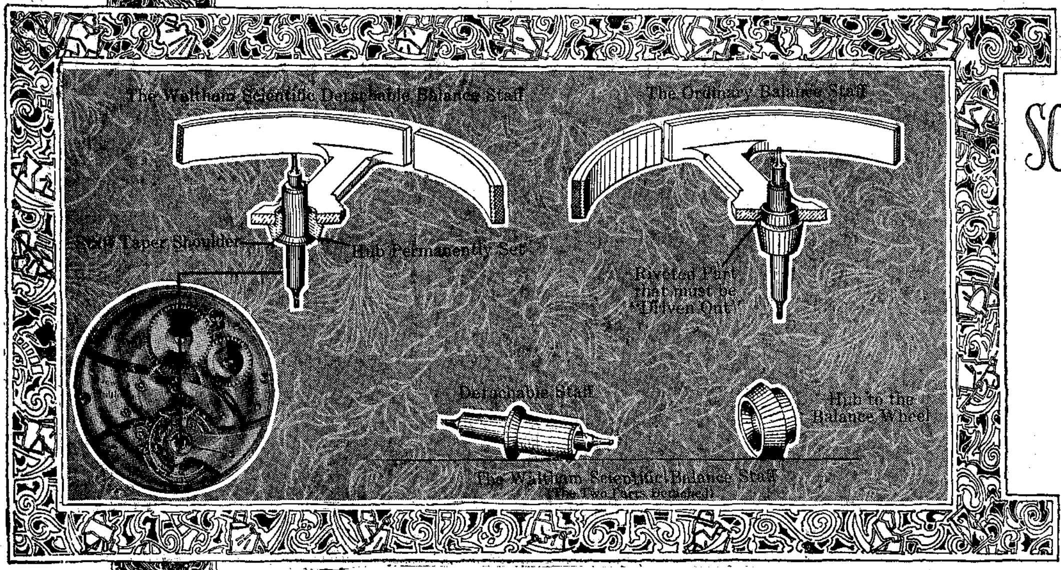
No pains were spared to "do it right" when this firm launched its personnel-work project. The library is cited as an example. As a starter it was supplied with one thousand volumes and placed in charge of a trained librarian. The "fellow workers" are permitted to take books home to read, or they may read them at the library. Further:

> Occupying the corner space adjoining the library is the men's smoking-room. One of its attractive features is the view of the distant harbor. The floor of this smoking-room is laid with heavy linoleum in plain wood color. There are many leather-covered settees and chairs.
>
> Adjoining the smoking-room is the men's reading-room. Here again we find chairs of Colonial type, and in addition to tables there are writing-desks with shaded lamps, such as one finds in the best hotels. I should have mentioned that desks of this kind are also placed in the women's rest-room. In this men's reading-room are big, heavily upholstered settees in velours, and rugs are laid on the floor.
>
> Adjoining is one of the most interesting features of the floor—the boys' room. This room is furnished similarly to the men's reading-room. I could not help wondering just how the fellow workers for whom this room is provided, enjoying the exuberant spirits and vitality of boyhood, will act when the first feeling of awe of such surroundings has worn off.

Abundant provision seems to have been made to have every room on this floor liberally lighted. Thus, the cafeteria is provided with twelve windows along the exterior wall. This cafeteria stands in need of a good many windows, however, for we are told it can take care of four thousand persons at lunch-time. It is described:

> The color scheme of the cafeteria is buff or tan and blue. The floor is tiled in a rather dark tan, with the aisles marked out in blue, and the pillars are tiled to a height of six feet in pale buff and blue.
>
> All of the chairs in the cafeteria are leather-seated. The tables have glass

PROOF


The Waltham Scientific Detachable Balance Staff
The Ordinary Balance Staff
Steel Taper Shoulder
Hub Permanently Set
Riveted Part that must be "Driven Out"
Detachable Staff
Hub to the Balance Wheel
The Waltham Scientific Balance Staff
(The Two Parts Detached)

THE MOST SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH IN THE WORLD

The Waltham Scientific "Detachable Balance Staff" that Means So Much to You in Time-keeping Accuracy

THE time-keeping accuracy of any watch depends absolutely upon the trueness (in the flat and round) of the Balance Wheel.

This trueness depends largely upon the mechanical precision with which the Balance Staff is riveted to the Balance Wheel.

In other words, if the Balance Staff is not firmly and truly located in its hub, the balance becomes eccentric or wobbly in its action, which immediately affects the time-keeping quality of the watch.

How important, then, is this exclusive development of the Waltham Scientific Detachable Balance Staff. Herein Waltham disregards the ordinary method of making the Balance Staff act as both axle and hub to the wheel.

You will note in the illustrations above that Waltham makes the Staff in two pieces. One a perfectly ground steel hub which is riveted to the Balance Wheel and is an integral part thereof. The Staff (you will note) has an accurately ground tapered shoulder which permits of its being driven to its exact seat and located accurately to the ground steel hub.

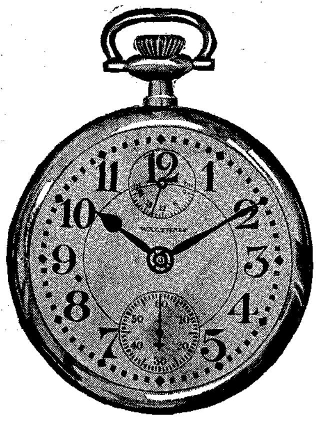
Any layman can understand that, if his watch is dropped or has a severe shock, the result will be a broken or bent Balance Staff, therefore requiring repairs in this important unit. Now a Staff which can be withdrawn easily from the hub without affecting the original, perfect assembly of the Balance Wheel assures him of continued accurate time-keeping and service from his watch.

On the other hand, when the ordinary Balance Staff is driven out of the Balance Arm for repair or replacement, the riveted part roughens and distorts the metal.

Therefore, the original aperture in the Balance Arm has been more or less destroyed, and when the new Staff is fitted, the watch repairer must rivet over enough of the metal to secure the Staff, which distorts the Balance Arm and throws the Balance Wheel out of true and poise.

The Waltham Scientific Balance Staff insures simplicity of repair and the original time-keeping quality of your watch.

This is yet another reason why your watch selection should be a Waltham.



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23 jewels
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WALTHAM

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On the 5:15

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Let a man relax between office and home with a brier-load or two of kindly Velvet and just watch the good-humor ooze with him right in through the front door! It couldn't be otherwise. Velvet had sunshine grown into it down in old Kentucky—America's tobacco wonderland.

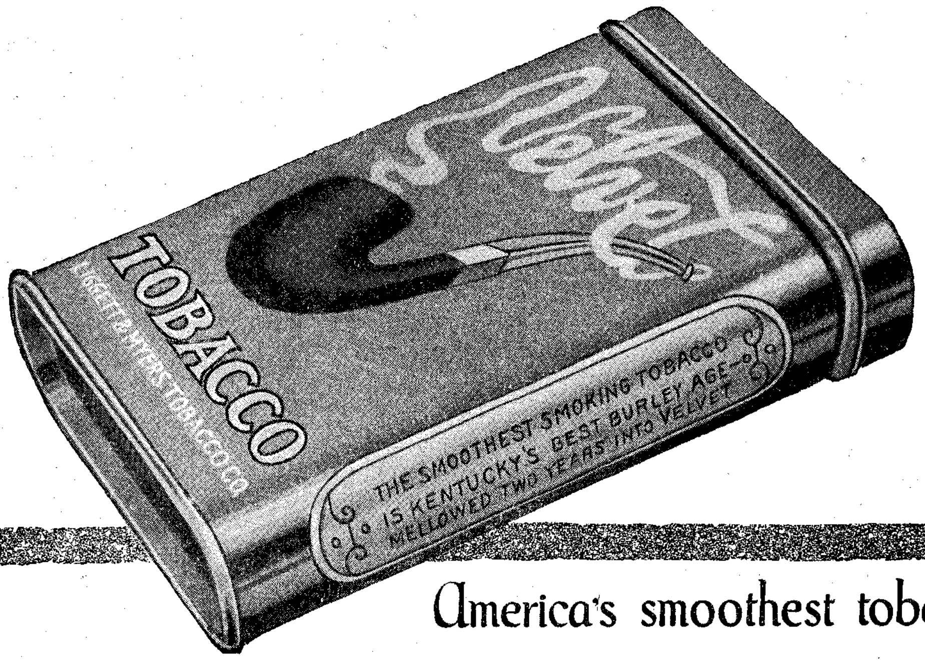
Then it was mellowed into mildness by its two years' ageing in wooden hogsheads. And with that real Nature-made tobacco fragrance circulating 'round them—when they get the aroma and smoothness of Kentucky's prize Burley, you bet every man will say: "The 5:15 is just a pleasure excursion every day."

But as Velvet Joe says:

"A page of argufyin' can't talk tobacco sense to you like your little old friend pipe."

Pass the Velvet!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.


Velvet
TOBACCO
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO
IS KENTUCKY'S BEST BURLEY AGED
MELLOWED TWO YEARS INTO VELVET

America's smoothest tobacco

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

tops, and under the glass top is a linen centerpiece. As in other sections of the floor, the lighting is by a semi-indirect overhead system with fixtures in verde green.

The partitions which form three sides of the cafeteria, like others on the floor, are in walnut with Florentine glass panels.

On the side opposite the windows this partition separates the cafeteria from the restaurant. The latter is smaller and is furnished, if anything, a little more elaborately. It, too, is lighted by several windows along the side.

Food in the cafeteria will be served at cost. In the restaurant prices will be slightly higher, to cover the cost of additional services.

The cafeteria and restaurant are directly under the management of the concern.

Then there is the kitchen—spacious enough to give the cooks, waitresses, and other attendants plenty of room to move about freely. One of the features of the kitchen is its extensive refrigerating plant.

On the roof provision has been made for a roof-garden during the summer months. The physical well-being and development of the fellow workers have been provided for with classes in calisthenics and gymnastics held daily. The store also carries on what is known as "health research" under the direction of a physician who goes through the organization at frequent intervals with a view to conserving its health:

The concern now has under contemplation the enlargement of its medical rooms, of which there is one in what is known as the old building and another in the annex. In each medical room there are two nurses, and there is also a visiting nurse, who calls on any fellow worker who has been absent from the store for three days.

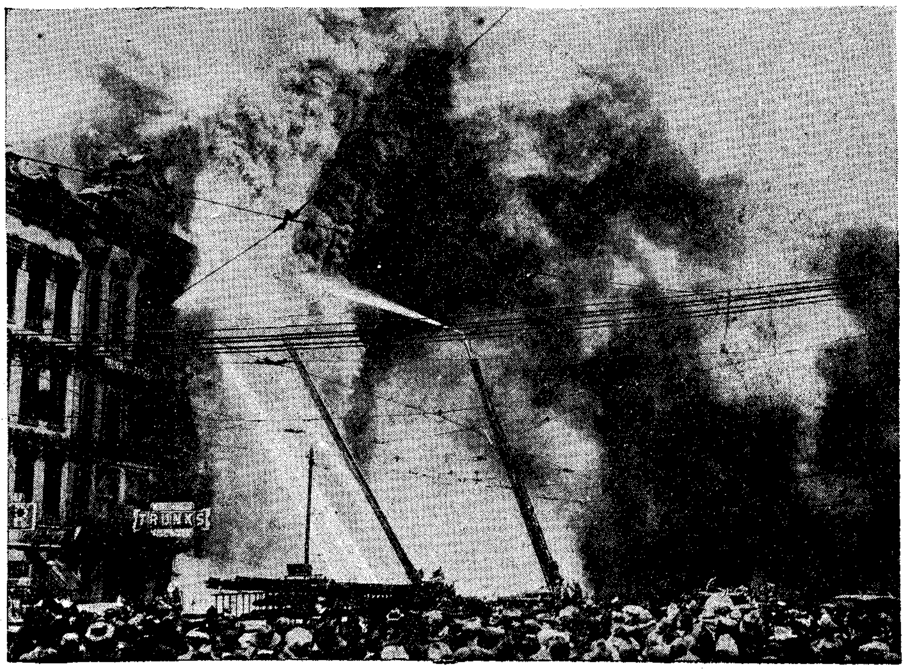
The personnel work is under the direction of Mr. A. E. Finney. He is assisted by Miss C. J. Fuller. In his office on the fourth floor of the old building fellow workers are at all times welcome, and their problems are listened to with courteous and sympathetic attention. Besides this, Mr. Finney and Miss Fuller go frequently through the floors interviewing the fellow workers and getting facts which will enable them to lend a helping hand when required.

These facts usually are obtained through a member of the staff selected in every department to act as a sort of social secretary. Through this secretary's close contact and intimate touch with her associates she readily learns of their worries and problems. As an inducement to follow up this work efficiently, the secretary receives an extra week's vacation with pay.

At Wrentham, twenty-five miles from Boston, the company has purchased a tract on which is situated its "rest-house." This place was formerly the home of Helen Kellar. We read:

The Rest House, with its surrounding twenty-one acres of land, is used not merely for summer vacations; it is occupied every week-end by parties of fellow workers. Every Friday, at 3:30 P.M., eight women and four men leave the Jordan-Marsh store for Wrentham, returning on Monday.

These parties are made up as follows: Five members of the sales force, three from



—if this happened to *your* business . . .

. . . if fire destroyed your building, your equipment and your stock, *would your records be saved?*

If your records are wiped out with all else, you must begin all over again. They form the very basis of your insurance settlement. They are the very groundwork on which to rebuild your business.

With your records intact, your building can be replaced—more modern than before. New equipment and stock can be bought. You can begin your business right where you left off.

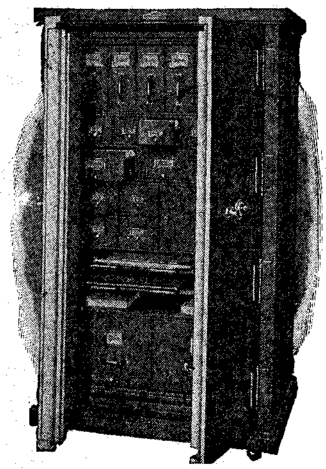
After the fire it is too late. Safeguard your records *now*.

THE SAFE-CABINET gives proven, permanent resistance to heat. This has been demonstrated in exacting furnace tests. It bears the highest rating of the Underwriters' Laboratories—the Class "A" and the Class "B" labels.

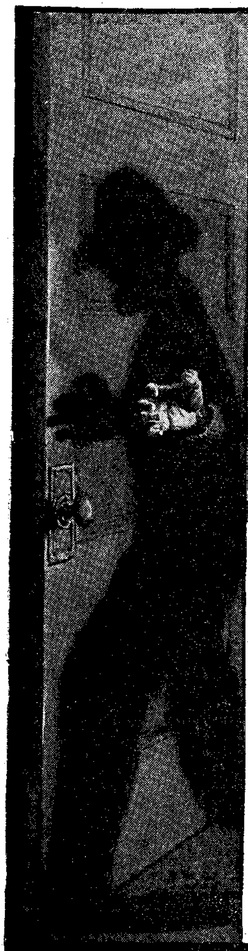
Large capacity, efficient filing devices, portability and economy are some of the things that make THE SAFE-CABINET the practical, efficient safe.

A service for you

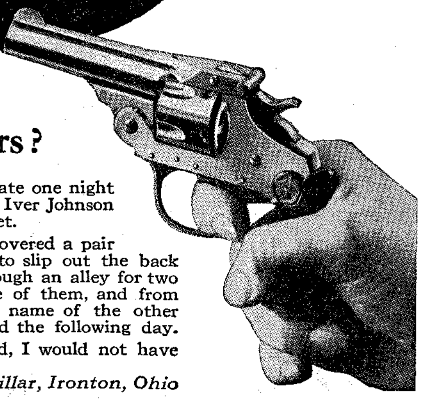
THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY will inspect your premises for fire hazards and show you how to guard against them. We advise on better methods of housing, filing and protecting your records. The advisability of adopting our recommendations is then a matter for your decision.



THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY
Originator and Sole Manufacturer of
THE SAFE-CABINET "THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"
197 Greene St., Marietta, Ohio
THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, 32 Front St., West, Toronto



IVER JOHNSON
SAFETY AUTOMATIC
REVOLVER



Are *You* Prepared to Meet Prowlers?

"I was returning home late one night and fortunately had an Iver Johnson revolver in my hip pocket.

"Reaching home, I discovered a pair of prowlers attempting to slip out the back way. I gave chase through an alley for two blocks, overhauling one of them, and from that one I learned the name of the other one, whom I interviewed the following day.

"Had I not been armed, I would not have gone up against them."
—*C. A. Hutsinpillar, Ironton, Ohio*

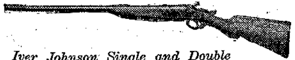
The Iver Johnson is always dependable. And it can't go off by accident. Drop it, thump it, or "Hammer the Hammer." Drawn tempered piano-wire springs throughout make the Iver Johnson alert, ready for use on an instant's notice.

Choice of three grips: Regular, Perfect Rubber, Western Walnut. Three Booklets, One or All Free on Request:
"A"—Arms "B"—Bicycles "C"—Motorcycles

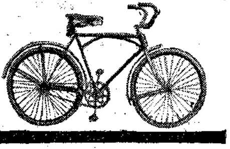
If your dealer hasn't in stock the particular model you want, send us his name and address. We will supply you through him.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
295 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
99 Chambers St., New York 717 Market St., San Francisco

HAMMER THE HAMMER


Iver Johnson Single and Double Barrel Shotguns combine accuracy and dependability.

Iver Johnson Bicycles are world famed for easy riding, strength and durability. Models and prices to suit everyone.



SANFORD'S
Library Paste
Sticks Instantly-Goes Farthest

The Water-well Jar Keeps Both Brush and Paste in Perfect Condition

SANFORD'S 534 LIBRARY PASTE UTOPIAN PASTE JAR SANFORD MFG. CO. CHICAGO NEW YORK

The Kind that is Protected "Keeps Clean"

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

the office, three from the "general," and one from the "junior" branch of the personnel. A large part of the land is kept in tillage by a farmer and his assistants, and there is a herd of registry cows. Consequently there is abundance of fresh milk and vegetables for the week-enders.

The main building or former dwelling affords accommodation for nineteen women fellow workers, in addition to the staff; and besides the sleeping-rooms there are living-rooms, a social room for dancing, and a writing-room. There is enough musical talent in the store to keep the piano busy, but two Victrolas are also provided.

The men's house has accommodation for twelve, in addition to the superintendent and his family.

Not only is the fellow worker's salary paid by the Rest House during his or her week-end, but free transportation to and from the house is provided by the concern.

Week-enders are selected by Mr. Finney, with the aid of the department managers. Mr. Finney, through the nature of his personnel work, knows of fellow workers that are in need of a change—for frequently it is change rather than rest that is essential. And he supplements this by questioning each department head as to whether any member of his or her staff ought to enjoy the benefits of the Rest House.

The educational work embraces training in lines pertaining particularly to the business of the store. This training takes the form of talks on business management, overhead, mark-ups, and mark-downs, and similar phases of merchandising. Also:

> An entirely new form of educational work, and one which promises to bring exceptionally fine results, is just being started. This is a film service, the teaching of salesmanship and of merchandise by moving pictures. These "movies" will be presented to the fellow workers in the auditorium. Thus the value of this feature of the new fellow workers' floor is manifested in a new and interesting form.
>
> Under the direction of J. H. Fairclough, Jr., the progress or otherwise of the great majority of the store's fellow workers is analyzed. Through this analysis, whenever a vacancy occurs Mr. Fairclough can tell at once which of the fellow workers is best fitted to fill it.
>
> The analysis system also works in successfully with the automatic salary-adjustment plan adopted by the concern, as well as with the bonus or commission plan which has been in force for some time and which has provided additional incentive to increase of efficiency.

The personnel activities of this store have resulted in the building up of an enthusiastic, interested loyal force. To this result the attitude of the firm toward its employees has also contributed to a large extent, we are told:

> In the Jordan-Marsh store the "firm" is not by any means a mere abstraction, a great pervading force, unseen yet felt, unapproachable, but ever weighing on the mind of the "employee," and perhaps at times striking fear into the breast of even the most efficient. All of the concern's officers and directors are approachable; each can be addrest on his way

through the store by any worker, and is prompt to stop and listen.

Illustrating this spirit of cordial relationship I would mention that in every issue of the store's monthly magazine which is published in the interest of all fellow workers, appears a picture of the entrance to the firm's office, underneath which is printed, "The door that is always open to every fellow worker."

SOME COMMON HUMAN-NATURE TRAITS HELPED THESE FIRMS TO SPEED UP

"WELL," said the superintendent, "I hardly thought you boys could do it." Of course, nothing remained for the boys to do after that but what the boss had so confidently declared he felt sure they could not do, and so they did it. The incident took place at one of the foundries of the International Harvester Company, where certain rough, semiskilled labor had to be done on an extra-large fly-wheel. The job was a tough one, and nobody was anxious to tackle it. But when the boss, wise in his day and generation, had made the remark quoted, the affair assumed a new aspect. Nobody could suggest to those boys that here was a job they were scared of, and get away with it. They refused to take a dare, and so amid much hilarious groaning and tugging the fly-wheel came into being, just as the superintendent had intended it should. The essentially human instinct never to refuse a dare is used by many executives in industry to speed up production and improve quality, we learn from an article by C. A. Lyman in *System* (Chicago), describing various methods employed by a number of firms for turning out more work. "The simple instinct never to refuse a dare is easily worth thousands of dollars to the manufacturer who puts it to work for him," says Mr. Lyman; and he furnishes further illustration of the principle:

> One little experience of E. P. Robinson, superintendent of the Atlantic Works, brings out this point. Some years ago the machine-shop foreman reported that a lathe hand had smashed the gears on his big engine lathe. Many employers would have immediately discharged the lathe hand, had the lathe repaired, and let the whole happening go at that. But Robinson had an inspiration:
>
> "I instructed the foreman," he says, "to substitute steel gears; then I told the workman to break those steel gears by heavy cuts if he could. And if he was able to smash 'em again I'd try some other method of strengthening the lathe until he couldn't break it by any legitimate use. I put it in the form of a challenge, you see."
>
> After recovering from the surprize of finding himself still on the pay-roll, this workman immediately entered with enthusiasm into the contest of gear-smashing on steel gears. They proved tough, but the man fought the boss's dare. In spite of his best-intentioned efforts the steel gears won out.

Whitman's
Chocolates and Confections
Anywhere you travel you can buy Whitman's Sampler

A man in Christiania cut this advertisement from one of the American magazines and mailed it to us, saying it might be true in the United States, but not in Norway. We were able, fortunately, to write him and direct him to our agent in Christiania, where he could get the Sampler. Our Messenger Boy goes almost everywhere.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Sole makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip

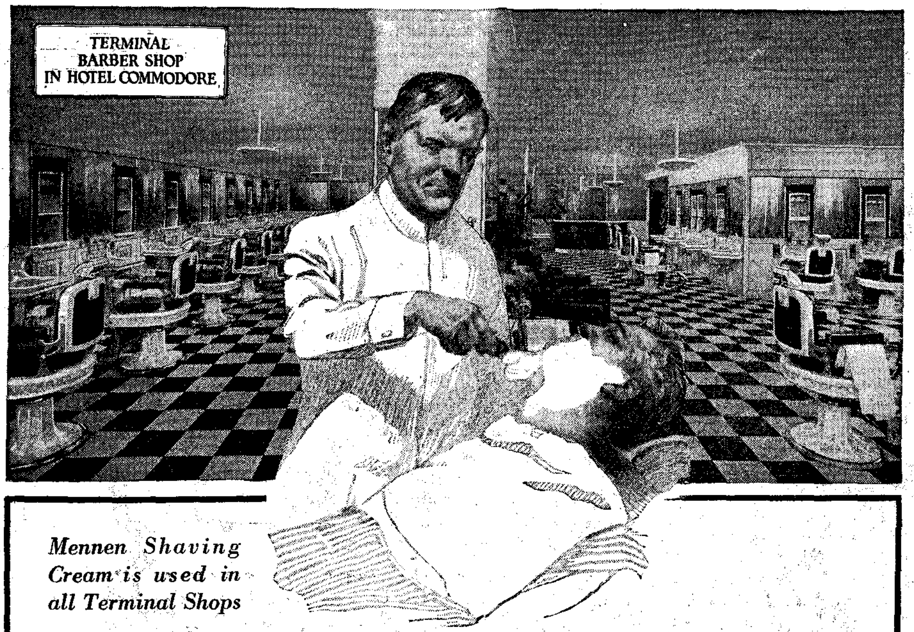
Made in the cup
at the table
THE ECONOMICAL KIND OF COFFEE

A pound of G. Washington's Coffee will make as many cups of coffee as 10 pounds of coffee roasted in the berry. No Coffee Pot Needed—ready instantly when you pour on the water. No waste.

Send 10c for special trial size. **Pure—Delicious—Healthful** Recipe Booklet Free.

G. Washington's
COFFEE

Originated by Mr. Washington in 1909
G. Washington Sales Co., Inc., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City



Mennen Shaving Cream is used in all Terminal Shops

In a Good Natured Way,

I have occasionally taken a crack at barbers because they persisted in the unscientific practice of rubbing in lather with fingers. In a way it wasn't fair because hard, caustic soap has to be rubbed in to soften the beard, even partially.

But it never occurred to me that barbers would ever use an expensive preparation like Mennen Shaving Cream, which costs a quarter of a cent more per shave than ordinary rubbing-in soap.

Yet the unexpected has happened—in a big way, too. 'Ever been facially reconstructed in one of the palatial Terminal Barber Shops in New York? I don't want to offend other barbers, but as far as I know these are the finest and cleanest shops in America. The photo shows about half their shop in the Hotel Commodore. Others are in Hotel Pennsylvania, Waldorf and Equitable Building—ten all told in New York.

All Terminal Shops now use Mennen's—and don't rub it in!

The Terminal President, Joe Schusser, wrote me a nice letter about it. For six months he experimented personally with every known shaving soap—hard, powdered or creamed. He meant to use the best of everything if it broke him.

Mennen's won by a mile.

Then Mr. Schusser trained his barbers to keep their fingers out of the lather, using a sterilized brush only.

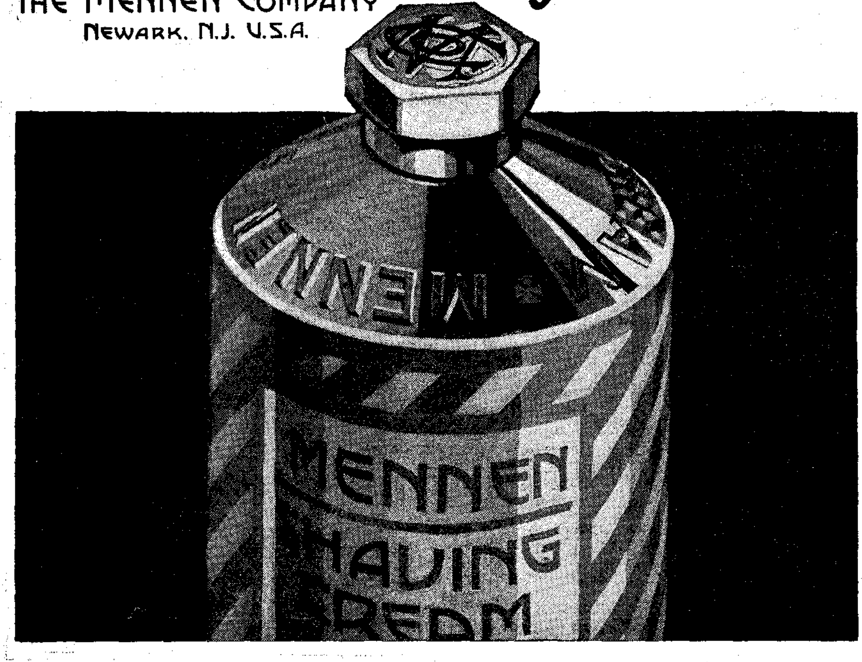
To say that customers are enthusiastic is a restrained way of describing the results. And Terminals have millionaire trade—multi, hereditary and profiteer.

They shaved over a million men last year. I guess my work of training men how to enjoy shaving is about accomplished. If the barbers are coming through I don't see how any man who respects his face can hold out much longer. Try it this summer—with cold water. The big tube costs 50 cents.

It holds so much more cream than an ordinary sized tube that it is really economical. I will send a demonstrator tube for 15 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

After such a thorough test as this, Robinson had the rest of the engine lathes fitted with steel gears, which, by permitting heavier cuts, added a good 10 per cent. to the lathes' capacity.

A somewhat similar plan works out effectively at the plant of a well-known machine-manufacturing concern. Until recently, for example, five men at one bench turned out eighty assembled parts in a day. Now three men turn out ninety-five and make more money. At the same time the other two workers are employed in another department better suited to their talents.

This plan hinges upon the assistant superintendent's ability to step into any department of the shop and show the men how to do it a little better. If he is convinced that a particular operation now done by five men can be just as well performed by three, he puts on overalls, takes his place at the bench, and sees for himself. Perhaps he's wrong. But when he finds that three men can easily do it instead of five, he offers the three best workers a moderate increase in pay if they'll follow his directions that make the speedier work practicable.

It simmers right down to a dare. The assistant superintendent says in effect: "Here boys, I've shown you how I can do it. Can you?" They can.

One manager had a playful drafting force to contend with. "Irresponsible kids," he growled as he thought of the time they fooled away playing pranks on each other. Fortunately the manager's own youth was not so far away but that he could easily recall it. It finally occurred to him that giving each of the young men a room to himself instead of having them all work in the same room might remedy the situation—

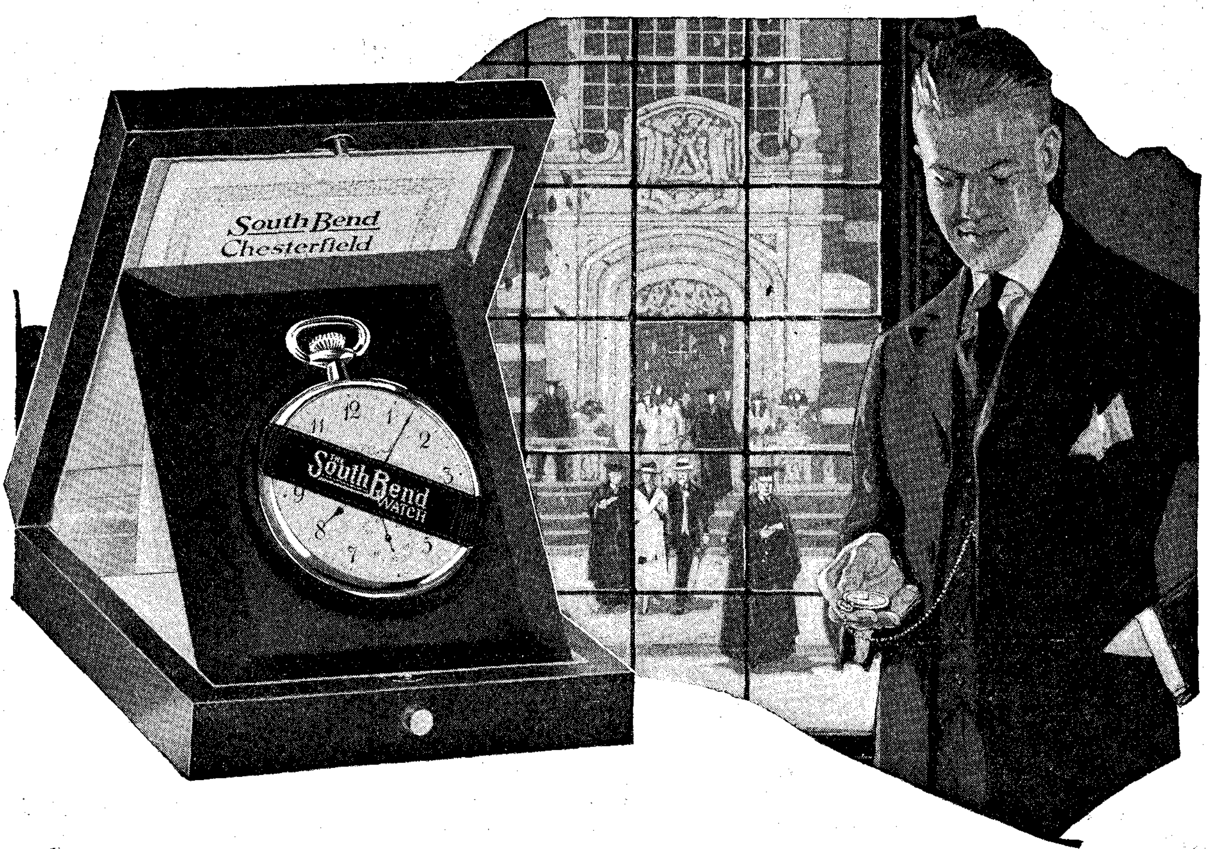
Practically nothing could have been easier than to shove the drawing tables opposite the windows, set up a few sheets of wallboard, and so furnish each of these youngster-draftsmen with a small office. Photographs, sketches, blueprints pinned to the white walls soon began to give each cubbyhole the earmarks of a sanctum.

Commonplace tasks at once assumed new dignity. Most important to the manager, the output of that drafting-room has increased in quantity and quality—all because the manager made subtle use of the sense of responsibility that comes to a man when you give him a place to call his own.

According to an executive of the largest corporation of its kind in the country, this same inherent trait accounts for the common phenomenon of the "gang contract." When six laborers work under a foreman at so much a day the job drags.

"But if we can get these men as a unit to agree to do the job at a particular contract price," he says, "we can count on the work being finished in time. Sometimes it costs us a little more that way; sometimes not. I don't believe it's the money that turns the trick; it is that a double responsibility urges each man to earn the money as quickly as he can. He's responsible to himself and also to the rest of the gang."

There are a great many ways of promoting this feeling of responsibility among workers. Most common, perhaps, is the



For Graduation! A Gift that will be Treasured Always

Graduation is a memorable occasion that deserves a memorable gift.

Marking the beginning of a career in which fixed habits of punctuality go far towards determining success, a South Bend Watch will be a valuable inspiration to any young man so fortunate as to receive it.

Its faithful accuracy forms a lesson and example the influence of which will extend through all the years to come. Its striking beauty will bring pride to the recipient as lasting as the accuracy of the watch. A South Bend Watch is indeed a gift that will be treasured always.

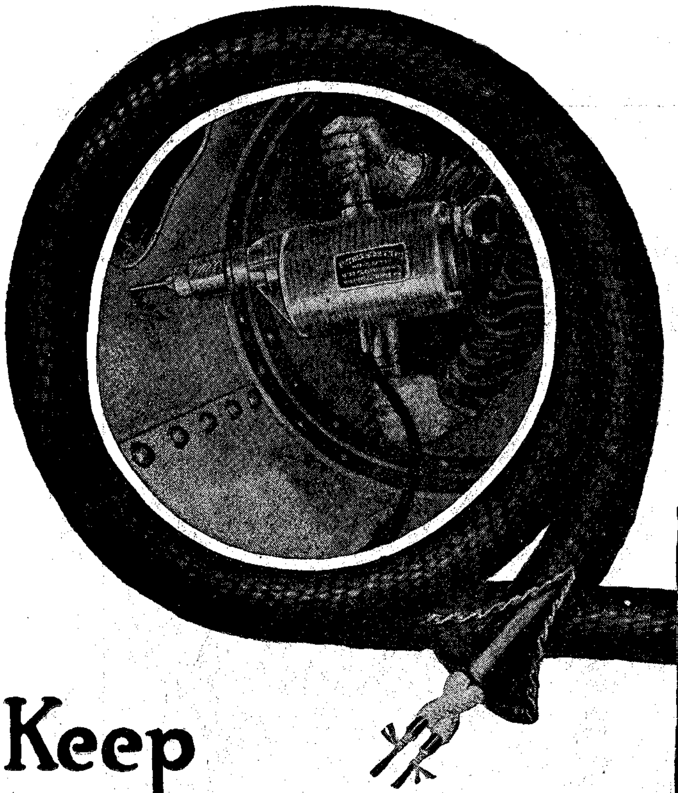
There is a wide variety from which to select just the combination of dial, case and movement which will best suit your individual preference and that of the graduate who is to receive your gift.

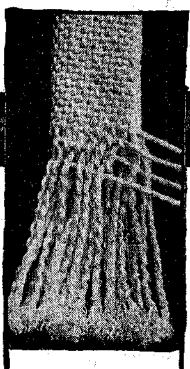
No matter which model you select you may be sure of value in excess of the price you pay. For every watch that wears the Purple Ribbon is constructed to give a service worth many times the price asked.

See your jeweler now and write us for your copy of "A BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL WATCHES"

SOUTH BEND WATCH COMPANY
35 Studebaker Street, South Bend, Indiana
For Years, Makers of Standard Railroad Watches

South Bend
The Watch with the Purple Ribbon

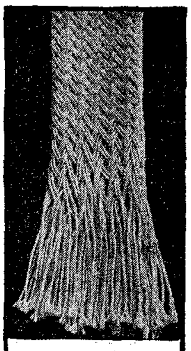




This is Duracord. Thick, heavy strands, **woven** *like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Picture shows outside covering only with impregnating compound removed.*

Keep your electric tools on the job

EVERY time the cord on a portable electric tool or extension lamp wears through, that tool or lamp stays idle until a new cord is fitted. Usually the workman stops also.



Here is the ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled. Compare it with the illustration of Duracord above.

DURACORD
TRADE-MARK

will keep your tools working full time, week after week, without replacement. This portable electric cord with the heavy *woven* covering withstands wear and abuse to an amazing degree. It will outwear ordinary cords many times.

It protects against delay when every moment counts. It helps get work out on schedule. Its much longer life makes it a genuine economy.

Duracord can be furnished in all sizes of portable electric cord and also in the larger sizes of single and duplex cable. Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or let us send you samples of Duracord and ordinary cord for you to test and compare yourself.

TUBULAR WOVEN FABRIC CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Makers of Duraduct
Flexible Non-Metallic Conduit
and tubular woven fabrics of all kinds

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

piece-work basis of pay. One manager, with years of experience handling men, finds that, with a definite agreed piece-price to extend over a definite agreed time, nothing compares with straight piece-work for producing results satisfactory to both sides.

An appeal is made to the sporting blood of the men by some companies who arrange to introduce the game element into the work. This, it appears, can be done to the best advantage where there are several departments dependent upon one another. Some illustrations are submitted. For instance, one of the departments of a Chicago corporation fell down on production recently to the detriment of the other departments and the final output—

That didn't look well to the manager. He put up in every department large score-boards which indicate clearly the output of that department day by day in its relationship to the finished machines turned out of the plant. That's for inspiration.

The scores of all other departments appear on each board. That's for competition; and competition makes the game. To fall behind individually is considered a disgrace by the man's department comrades. To keep their department well up in line takes every one's best efforts, which they now give ungrudgingly.

In another Chicago company employing hundreds twelve men prepare all the raw material for the plant. The manager keeps their production keyed up by a regular weekly contest in work turned out. The job they do requires great skill in operating delicate machines cleaning the raw material.

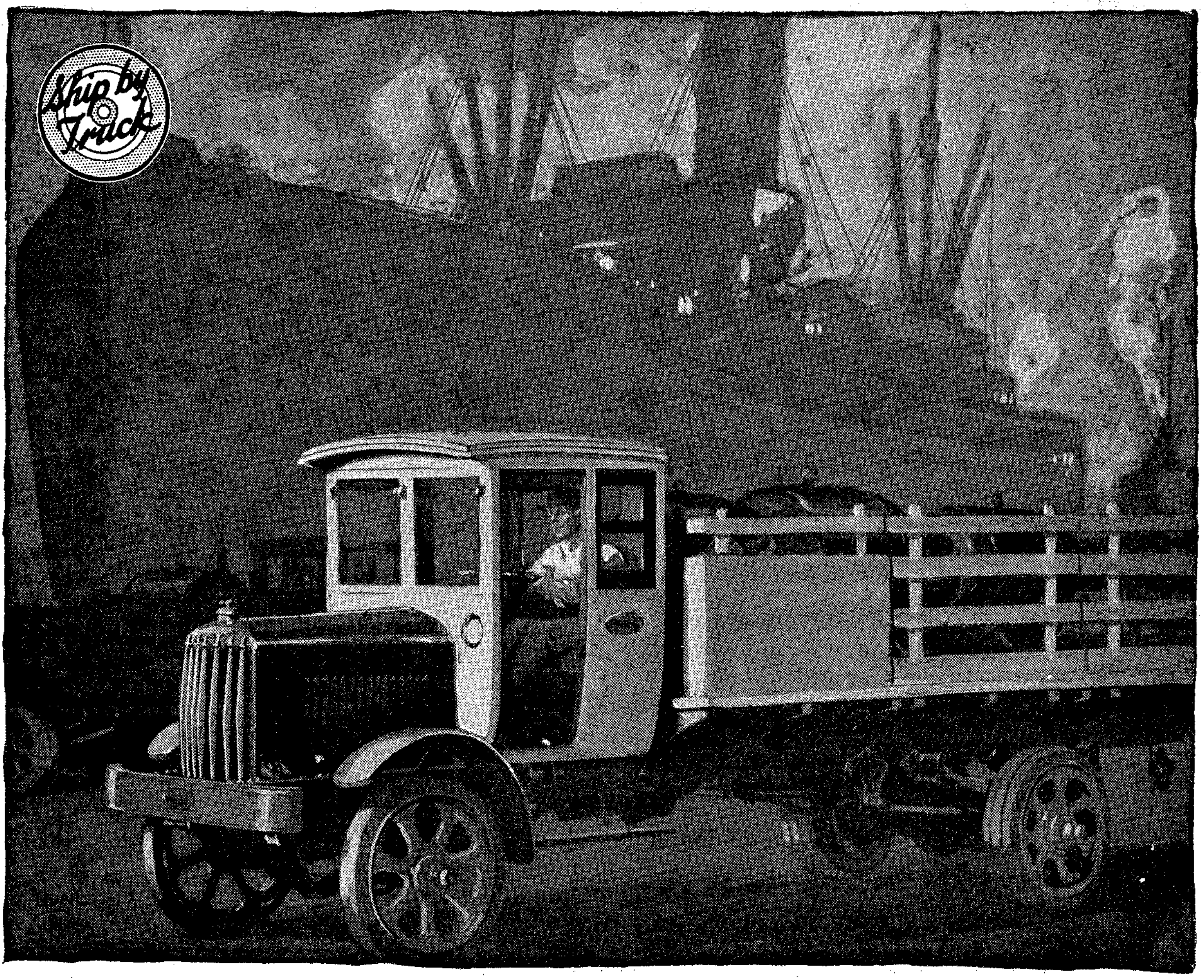
The weekly prize that the company offers the winner, while an incentive, in no way accounts for the enthusiasm with which the contestants strive to win. Their sporting blood is responsible for the rule that each man must take a different machine every week to eliminate the chance of any one man having a mechanical advantage over any of the others.

There's something healthy about working that way. And this is worth remembering, too—that however the employer may benefit from appealing to the game spirit in the men, the contestants themselves gain from their healthier attitude.

Sometimes competition between department heads spreads its roots of influence down to the last man in the department. "In the milling business," says W. H. Bovey, of the Washburn-Crosby Company, "the profits depend largely on keeping the mills running up to their maximum output. To spur on our head millers, I had prepared some time ago a chart on which a curve is plotted showing each day what percentage was made for the maximum possible output of each mill.

"This I keep in my office, where all of the millers can see it when they come in. It has proved very helpful; naturally a miller does not wish to have his associates see that he allowed his mill to produce an abnormally low output."

Efforts to make this game fair have resulted in a system of colors. For example, if the curve is red, the men know that the reduced output of that mill was because of trouble with the power plant, over which the miller has no control.



PAIGE

The Most Serviceable Truck in America

MOTOR TRUCKS

The nation-wide reputation of Paige Motor Trucks follows as an inevitable consequence of their mechanical excellence.

In their building, they are endowed with an extraordinary degree of stamina, strength and endurance power—qualities which can not fail to win recognition in any haulage service to which a truck could reasonably be subjected.

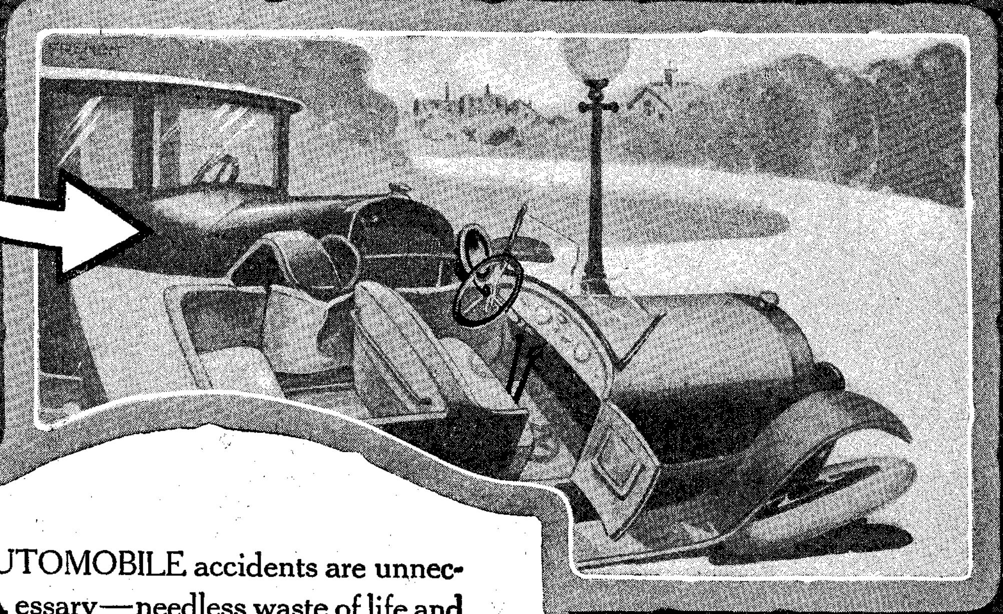
From the beginning, it has been our unvarying policy to build Paige Trucks so that we would always be proud of them. We would not be satisfied unless every Paige Truck rendered to its owner the greatest service of which a truck is capable.

Let us suggest that, if you are contemplating the purchase of truck transportation equipment, you first investigate the Paige.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, *Michigan*

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

Unnecessary



AUTOMOBILE accidents are unnecessary—needless waste of life and property that could be avoided by a dependable warning signal. A signal absolutely certain in operation, one that never fails in a pinch, is needed.

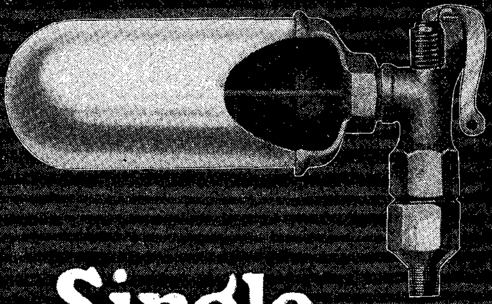
Such a signal is the

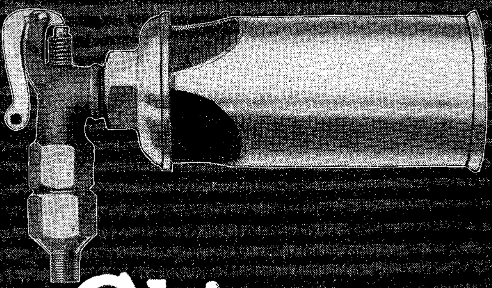
BUELL
EXPLOSION WHISTLE
WARNS EVERY TIME

Here is the original explosion whistle with a record of years of satisfactory service on every kind of motor-driven vehicle. The Buell is easily attached, never needs adjustment and is guaranteed for 10 years. Equipment on 95 cars.

Our big national advertising campaign is sending big business to all Buell dealers.

Are you getting your share?





Buell Manufacturing Co
COTTAGE GROVE at 30th..CHICAGO.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

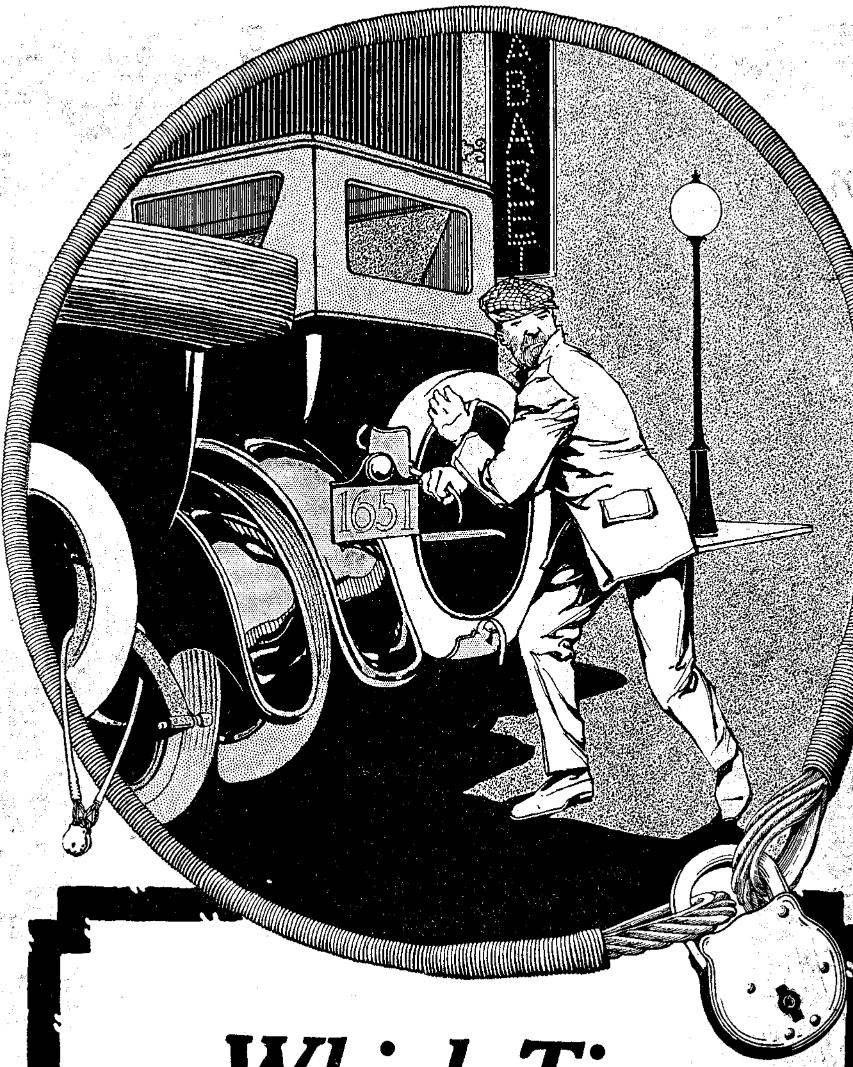
At first glance a good many organizations seem ill adapted to contests. Yet, analyzed, they may lend themselves to it easily. A coal-saving competition among the hundreds of firemen and engineers of a large railroad might at first appear hopeless, with so many different length runs and other differing sets of conditions.

Objections always vanish, however, when the enginemen are paired off. Almost every run is made by two pair of firemen and engineers.

The coal consumption charged against each man is recorded at the main office; names and figures are posted at short intervals in each roundhouse. William Travers, for example, may not be interested in the long list of names he sees on the roundhouse bulletin-board. But two records up there look mighty interesting. One is his own record; the other that of Bently, the engineer who runs "against" him. No more is necessary. And where every one can be paired off the total results of such a game, even in a seemingly cumbersome organization, may well mean the difference between profit and loss.

One firm has had its work speeded up by utilizing the principle that most people like the easy and dislike the difficult. For some time they tried to assign their employees to the jobs for which each seemed best fitted. Then they decided to let each employee choose for himself what he wanted to do, which is this company's working policy to-day. Further:

> There are practical limits, of course, but the basis is sound. Many kinds of work are as unwelcome to one employee as they are popular with another. The man himself is really the best judge of what he wants to do. All the workers firmly understand that when any one wants to tackle some different—usually some more skilful—branch of the work, the company will arrange, if at all possible, to shift him to the coveted position. Nine times out of ten the result is better work from that man. Where the change can be made—and it can be made in a surprizingly large proportion of requests—the company profits.
>
> Other concerns capitalize this same "weakness" when they are filling special positions. The head of a Middle Western foundry puts his explanation in this way: "With us some positions are a bit special; running an electric crane or mixing foundry sand, for example. Neither is a real trade, but each takes a good deal of skill. We can't put our expensive tradesmen doing that sort of work without reducing their pay, which is out of the question. So when one of the laborers—it's usually some middle-aged laborer around the foundry—tells us he'd like to run one of those cranes or learn to mix sand, we are glad to encourage and teach him, for two reasons. In the first place, he's going to like the job he picked for himself. And again, he's worth more to himself and to us. The chances are he makes good."
>
> There is no denying that most wide-awake managers already understand that men work more profitably when they happen to find congenial labor. Psychological studies help somewhat in determining the right job beforehand. Yet, after the man is hired, perhaps years afterward, a sudden substantial increase in his output results



Which Tire is Yours?

Thousands and thousands of spare tires are stolen every year. Thieves won't even *try* to get yours, if protected by

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK

This combination of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope and non-pickable spring lock fully safeguards car and spare tire. As a result, you save 10% on theft insurance in some companies. Every car-owner ought to have a couple. At dealers, $2.80, east of Rockies.

BASLINE AUTOWLINE—another dependable necessity—is the "Little Steel Rope with the Big Pull". Also made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope, with patented Snaffle Hooks that attach instantly and securely. At dealers, $6.95, east of Rockies.

POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, is a "bear" for strength, hauls the heaviest truck loads. Retails, east of Rockies, at $11.30, with *plain hooks;* $12.75 with Snaffle Hooks.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope—Used at Leading Logging Camps, and for All Other Industrial Purposes.

D7

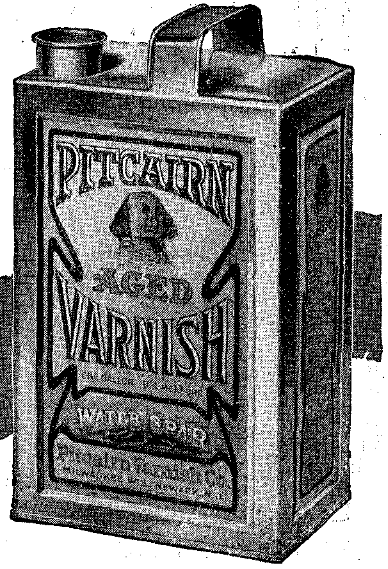
In your dealer's window you'll see –

PITCAIRN
WATER SPAR
VARNISH
PAINTS
VARNIS

Pitcairn
WATER SPAR
Varnish

You'll see the visible proof that it is waterproof—the severest water test that has ever been applied to a varnish finish.

Submerged in an aquarium of water, you will see a wood panel finished with Pitcairn Water Spar Varnish. The dealer will show you the date the panel was submerged. Day and night, for weeks and months, the finish has been under water, and it still is as good as when brush-fresh. Pitcairn Water Spar Varnish is a distinctive finish for exterior and interior woodwork, floors and furniture. The finish will not be harmed even by *boiling water*.



"Save the surface and you save all"–Paint & Varnish

PITCAIRN VARNISH COMPANY
Milwaukee, Newark, San Francisco, Los Angeles & Seattle
EXPORT DEPARTMENT WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
Distributing Stocks in all leading cities of the United States

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

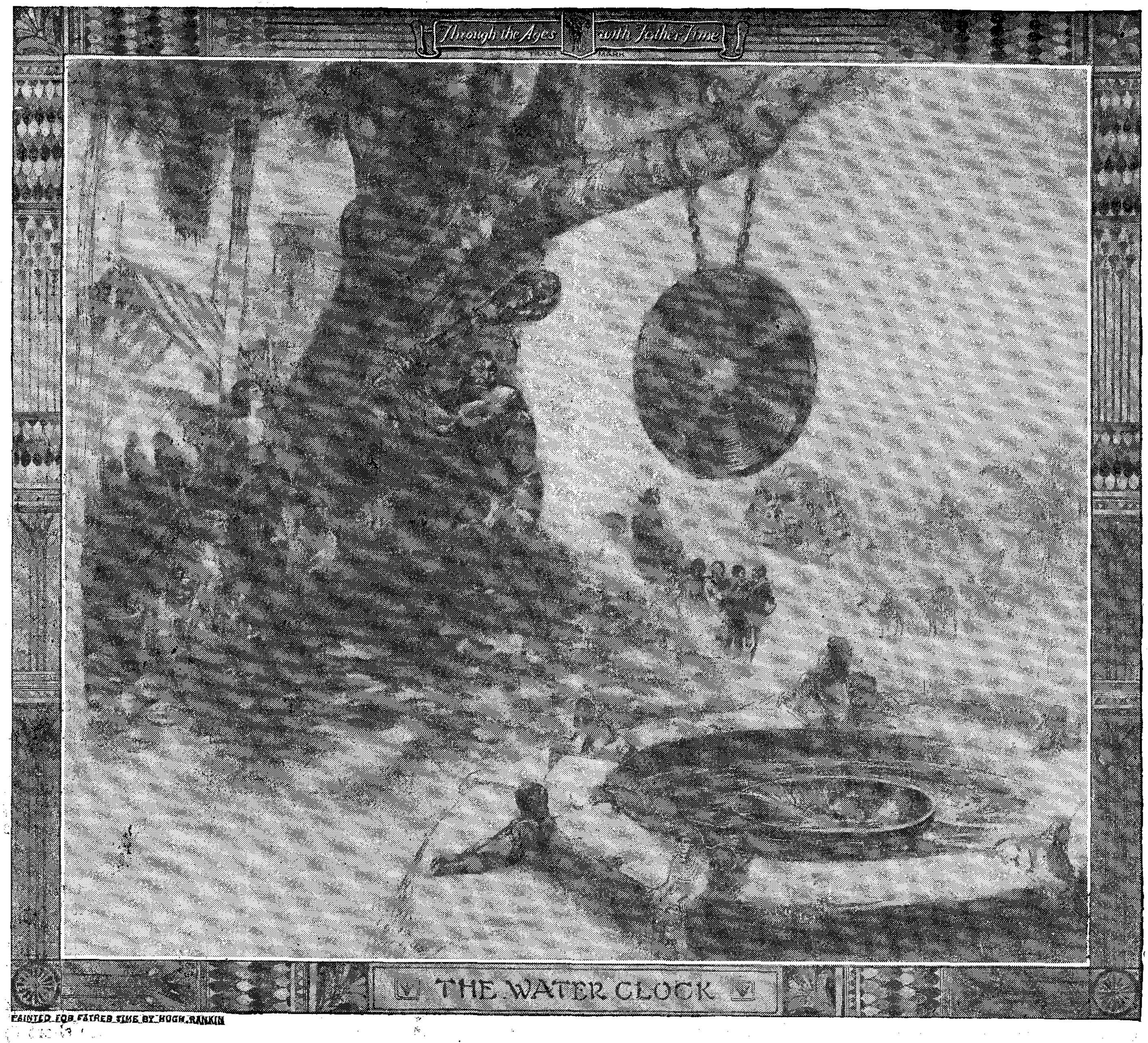
from encouraging him to try another part of the work that appeals to him more. And when the man feels free to make the suggestion himself, it is worth a good deal more.

SALESMEN WHO ARE SELLERS, NOT "WAITERS"

THREE new shirts guaranteed to make a fat man look tall were purchased by H. S. Alexander, of Chicago, not long ago, because the salesman had the sort of personality that "sells" customers, not merely waits on them. It appears that Mr. Alexander went into a men's furnishing store one day to buy a shirt. He admits that he is not up on the latest styles in shirts, hence was easily satisfied and soon picked out a shirt that he wanted. But the young man behind the counter continued to hand out shirts. "I protested and told him not to go to the trouble of getting every shirt in the house down, as I had found one that suited me," suggested Mr. Alexander, as he tells the story in *The Specialty Salesman Magazine* (Chicago). But the salesman wanted to show the shirts:

> He said: "That's all right; I want to show you our line of shirts. We pride ourselves on the big variety of high-grade shirts we carry, and we want our friends to see what we have."
>
> I said: "That's mighty nice of you, and I'm glad of the opportunity of looking at your line, but I have a shirt picked out that suits me and I'll not be interested in another shirt for six months."
>
> He said: "I'm not trying to sell you shirts—just want you to see them. As you say, you'll probably not need another shirt in six months, but when the time does come then, 'by golly,' I want to sell you the shirt. In the meantime, you'll have a hundred chances to tell your friends about where they can get real shirts."
>
> Then he continued showing me the various shirts, and finally he came to a plain white one with a black stripe. He said: "You'd be surprized to know that not one salesman out of a hundred or one person out of a hundred knows that shirts with stripes make a wonderful difference in the appearance of a heavy or a tall man. You take this shirt on a heavy man—it will make him look short and stumpy. This same shirt, however, on a gangly tall fellow will 'tone' him down considerably. However, this stripe will improve the appearance of a short, stout man, but will not go well on a tall man."
>
> Before I knew it he had me "going." Every fat man wants to be tall, or at least appear so. He was talking "straight home" to me. My mind soon lost all trace of the six months' supply of shirts I had at home. I could feel my pocketbook slowly but surely opening up—anyway, I left the place with three new shirts guaranteed to make a fat man appear tall.

The writer then goes on to philosophize about this man who sold him three shirts when he didn't need them, and he comes to the conclusion that the secret of a "selling personality" lies in the ability to


Through the Ages with Father Time
THE WATER CLOCK

PAINTED FOR FATHER TIME BY HUGH RANKIN

A massive brass bowl slowly sinking in the fountain—a watchful slave to strike the hour—Such was the water clock of ancient Egypt.

The Orient uses it to this day, and China claims its invention by Hwangti in 2,636 B. C.!

* * *

Cave-man's grass rope—Babylonian Sun-Dial—Grecian Hour-Glass—Egyptian Water Clock!

All down through the ages, in every clime, the world has gradually awakened to *the value of Time*—

—and to the necessity for *accurate* time-meters like those of the present day—

Elgin Watches

Lord Elgin
Elgin

Lowe's

8 Mello-Gloss Rest-Tones for your walls

And what, you ask, are Mello-Gloss and Rest-tones?

As for Mello-Gloss, it is a revelation in wall finishes. A liquid something that comes in a can and goes on with a brush. It looks like a paint, but it doesn't give a painty look. Instead, it gives a delightful satiny sheen finish. It's neither shiny nor dull, it's just satiny-like.

As for its eight Rest-tones, those are the colors. Every one, excepting mayhap the deep brown and green, are the tones that combine the greatest amount of light reflecting power with that of greatest restfulness. That's why it makes your room so cheery and yet so comfort giving. For the many rooms where wall washableness is important, it is admirable, as it cleans as easily as a porcelain plate.

A full sister to Mello-Gloss is Mellotone, which gives a rich velvety finish. Send for special circular about each.

Both, you will find, are sold by the one best paint dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Company
516 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

"open up, smile, be congenial, know your goods, and 'be yourself.'" It was this ability, he thinks, which enabled this salesman to "get away" with the "fat-man talk," so that the customer, instead of being offended at the reference to his excess avoirdupois, got the notion that the salesman was a "real fellow," and ended up by buying more than he wanted. Another instance is cited of the same salesman's methods. This was when Mr. Alexander was in need of gloves. He says:

> I have a short, stubby hand and have a great deal of difficulty in getting gloves that fit. In fact, I had given up the idea of ever getting a real fit without having them made to measure. So when the salesman showed me a pair of gloves with fingers about a half-inch too long I took it as a matter of fact and bought them.
>
> This salesman remarked that gloves were very seldom made that would fit my hand and express a belief that there should be a special glove made for hands like mine. He seemed to be really worried about the poor fit I was forced to buy and apologized for not being able to take care of me better.
>
> I paid for the gloves and started for the door. I lingered at the door, hesitating on going out into the storm without first making sure that I was well wrapt up. Just as I reached for the door-knob the salesman that sold me the gloves called to me, asking that I wait just a minute.
>
> This salesman wasn't satisfied with the sale he had made—it didn't suit him—he was so much dissatisfied that even after I had paid for the gloves he continued looking for something that he thought would suit me better.
>
> When he called me back he showed me a box of special size gloves with short fingers that just fit. They were worth a dollar more than the ones I had bought, but I was mighty willing to pay the price—almost wished that they were worth even more.
>
> He followed me to the door and just as I was leaving he slapped me on the back and said: "Now I want you to come back again—see me often."
>
> As I go past this store day in and day out I unconsciously look in to see if my "friend" the salesman is there. Quite often I see him and he never fails to recognize me.
>
> I've adopted him—he's my "valet"—I would not think of buying a new piece of wearing-apparel without going in to see him first—I must have his indorsement as to what is "good" in the way of style before I buy anything.
>
> Judging from the number of men who crowd around him on busy days, he must be "valet" and confidential adviser to a number of them. He has built up a clientèle that makes him more than a "clerk" in the store—he has built up a business for himself that must undoubtedly make him a rather independent man. I believe that his "followers" would go with him anywhere if he should choose to leave this particular store. I do not doubt but what his employers make the proposition interesting enough for him that he has no desire to change places.
>
> Contrast this salesman with the one who tries to be somebody other than himself.

LAFAYETTE

CONTEMPLATING the LAFAYETTE, the man of technically practised eye reads its mechanism with the professional delight of a composer scanning the score of a distinguished opera.

Here, too, is perfect concord of parts; an unerring harmony of composition; differing chiefly in that its expression is in steel, instead of sound.

What to the layman's view is a compactly powerful eight-cylinder engine of clean and unencumbered design, he sees as a simplified and advanced product of modern engineering science.

What to the casual glance, again, is a five-bearing oil-cooled crankshaft, to him is the source of a durability and steadiness in action to which the earlier motor car is stranger.

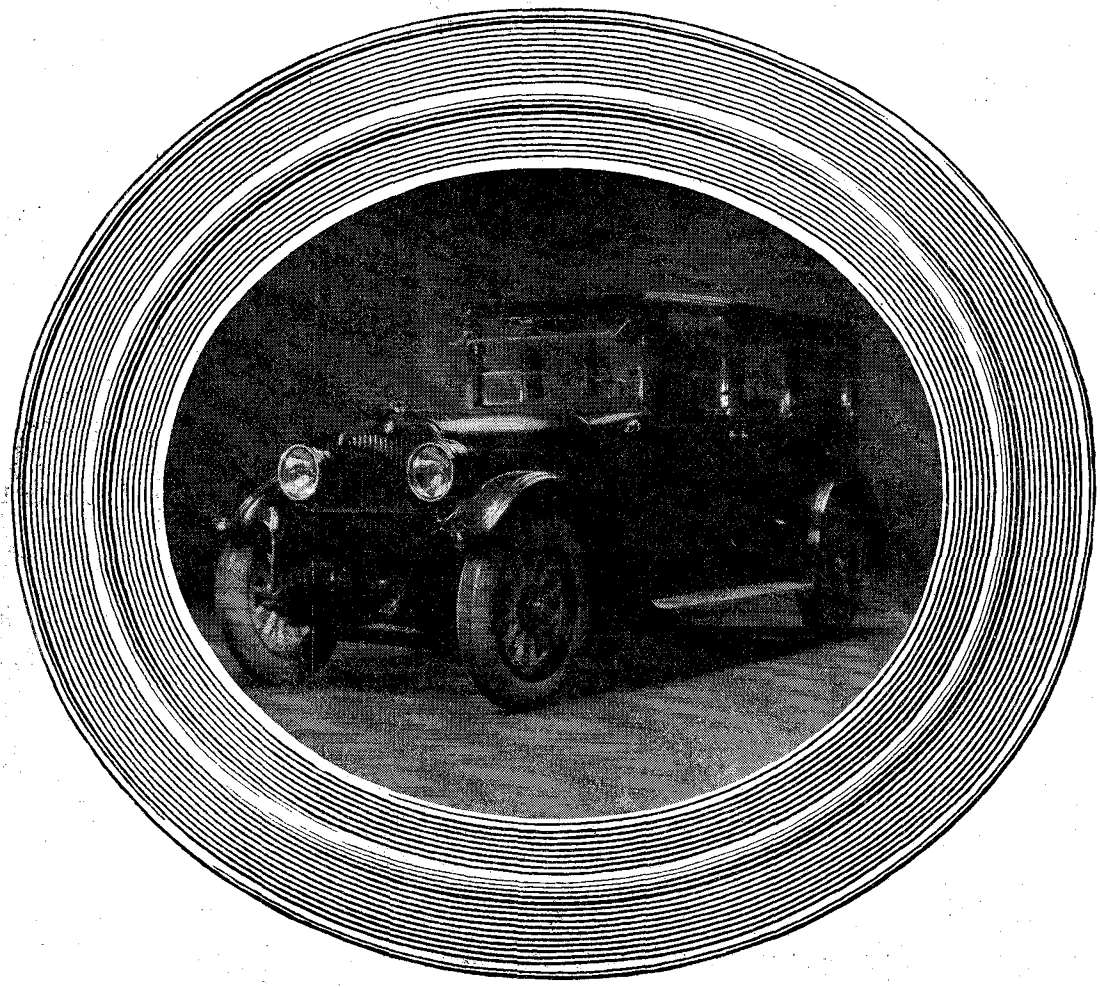
A gearless, dual-action water-pump, cylinder blocs with integrally cast manifolds and water jackets: these and such as these spell signal progress to his comprehending sight.

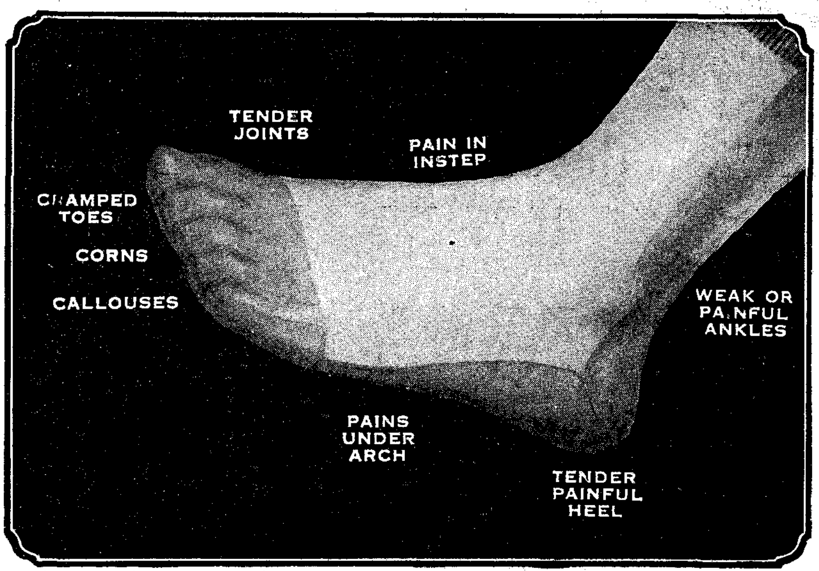
Throughout LAFAYETTE'S whole low-swung structure, so surely has it been conceived and ably realized, there is not a single bent rod nor like mechanical compromise.

To you, as an owner of LAFAYETTE, these separate factors in its excellence will appear not primarily in themselves, but in the fine character of service the car will give you over many years.

To you, after such association as now to the man who finds its details eloquent, it will have warrant for genuine fellowship with the finest motor cars of the world.

LAFAYETTE MOTORS COMPANY at *Mars Hill* INDIANAPOLIS





Don't go on suffering from foot troubles

No matter what your foot trouble may be, it can be relieved quickly and corrected permanently

For tired feet, weak ankle or falling arch—for tender, painful heel—for callouses that burn—for bunions, cramped toes and those pesky corns that make you wretched—for tender, perspiring feet—for *every* foot ailment there is immediate and permanent scientific relief awaiting you *now.*

It is needless for you to go on suffering from these things. They deny you of so much of life's pleasure. They rob you of ease and grace when you walk. They distort your shoes—ruin them.

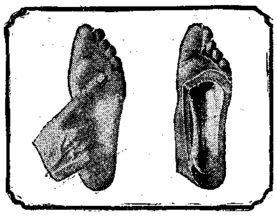
Your mental poise, your physical comfort, your personal appearance—it's a tremendous price you pay for neglect.

Decide now to rid yourself of your foot trouble. You can do it, so easily, so inexpensively.

For every form of foot trouble Dr. Scholl has originated the proper appliance or remedy—a simple corrective measure that is direct and sure—a proved success.

Go today to the shoe or department store in your community that handles Dr. Scholl's Appliances and Remedies. There you will find a graduate practipedist—a foot expert—trained in Dr. Scholl's own methods of giving foot comfort. This man understands foot trouble and he'll gladly—without charge—demonstrate the Dr. Scholl Appliance or Remedy you need to give you lasting relief.

With quick relief and permanent correction so easy, so inexpensive to obtain, don't, *don't* go on suffering from *any* foot trouble.



The falling of the arch across the ball of the foot, causing callouses, tenderness and cramped toes, is corrected by Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Arch Support

You *can* have shapely, strong and comfortable feet

The internationally known foot specialist, Dr. Wm. M. Scholl, has spent his lifetime in the study of the human foot and its ailments. Through years of specialized research and practical work he has traced each foot trouble to its fundamental cause. And he has perfected a scientific device to correct this cause.

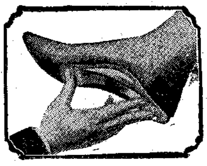
Write for this free booklet

Dr. Scholl's books are considered a most valuable contribution to the profession of Practipedics. No one speaks with more authority on these subjects. His latest booklet is a practical talk to men and women—"The Feet and Their Care." Ask for a copy—it's free. The Scholl Mfg. Co., Dept. F, 213 W. Schiller St., Chicago, Ill.

Branches in New York, Toronto, London, and Paris.

Dr. Scholl's Bunion Reducer protects the tender bunion, reduces the unsightly bulge and preserves the shape of the shoe. Price, 75c each

Distorted toes (bunions) are soon restored to normal by Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex. Price, 75c each



Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer eases the feet, body and nerves, holding the weakened longitudinal arch firmly in position and relieving the strain

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

There is a Dr. Scholl Appliance or Remedy for every foot trouble. At shoe and department stores everywhere

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

Imagine, if you can, the difference between this man and the one who clothes himself in "dignity" when taking care of a customer. Some salesmen talk to their customers and prospects as tho "we haven't been introduced to each other yet," and leave them with a "I hope we may have the pleasure of meeting some time."

Nobody introduced the shirt salesman to me—he met me with a smile that erased at once all formality and seemed to say, "Good morning, friend, what say?"

THIS PLANT MAINTAINS INDUSTRIAL TRANQUILLITY BY A UNIQUE BONUS PLAN

KEEPING the works constantly running in a city where strikes are frequent and unrest rampant has been the accomplishment of the Bullard Machine Tool Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., due almost entirely, it seems, to a system of operation that has maintained harmonious relations between the company and its employees. The system, we are told, involves no elaborate machinery, but is based largely on the "square deal," and the whole plant wears the air of democracy without any special set plan for putting this into effect. It appears that when the chief executives of this company got their heads together to decide on ways and means to keep their men happy and contented, at the same time maintaining the production of the plant at a maximum, it occurred to them that whatever system they finally adopted must be based on the following principles: The establishment and maintenance of respect and confidence between employer and employee; the provision of a proper and equitable incentive for both; the adoption of a measure for determining the rate of wage; the establishment of a definite relation between the wage and the energy, skill, experience, and knowledge required to perform the work. In a recent issue of *The American Machinist* (New York) Fred H. Colvin, the editor of that magazine, gives an account of how the plans of the executives were carried out:

The establishment of the first principle was probably made easier by the fact that all the chief executives of the company had been through the shop, had learned the trade in the old-fashioned way, and not only understood the work, but, what was even more important, they understood the men, their ideas, their ambitions, and all their human qualities, which have so much to do with all personal relationships. The long-established policy of this company of promoting from the ranks aided largely in securing the confidence of the men, and also of retaining them against the lure of temporarily increased remuneration. When a man knows that it is the policy of the company to promote men from the ranks, and when he finds this exemplified by the make-up of the executive staff, the chiefs of departments, and the foremen, he is bound to feel that his opportunities for

LISTERINE
LISTERINE
LAMBERT
PHARMACAL COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.
LAMBERT
PHARMACAL COMPANY

A day seldom passes without affording beneficial uses for Listerine

First Aid for Minor Injuries

Even the most superficial cuts, bruises, and skin abrasions may become infected. Unpleasant and serious results sometimes develop. Every injury to the skin, however small, deserves careful attention.

Cleanse thoroughly all minor skin injuries with Listerine.

Its antiseptic properties, derived from balsamic essences and ozoniferous oils, tend to eliminate the causes of infection.

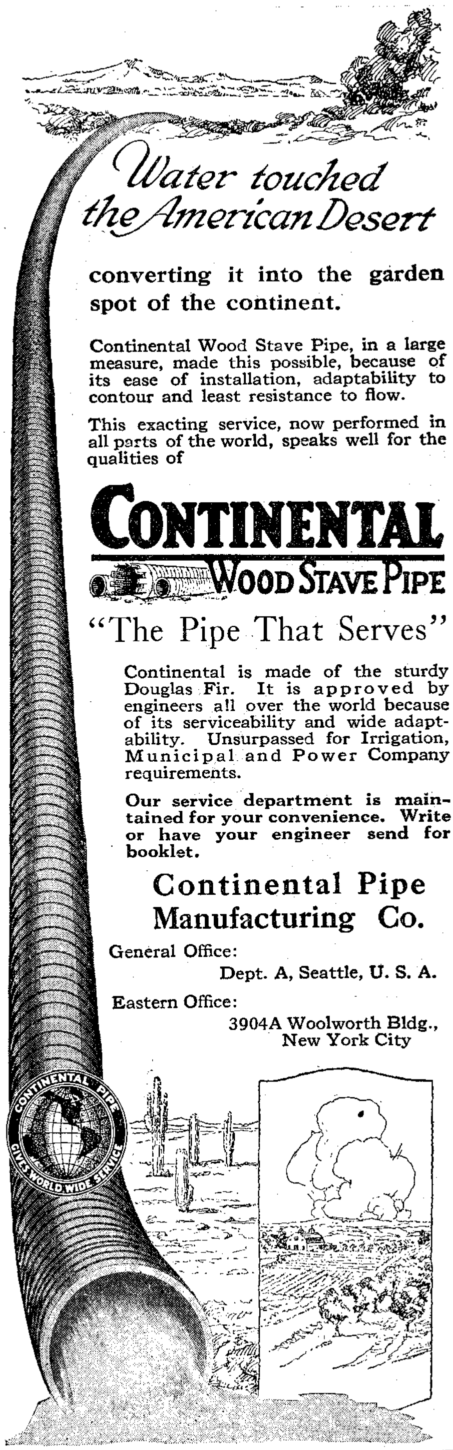
The boric acid contained in it remains as a thin film over the wound, after the rest has evaporated. It encourages rapid, natural healing.

Listerine does not stain the skin or linen. It is a safe antiseptic unusually convenient for many uses.

Manufactured only by
LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

the safe antiseptic



Water touched the American Desert

converting it into the garden spot of the continent.

Continental Wood Stave Pipe, in a large measure, made this possible, because of its ease of installation, adaptability to contour and least resistance to flow.

This exacting service, now performed in all parts of the world, speaks well for the qualities of

CONTINENTAL
WOOD STAVE PIPE
"The Pipe That Serves"

Continental is made of the sturdy Douglas Fir. It is approved by engineers all over the world because of its serviceability and wide adaptability. Unsurpassed for Irrigation, Municipal and Power Company requirements.

Our service department is maintained for your convenience. Write or have your engineer send for booklet.

Continental Pipe Manufacturing Co.

General Office:
Dept. A, Seattle, U. S. A.
Eastern Office:
3904A Woolworth Bldg.,
New York City

Protect Fine Woodwork

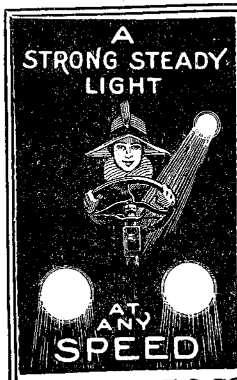
Use Moore Push-Pins whenever you must hang anything on woodwork. The fine needle point is your protection. Glass heads. No hammer needed.

Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. **15c** per packet

Moore Push-Pin Co., 133 Berkley St., Philadelphia

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



FREE—
10 Day Trial Offer
(Ford Automobiles)

Here's a scientifically perfect device that makes a brilliant uniform light from the magneto of a Ford at all speeds (no battery necessary).

The Savidge Light Control

(Has Special 'Spot Light Attachment)

PRICE $10

A post card request brings you free illustrated circular and attractive 10 day trial offer by return mail.

Liberal discounts to agents

WALBRIDGE & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

advancement are as good as can be expected.

The organization service established a first-aid system for caring for occupational accidents, a system of medical supervision and direction under the guidance of one of the foremost medical men of the city, group and compensation insurance covering both health and accidents, all of which helped to make the men feel that they were part of the family.

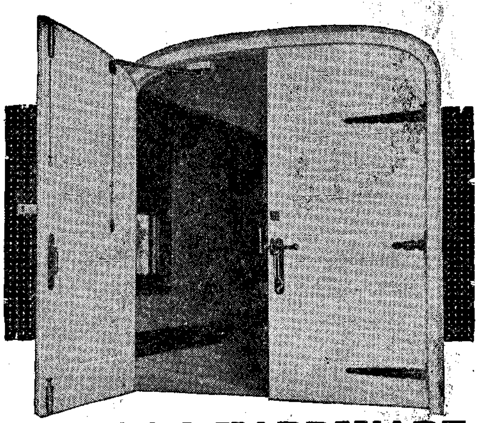
The company tells the men frankly that its incentive lies in the demand for its products and the profit which this brings. This means, of course, that manufacturing costs must be kept down and that manufacturing methods be efficient. For the worker who is employed directly on production, the incentive is divided into three separate and distinct units.

The basis is an hourly rate of wage, bearing an equitable relation to the energy, skill, and knowledge of the individual, as well as to the cost of living. There is also an incentive to prompt, regular, and continued attendance, for only in this way can both sides reap the full benefit of employment. Idle machines not only fail to earn money, but are an expense to the company. This attendance bonus adds 10 per cent. to the regular weekly earnings, and has proved remarkably attractive in every way.

For the working out of the principles pertaining to the establishment of an equitable wage and a definite relation between the wage and the work, the company adopted what has been termed the Bullard Maxi-Pay Production Bonus Plan. Briefly, this plan provides for the payment of an increasing bonus, without limit, for increased efficiency. This plan necessitates the setting of standard rates of efficiency, of which Mr. Colvin writes:

> Here is where the principle of the square deal plays a very important part. No individual's judgment is infallible, and no hard and fast rules can be entirely successful in preserving harmony and good feeling. Men of exceptional experience and character are detailed for the work of setting standard time, this being just the reverse of some former practises where young and inexperienced college men were chosen for this work.
>
> The management realizes that it is practically impossible for any man, no matter how broad his experience, to figure accurately and equitably in every instance—particularly on complicated work. It is therefore the policy of the company to put new work, or old work with new equipment, into operation on the basis of a trial time. In this connection it is thoroughly understood that the management relies upon the operator to put forth his best effort and to be absolutely on the level. Knowing that the management plays fair with him, the workman responds in practically every instance, and it is the exceptional case where any attempt to influence time-setting by soldiering has been attempted.
>
> Knowing that it is out of the question to expect perfection in time-setting or anything else, means are provided for making special adjustments which may be found necessary. Conditions occasionally develop which are entirely beyond the con-

To better know
THE STANLEY WORKS PRODUCTS



GARAGE HARDWARE Set 1783

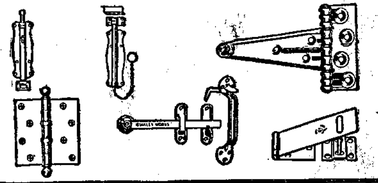
A VERY POPULAR set for the better class of garage.

It contains the No. 1774 Garage Door Holder, also the convenient Foot and Chain Bolts.

When building, ask your hardware man for Set 1783.

This set and others are explained in the new Stanley Works Garage Catalog, B50, sent on request.

STANLEY PRODUCTS



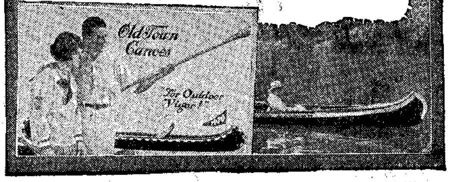
The Stanley Works
New Britain, Conn., New York, Chicago.

PURITY CROSS
Creamed Finnan Haddie
au Gratin
No fish odors! Just heat and serve. Delicious!
MADE BY A MASTER CHEF IN A MODEL KITCHEN
Handy Tins—All Quality Stores
FREE BOOKLET
"The Daily Menu Maker"
PURITY CROSS MODEL KITCHEN
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

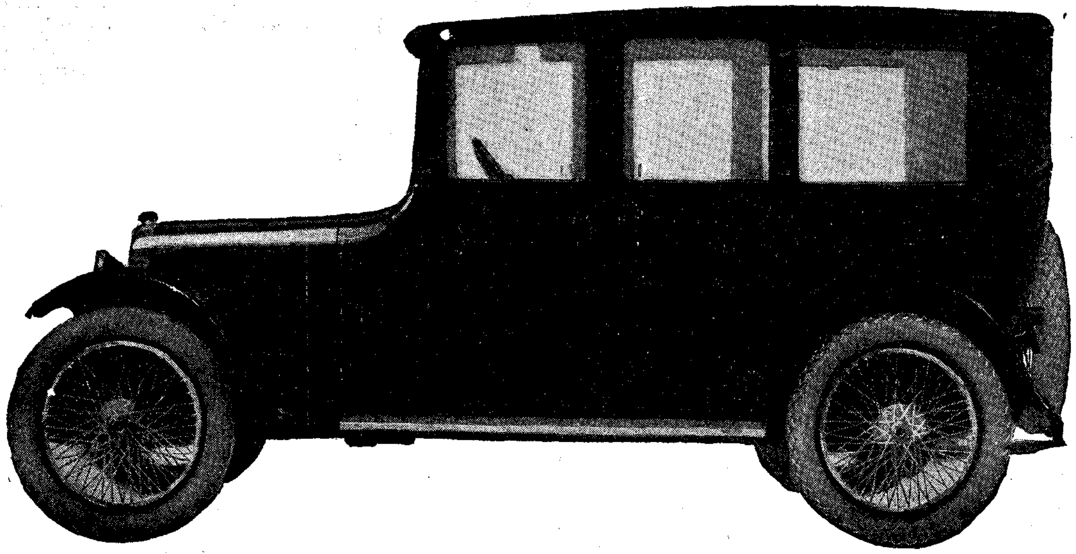
"Old Town Canoes"

Form a canoe club. We will furnish constitutions and by-laws. You can pick a fleet of "Old Town Canoes" from the new 1920 catalog. Thirteen graceful models pictured in natural colors. Complete list of accessories. All prices given. First cost is the last—there is no upkeep to an "Old Town". Write for free, postpaid catalog today.

OLD TOWN CANOE COMPANY
975 Fourth Street Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.



OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM
18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE
AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER, OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

JUST what *is* efficient transportation, as exemplified in this new Oakland Sensible Six four door Sedan? It is a swift and reliable conveyance for a man and his family, with security and comfort, no matter what the season or the weather, at low cost, continuously and without failure. It is the conservation of time and human energy at the minimum of expense, the combining of safe and agreeable travel with moderate investment. These are the essential elements of the service that the Oakland Sensible Six Sedan everywhere delivers; these are the things on which rests its appeal to thinking men. In utility and convenience, in endurance and economy, it represents a value not to be equaled in any other type of car.

TOURING CAR, $1235; ROADSTER, $1235; FOUR DOOR SEDAN, $1885; COUPE, $1885.
F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICHIGAN. ADDITIONAL FOR WIRE WHEEL EQUIPMENT, $85

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

DOUBLE A
AA
BROWN
A A
BROWN
S.M. BIXBY AND COMPANY.
NEW YORK USA

EASIEST TO USE
No Paste Required

BIXBY'S

THE LIQUID WAX POLISH

A DAUBER IN EACH CARTON

DOUBLE A
A A
BROWN
Shoe Polish for Dark Tan and Brown Shoes
Quick—Clean—Economical

For sale by Grocers, Shoe Stores, Druggists, Notion Stores and Repair Shops

Also Manufacturers of Bixby's Jet-Oil, Shu-Wite and Jet-Oil Paste Shoe Polishes

S. M. BIXBY & CO. INC.
NEW YORK

B-M-20-31

Your Feet Want
Rest and Comfort

Ask your dealer for a package of

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

The antiseptic, healing powder to shake into your shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath

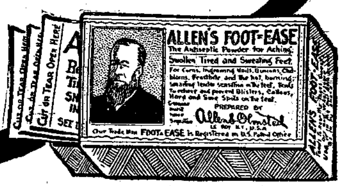
This standard remedy gives quick relief to Aching, Swollen, Perspiring, Smarting or Tender Feet, Blisters, Callouses, Corns, Bunions and Sore Spots.

At night, sprinkle one or two **Allen's Foot=Ease** powders in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. In the morning shake some **Allen's Foot=Ease** in each shoe and walk all day in restful ease and comfort.

Nothing relieves the pain of tight or new shoes so quickly. Saves the friction upon nervous, painful feet, **and shoes and stockings last much longer.**

Used by American, British and French troops. Over one million five hundred thousand lbs. of Powder for the Feet, supplied to our troops by the Government. Freshens the feet and gives new vigor.

Drug and Dept. Stores sell it.


ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic Powder for Aching, Swollen, Tired and Sweating Feet

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

trol of the operator or the time-setter, such as exceptionally hard castings, a run of castings or other material which must be rejected for defects which appear only after machining, and sundry other causes. On the other hand, the confidence that a square deal is always forthcoming makes it possible to adjust standard times downward as well as upward when equity demands.

The system of figuring time assumes that the average man on a work-day basis, and with average application, will be 75 per cent. efficient, while a high-grade man, under the same conditions, will produce approximately 100 per cent. This enables the average man to earn the hourly rate of the class to which he belongs, and for every 1 per cent. he increases his efficiency over 75 per cent. he obtains a similar increase in wages. Thus, the 100 per cent. man gets 25 per cent. bonus on his wages, this bonus being paid monthly.

The average man, or the man with 75 per cent. efficiency, must maintain this in order to be considered a desirable addition to the working force. For promotion from this class to the one higher, he must attain an average efficiency of 90 per cent. for three months. An average efficiency of 100 per cent. places the worker in the highest class, which, of course, carries the highest hourly rate. In order to maintain standing, the workman must keep his average performance up to the percentage of efficiency required for that class, demotion after a reasonable period being the very natural penalty. By this method both promotion and demotion are automatically controlled by the individual's efficiency record and not by the whim of any individual.

Subforemen, leaders in charge of working gangs of mechanics on repair and similar work, are in a separate class, and are rated at a somewhat higher figure than the 100 per cent. workers. This group is made up of men with wide experience and employees of long standing, and from them foremen and shop executives, so far as possible, are selected.

The plan has proved extremely attractive to the workers and has been highly satisfactory to the management, says Mr. Colvin. The worker is financially rewarded for his extra effort and skill and the management obtains increased production. The real success of the plan, however, is credited by the writer to the mutual confidence which exists as a result of it. Channels are provided by which complaints or suggestions of all kinds can reach the management without delay, and all these matters are handled in the human way which comes from cooperation. An incident is given showing how questions are handled:

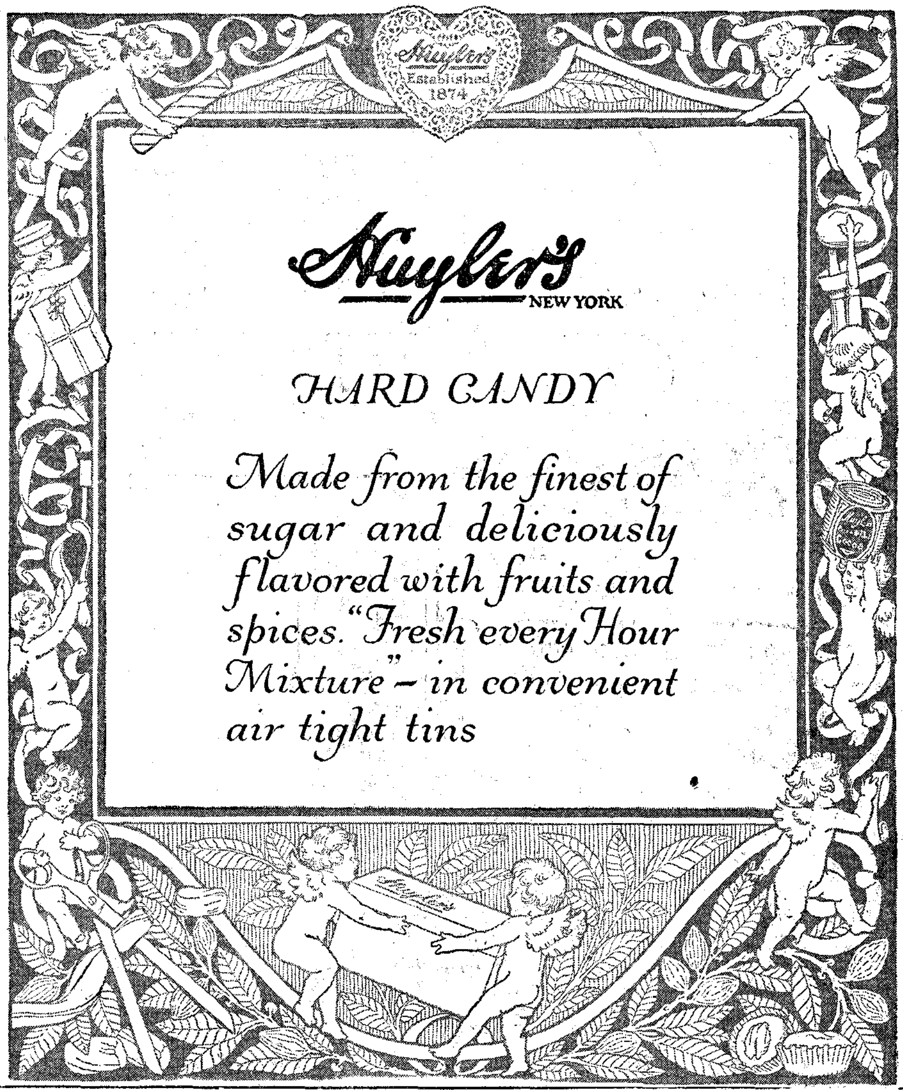
> A newcomer, who was evidently a natural disciple of unrest, started a petition for some sort of a change in working hours or shop conditions. He was invited into the office and told that there were regular channels by which matters of that kind could be brought to the attention of the management. In a quiet talk the general manager outlined the endeavor to maintain harmony by means of the square deal, after which he was told to report to his

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

foreman. The main thing which imprest the new man, however, was the fact that he was not summarily dismissed, but that he was courteously treated and given another chance. This is one of the great secrets of success in this plant.

"COLLEGES OF INDUSTRY" TO EDUCATE INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVES

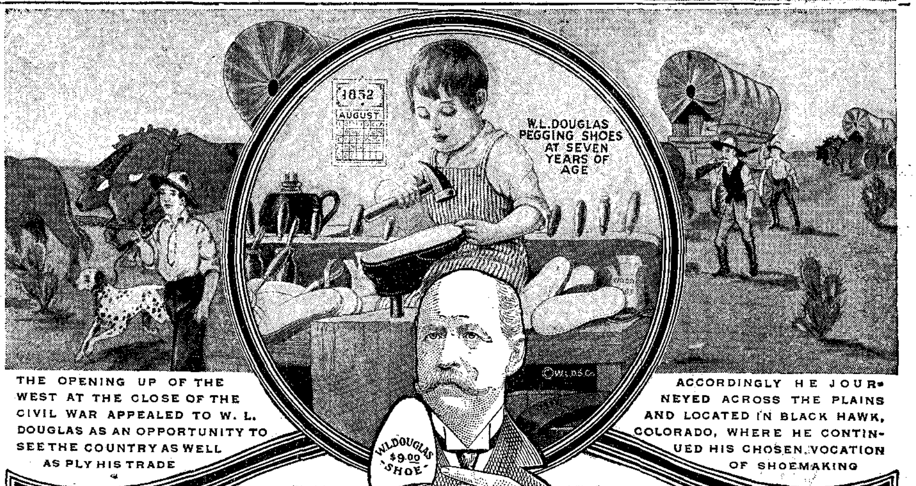
UNIVERSITIES and colleges educate engineers, doctors, lawyers, and preachers, but they have, so far, left the education of "management men," or the mind-workers of industry, to their own device, and, like Topsy, they have "just growed." In this lack of properly trained men to take hold of responsible positions Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute, and late Commissioner of the Council of National Defense, sees one of the causes of the present world shortage of goods, with the resulting high cost of living, industrial confusion, and unrest. To remedy this situation, representatives of leading industries representing capital of $5,000,000,000 agreed at the industrial-educational convention of the Technology Clubs of America, held recently in Philadelphia, to furnish 620 technical colleges with definite specifications of the training requirements desired for these industries. In return, leaders of the colleges agreed to coöperate to meet the specifications with the requisite courses. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced that it would contribute financially to make possible the outlining of college courses in railroad affairs which would meet the needs of the railroads for trained men. The conference adopted a resolution calling for creation of a central committee, representing industries and colleges, to advance the drawing up of specifications as to the qualifications of college-trained men and women needed by the several industries, disseminating to both the college and the industry the information necessary to secure an increase in quantity and a betterment of quality of the output of the college. The recommendations were compiled by subcommittees representing such industries as shoes and leather, public utilities, paper, paint and varnish, rubber, railroading, textiles, machinery, metals and mining. Dr. Samuel P. Capen, director of the National Council of Education, said that "specialized educational methods which helped America win the war must now help American industry meet the economic needs of peace," to which the Philadelphia *Ledger* added: "The country that puts all its productive forces on a scientific basis, that gives trained capacity its outlet, will lead the van of civilization." In an article appearing in *The Educational Review*, Dr. Godfrey says: "Education for management, or management education, is most effective



Huyler's NEW YORK

HARD CANDY

Made from the finest of sugar and deliciously flavored with fruits and spices. "Fresh every Hour Mixture"—in convenient air tight tins


1852
AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
©W.L.D.S.Co.
W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

THE OPENING UP OF THE WEST AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR APPEALED TO W. L. DOUGLAS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS PLY HIS TRADE

ACCORDINGLY HE JOURNEYED ACROSS THE PLAINS AND LOCATED IN BLACK HAWK, COLORADO, WHERE HE CONTINUED HIS CHOSEN VOCATION OF SHOEMAKING

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

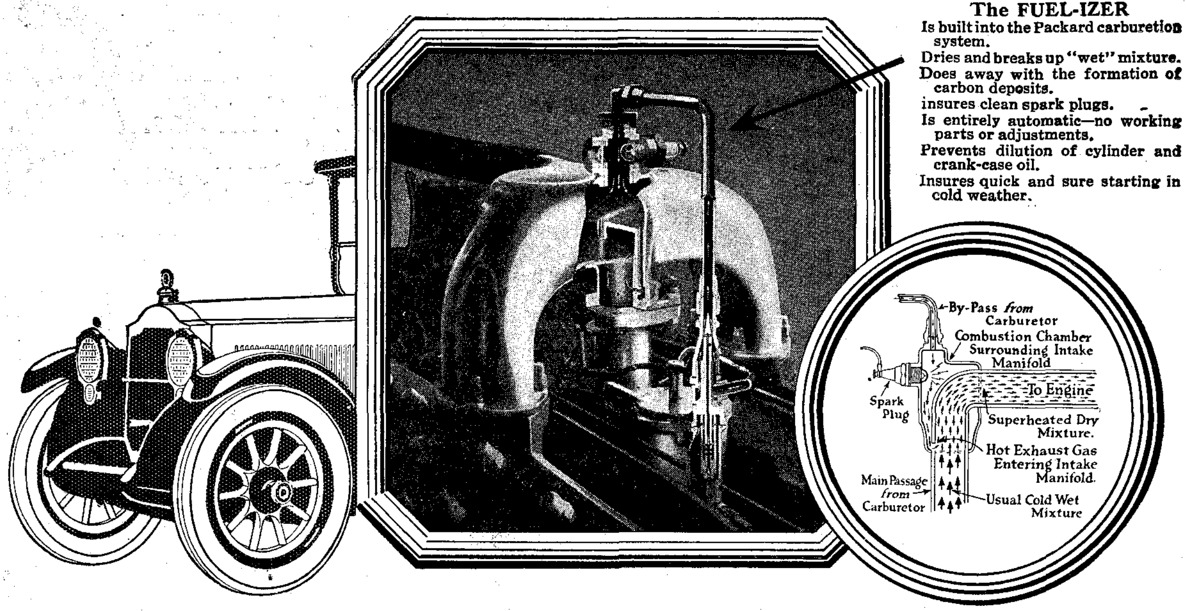
W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

Marvelous Achievement of Packard Engineering

The "FUEL-IZER"


By-Pass *from* Carburetor
Combustion Chamber Surrounding Intake Manifold
To Engine
Spark Plug
Superheated Dry Mixture.
Hot Exhaust Gas Entering Intake Manifold.
Main Passage *from* Carburetor
Usual Cold Wet Mixture

The FUEL-IZER

Is built into the Packard carburetion system.
Dries and breaks up "wet" mixture.
Does away with the formation of carbon deposits.
Insures clean spark plugs.
Is entirely automatic—no working parts or adjustments.
Prevents dilution of cylinder and crank-case oil.
Insures quick and sure starting in cold weather.

This Exclusive Packard Feature now Standard Equipment on every new Packard Car

WITH the development of the Fuelizer, the engineers of the Packard Company have reached the goal for which motor car interests all over the world have been striving for many years. In short—they have achieved *perfect combustion* of all grades of gasoline.

* * *

To the Packard owner, at least, the inefficient carburetion of gasoline is no longer a source of worry and expense.

Quick starting—with a temperature of 11° above Zero, the Packard engine equipped with *Fuelizer* responds perfectly to the throttle in 10 seconds.

About 20 seconds after starting, the engine may be operated perfectly on a *normal* mixture—no need of choking motor.

Tests made at 5° *below Zero* show that the engine is able to pull on *high gear* almost *immediately*.

Freedom from carbon—not one single case of foul spark plugs or valves, combustion chamber walls or piston rings, developed in the months of testing after the perfection of the Fuelizer.

Complete combustion of fuel is shown by the absence of oil dilution in the crank case. The Fuelizer does away with this main cause of wear on engine bearings and scoring of cylinder walls. It does away with sticky valve guides and valve stems.

Freedom from smoking was demonstrated by the *clean exhaust,* due primarily to the fact that the *Fuelizer* works at the maximum when engine is starting and idling.

The Fuelizer is about the simplest invention anybody ever saw to mean so much.

It consists essentially of a pipe, a chamber and a spark plug. It weighs less than two pounds.

It is *automatically* regulated by the varying degree of suction exerted by the engine as the throttle is opened or closed. Not a moving part—not an adjustment anywhere.

* * *

A Packard feature. *Exclusively* Packard.

In every way an achievement that must strengthen the appeal of the Packard Car to the *practical-minded* man who is looking for passenger transportation on the basis of *performance, economy* and *value.*

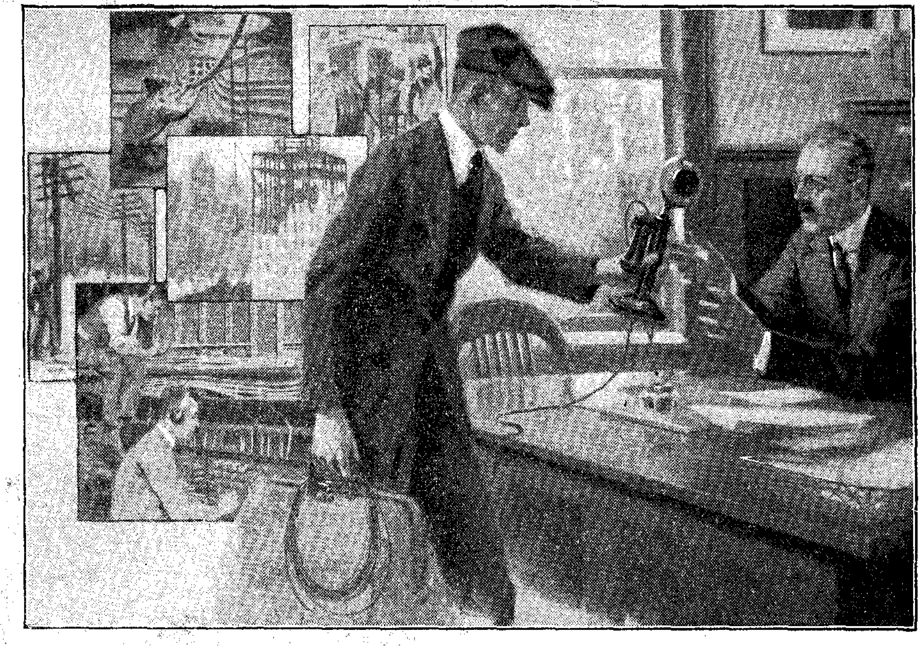
"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
Continued

when the training and experience of the school is best coordinated with the training and experience of the shop," which "can be done best by the specifications of educational process in the shop being developed by the shop but published to the school, the specifications of educational process of the school being developed by the school but published to the shop." A recent bulletin explains:

> The plan proposes a joint industrial-educational body as a cooperative organization to put the policy into effect. The educational side of the cooperation is to be represented in this body by "The American Council on Education," the only existing agency which represents all the higher educational groups which develop management men. The industrial side is to be represented by an industrial agency similar to the American Council on Education. The beginning of this industrial agency already exists in that group of national industrial associations which have been temporarily acting along the lines of this plan, under the chairmanship of Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. A tentative title for this group expressing its purpose has been suggested as "The Industrial Council for Cooperation with the Colleges."
>
> Specifically as regards the writing of the specifications, it is believed that from the standpoint of the consumer—industry—this must be done with recognition of the fact that to meet a shortage of production there are but three alternatives, either so to organize existing capacity as to turn out more and better goods than are now produced, or to develop new capacity, or to combine extended use of existing capacity with development of new capacity. Where maximum production in minimum time is needed, as it is here, the third alternative is the obvious one to take. To carry out this third alternative, the management of a plant must perform the three fundamental tasks of management which are to solve the problems of increase or development, to change the solution of the problems to the form of plans which tell what to do and in what order to do it, and to teach their own force or some other force how to carry out the plans, using judgment based on training and experience throughout in the way they solve their problems, make their plans, and teach their men.
>
> The actual operations done, the work of the operative on the machine, the changing of raw materials into finished products, the raising of new buildings, placing of new machines, development of power lines—and, quite as important, the work of the investor, the investment of the money which alone can make it possible to pay for materials and labor of every type—all must wait until the management have solved their problems and made their plans. The percentage of success attained varies with the problem of solving, planning, and teaching effectiveness of the management.
>
> The writing of the specifications from the standpoint of the producer—the college—must be done with recognition of the same three alternatives. To train more and better management men, the college must organize its existing capacity for greater or better production, create new capacities, or do both. And it can only do these things effectively when it knows



The Work Behind The Service

Owing to international conditions, the Bell Telephone System was for two years unable to secure raw materials and equipment. While supplies were thus shut off demands for service increased beyond all precedent.

When the opportunity came to go forward the system faced the greatest construction problem of its history. It has gone forward with a speed and certainty that is bringing nation-wide results.

New exchange buildings, permanent brick, stone and steel structures, have been erected in many cities; scores of central office buildings have been enlarged; additional switchboards are being installed in all parts of the country; new conduits built; hundreds of thousands of miles of wire added to the Bell service; more than a million new telephone stations installed; and expansion giving a wider range of operation has been ceaselessly advanced.

As the wheat crop gives no bread until after the harvest and milling so you will not have the full fruition of our efforts until construction is complete.

But, a big part of the work is accomplished; the long hard road travelled makes the rest of the undertaking comparatively easy. It is now but a matter of a reasonable time before pre-war excellence of service will again be a reality.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

The first food of the morning

COFFEE

The first food of the morning should be refreshing and invigorating.

It should start you on the day's work with vim and vigor and robust bounding energy.

So COFFEE has become the indispensable breakfast beverage.

It supplies strength and staying power; it is substantial and satisfying.

Drink COFFEE.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the greatest coffee growing district in the world, is one of the healthiest and most progressive cities in the world.

COFFEE

the universal drink

Copyright 1920 by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee of the United States.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

specifically what the consumer—industry—wants.

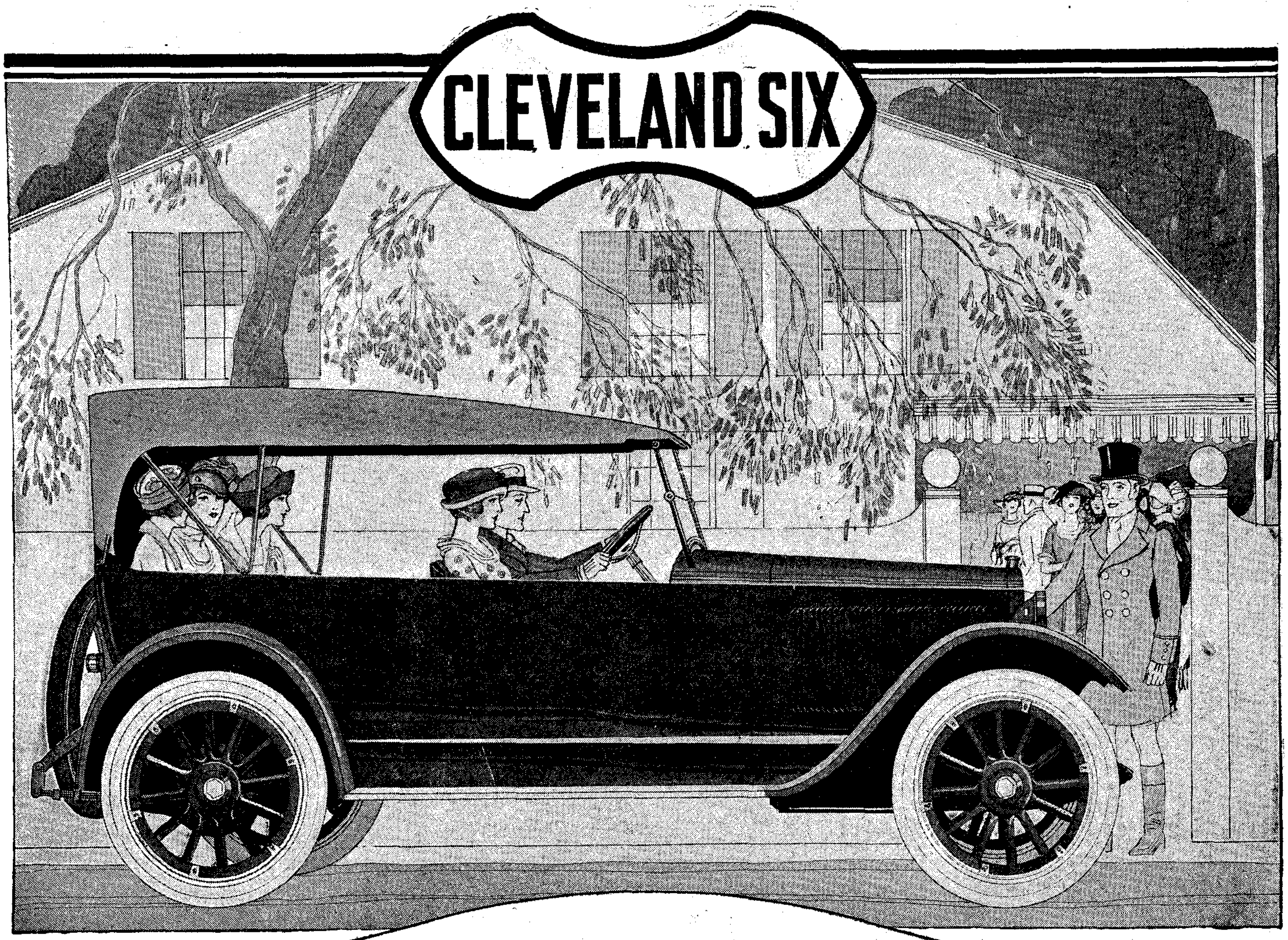
Both sides must recognize that to do these things successfully the problems of management education must be solved, specific educational plans must be drawn up, and men taught to administer and teach. This means that specifications must be written of the products desired, of the processes which can be used to make the product, and of the resources available for use in the processes, and specifications written by producer or consumer alone are wasteful and productive of dissatisfaction, where both sides desire a common end as here. The swiftest way and the best way known to obtain such specifications is to write joint specifications, recognizing that the production of management men through such education as can be given in the school or in the shop alone is insufficient for the needs of to-day. It is through the combination of school and shop, the joining of theory and practise, that we obtain quantity and quality of management men in the best way in the least time.

The author of this plan believes that its significance to the future of American industry, to American education, and to the progress of the State scarcely can be overestimated. Certainly no governing body of a company responsible for stockholder's money, nor any Board of Trustees of a college desirous of making its institution of service to the community, can afford not to give this plan the utmost consideration.

NO RETURN TO OLD BUSINESS CONDITIONS

WHEN we have handed over the essentials which Europe needs to start life anew and have replenished our own stocks, and when the present industrial turmoil has subsided, the normal conditions to which we are to return, will demand radically changed business methods. This is the conclusion, at least, of Elbert Clarke, who contributes an article on the subject to the Boston *Evening Record*. "As a direct result of the war, it may be necessary to provide more actual service than we have to-day," he says. Advertising will have less "thunder" and more educational value; salesmanship will become more of a service, "a demonstrating, profit-securing aid to the user and consumer of merchandise." Consumers will demand better service from the commodities they buy. The laborer will look to the executive boss to schedule, plan, route, and dispatch production so that each man may have a constant supply of work. He will expect the management to coordinate the work of the laborers, and the administrator must learn how to convert the efforts of labor into product without labor loss. He warns all who may be concerned:

Those who anticipate that the demands for increased production will be solved by the workers being forced to return to their old social positions can find no similar precedent in history. It seems apparent that



Take a Real Ride in the Cleveland, and You'll Know What a Car It Is

The Cleveland Six, the sensation of the year among light sixes, is selling itself to thousands who use discrimination in picking out the car they want.

To attempt to describe the qualities of the Cleveland Six is no easy task. You must ride in it to know it. Take a real ride and you begin to understand that here is a better light six, very much better. It has an enclosed overhead valve motor, of exclusive Cleveland design and manufacture and tested in road work for three years before being offered the public, that gives performance unsurpassed.

A real ride will show you, better than can be told you, that the Cleveland has power and pick-up flexibility and ease of driving that do not come with many other cars. Low-hung spring suspension and splendidly upholstered cushions wipe out the road-bumps. Beautiful body lines place the Cleveland above the usual plane in appearance. Upholstery is of genuine hand-buffed leather.

A leading automobile house in over 1500 cities and towns in the United States is showing the Cleveland Six. You will find it worth your while to see and have explained to you the many fine features of this splendid six.

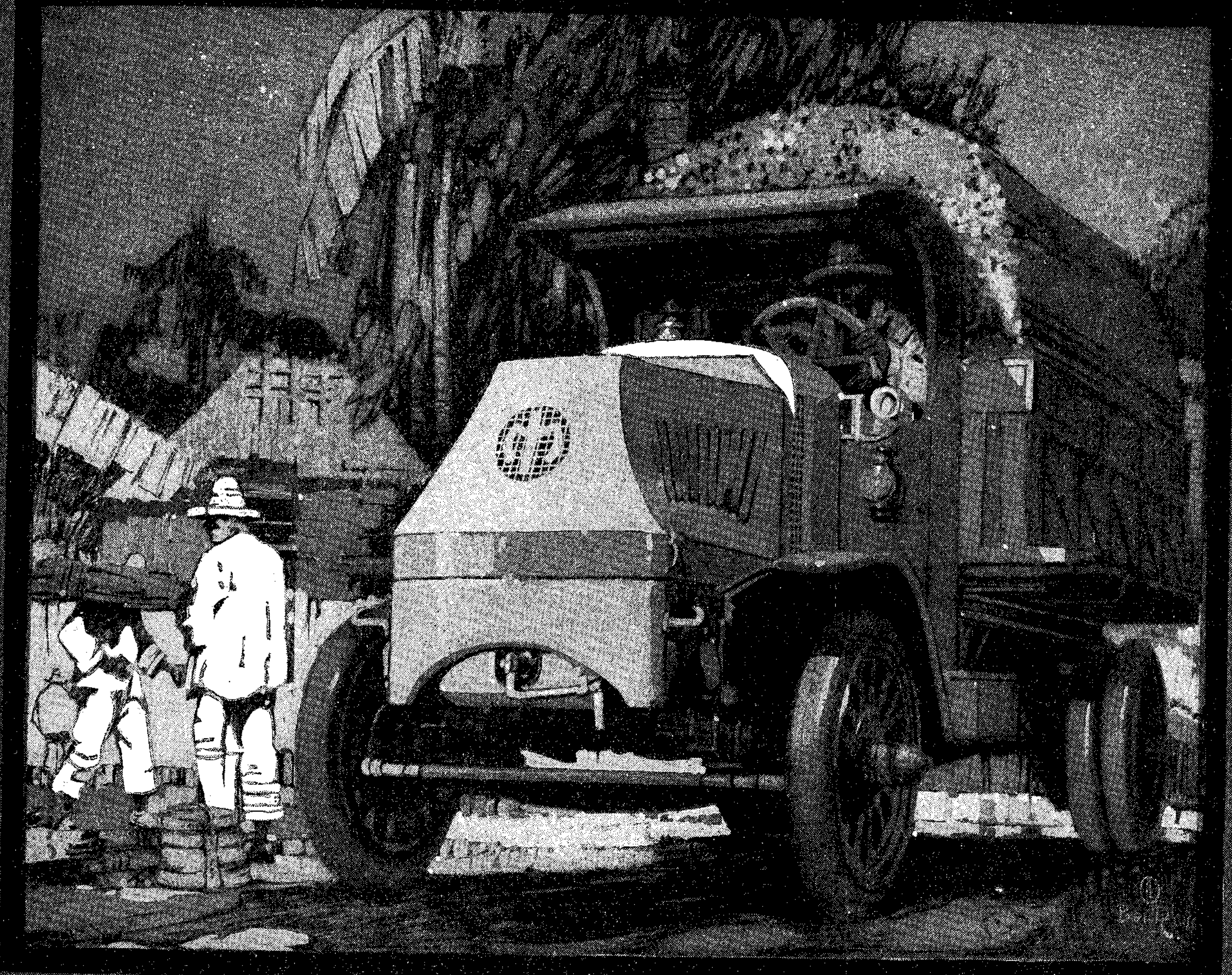
Touring Car (Five Passengers)	$1485	Roadster (Three Passengers)	$1485
Sedan (Five Passengers)	$2295	Coupe (Four Passengers)	$2295

Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Export Department, 5 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. Cable Address, "CLEVE-AUTO"

$1485



In Porto Rico—

"We would like you to know that the Mack Trucks are running to our entire satisfaction. We will say, moreover, that the radiating system is wonderful. Although operating here in the tropics, the water never becomes excessively hot."

THE Solderless *Mack* radiator, circular in design, built around a blower type fan and located *behind* the motor insures Bull Dog *Mack* radiator efficiency in the tropics—and in daily service over long, "low-gear" grades.

Mack Engineering features, combined with 18 basic *Mack* patents, have developed the Motor Truck the world is talking about.

Capacities, 1½ to 7½ tons. Tractors to 15 tons.

Full Information Upon Request.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, NEW YORK

Mack
TRUCKS

"PERFORMANCE COUNTS"

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Continued

the solution of the problem of increased production lies in a more economical use of the efforts of labor and less waste of time and skill by the better direction of each man.

It should not be difficult for an unbiased executive to understand that the misdirected, misused effort of the average plant, when converted into production instead of being lost, would more than supply the increased needs of the laborer in his new social position.

The first step in converting lost labor into product is to arrange machinery so that the product passes as directly as possible from the raw material to the finished goods.

The second step is to establish a standard of time in which workers should perform each operation. This standard should be set by a man of mature mind, technically trained in the mechanics of each business undertaken. Watchholders and clerks who have had little experience in the human equation and are without experience in the business to be standardized should never be given the responsibility of establishing time standards for jobs.

The fourth step is that of planning from a central department each job to each worker, so that materials will flow constantly and regularly to each individual, and further so that all manufactured parts which are to be united to form the finished product will reach the assembly department at approximately the same time.

The fifth step: Interesting factory records which are not used as a direct means of increasing production should be avoided. The records of a plant should constitute a tool by which the management can direct the efforts of workers. Elaborate methods increase overhead, slow up production, and frequently cause so much delay in the recording of facts that information arrives too late to be used.

It takes time to learn how to standardize and measure the work of workers. It takes time to learn and skill to acquire the art of planning the efficient use of the workers' efforts. It takes time to overcome the difficulties workers meet in making their whole effort productive.

The war has thrust new experiences upon the workers. It has driven them out of their old ruts. The war has changed their attitude toward life, and their profit from the high wages paid during the war has enabled them to enjoy better living conditions than they ever before experienced.

If there is no good reason why the evolution of civilized betterments should not proceed, and if the requirements of civilization can be provided by converting our present wastes of effort into increased production, then managers and executives must fit themselves to contend with the struggle for survival, which is, perhaps, not far ahead, by diligently studying and learning how to route production, standardize the time of operations, and plan the work of specialized labor.

Trying the Triers.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey was lunching one very hot day, when a policeman paused beside his table. "Judge," said he, "I see you're drinking coffee. That's a heating drink. Did you ever try gin and ginger ale?"

"No," said the Judge, smiling, "but I have tried several fellows who have."—*Christian Intelligencer* (*New York*).

FRUITS of EXPERIENCE

Built by ABERTHAW

MUCH traveling of the same road may mean the deeper wearing of a rut. Experience acquires value only through intelligent utilization.

¶ The mere fact that ABERTHAW has been building for twenty-five years is unimportant in comparison with the Company's searching analysis of its own operations day by day during each year of the twenty-five.

¶ On tabulated and analyzed results of past methods ABERTHAW bases the minutely devised plans for carrying out each new contract. These in turn are modified in the light of their functioning in the hard grind of actual practice.

¶ This consistent policy has developed a staff of building experts who have learned how to adjust the factors of material, labor and supervision with scientific exactitude for the achievement of ends fully foreseen and completely pre-arranged.

¶ Mastery such as this is the connotation of *Built by Aberthaw.*

ABERTHAW
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
ATLANTA BUFFALO
PHILADELPHIA

CRESCENT MAPLEINE

EACH DROP IS RICH WITH FLAVOR

and just a few drops (follow directions carefully) are enough to impart that wonderfully good old-fashioned maple taste to

—SYRUP —PUDDINGS
—CAKES —SAUCES
—PIES —CANDIES
—FROSTINGS —ICE CREAM
—DESSERTS —SUNDAES
—PASTRY FILLINGS

Also savors and seasons Meats, Soups, Dressings, Vegetables.

MAPLEINE

Instantly Makes Delicious Syrup

For use with hot cakes, corn bread, muffins, etc.

2 cups sugar, 1 cup water and half teaspoonful of Mapleine makes 1 pint of syrup.

And for corn syrup flavoring or for flavoring the many cane syrups grocers sell, Mapleine is remarkable.

Mapleine contains no maple sugar, syrup nor sap, but in sweets produces a taste similar to Maple. Grocers sell Mapleine.

2-oz. bottle, 35c; Canada, 50c

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes, including many desserts.

CRESCENT MFG. CO.
327 Occidental Ave.
Seattle, Wash.

MAPLEINE
The Golden Flavor

ROOT BEER, ORANGE
and other drinks are served best and most profitably from the
MULTIPLEX Draft Finished Drink Dispenser
Measures and mixes the syrup and carbonated water in the Faucet, giving exactly the right quantity of syrup to each drink. Write for particulars.
MULTIPLEX FAUCET CO.
2286 Cass Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Syrup Mfrs. and Jobbers also write.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Only 12,500 Rapids are included in this Price Drive! Act Quick!

Write me today for my special low price. I have made these offers before just as the department stores do. The big difference is that when you buy from me you get absolutely the rock-bottom factory-to-kitchen price. Try my

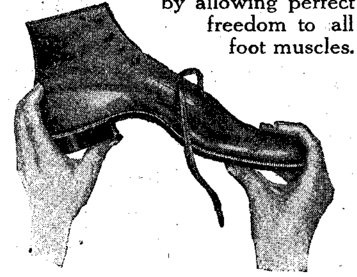
Rapid Fireless Cooker

for 30 Days at my risk. Saves fuel, time, labor, worry. Makes the cheaper cuts of meat more tender and delicious. Aluminum lined, full set of high grade aluminum utensils with each cooker. Try it in your kitchen before you decide. Send for my big Home Science Book FREE. Post card will do. Address
Wm. Campbell, Pres.
The Wm. Campbell Co.,
Dept. 150 Detroit, Mich.

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

to be. For a long period the King did not confine himself to the request of Parliament in their petition; but on the occasion of each request through his proclamation exercised the affirmative power of formulating laws. As Parliament acquired greater influence they resented the King's proclaiming something different from that which they requested. They, therefore, presented to the King the proposed statute drawn in proper and exact terms and successfully resisted his giving it new form and substance. He was thereafter required to proclaim the legislation as requested or veto it. His function in legislation thus became one of negation only. It has been contended that the President may not exercise the veto power except when the bill presented to him is unconstitutional. Such a view of his duty is supposed to find color of support in a proposal made and strongly advocated in the Constitutional Convention. It provided for the revision of bills which had passed both Houses by a council, to include the President and the Supreme Judges, with the power to reject bills which had passed both Houses when they transgressed the constitutional limits of Congressional discretion. It can not be said, however, that the provision for the Executive veto as adopted in the Constitution implies any such limitation. It is true that the power is one of negation only, but the history of its origin shows that even in its qualified form it is legislative in its nature, a brake rather than a steam chest, but nevertheless a very important part of the machinery for making laws. The Constitution makes the President's veto turn on the question whether he approves the bill or not. The term 'approve' is much too broad to be given the narrow construction by which it shall only authorize the President to withhold his signature when the reason for his disapproval of the bill is its invalidity. No better word could be found in the language to embrace the idea of passing on the merits of the bill. If anything has been established by actual precedents, it is that a President, in signing or withholding signature, must consider the wisdom of the bill as one of those responsible for its character and effect. Mr. Mason says there were only four Presidents who did not veto bills on their merits. They were Washington, the Adamses, and Jefferson. All the others have done so, and as to the four named, it is possible that through the agency of friendly Congresses they were able to kill bills without resorting to the veto. There are other ways of killing a cat than by choking it with butter. It is often a good deal easier for the President to prevent the passage of a bill by conference with friendly committees. It does not 'rock the boat' so much."

The Freedom of Nature
The Coward "Nature Tread" Shoe promotes sound, shapely, natural feet by allowing perfect freedom to all foot muscles.



It has the straight inner line of the natural foot. The sole and shank are flexible, affording free exercise to the arch.
"Nature Tread" is an invitation to get out in the fresh air and sunshine and walk. If you want REAL comfort and satisfaction try this shoe. In ordering address Dept. F.
Sold Nowhere Else
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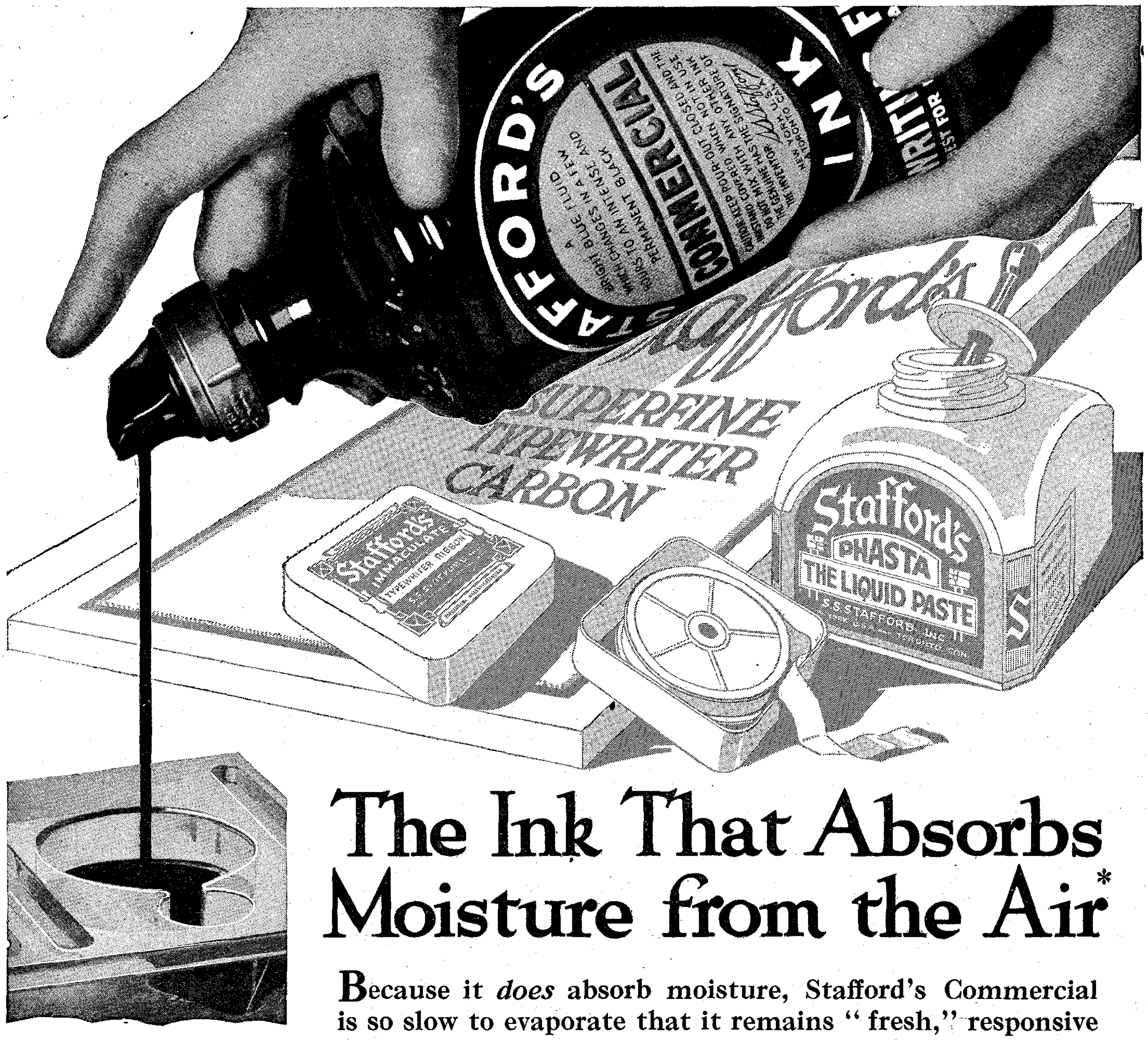
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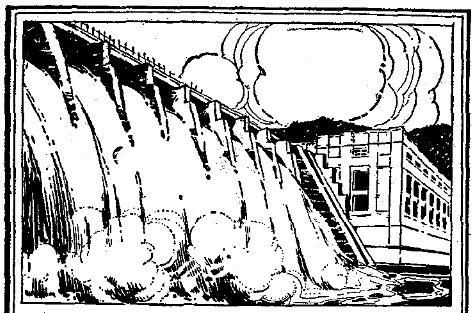

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

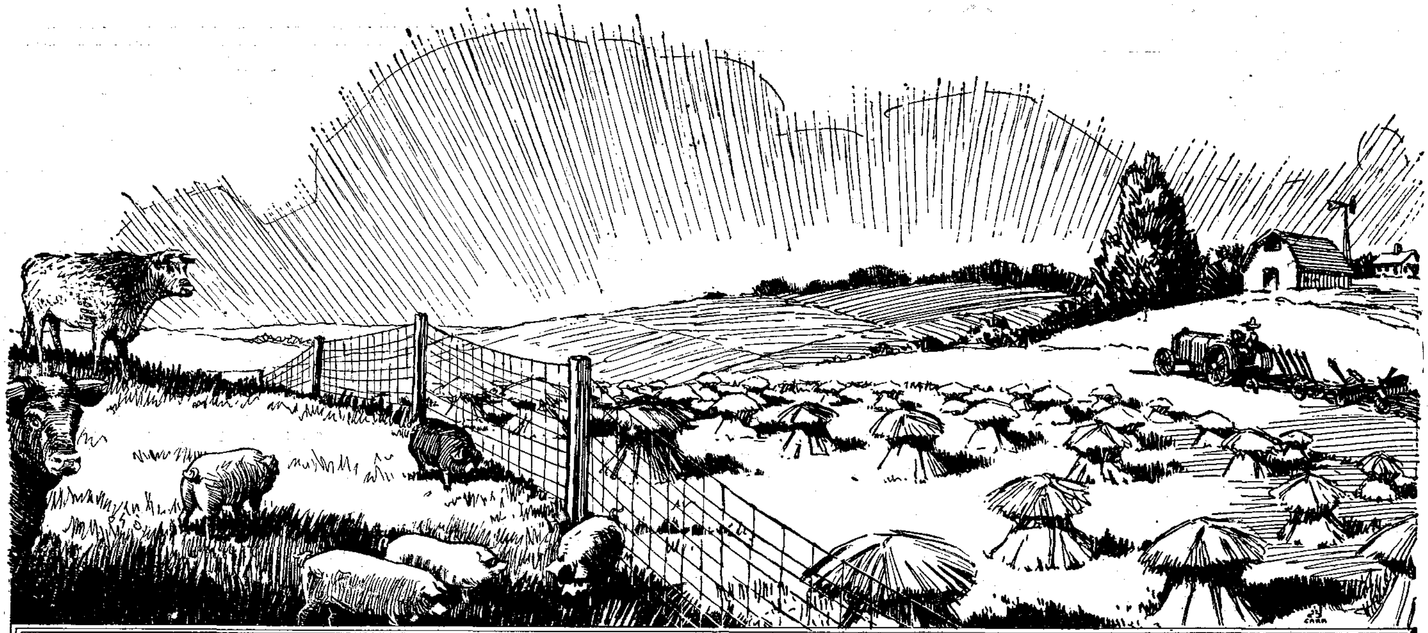
HOW FRANCE IS FINANCING REPARATION

FRANCE'S insistence upon Germany's living up to every clause of the Versailles Treaty has become the chief subject of international discussion. And French statesmen are almost daily telling us how the nation's future is bound up with the enforcement of all treaty obligations. In particular, French finance is tied up with the reparation payment from Germany, and France has already organized the machinery which will give the Frenchman who lost his all in the invasion his due share of the indemnity. The London *Economist* tells what has been done as follows:

> It was recognized that for the state to procure the money from the Bank of France, in the shape of further advances, would necessarily lead to a still greater increase in the note issue, while recourse to a further issue of *rentes*, in present circumstances, would be equally detrimental to the national credit. Under the terms of the Peace Treaty, as is well known, Germany must eventually recoup the whole of the losses suffered, but this will take many years to accomplish. The Treaty stipulates that—"In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life, pending the full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities, or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may fix, during 1919, 1920, and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks."
>
> A large proportion of this will be absorbed in paying the cost of the armies of occupation, and of the foodstuffs and raw materials necessary to put Germany in a position to meet her obligations to her conquerors. Of the balance (if any), which "shall be reckoned toward liquidation of the amounts due for reparation," France will receive at least a share. Germany has also to deposit forthwith 20,000,000,000 marks gold-bearer bonds, to be payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. These bonds will be redeemed by the payments Germany is compelled to make in gold, commodities, ships, etc., already referred to. She is further pledged to issue forthwith another 40,000,000,000 marks gold-bearer bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent.; and to deliver forthwith an undertaking to issue, when (but not until) the Commission is satisfied she can meet the interest and sinking fund charges on them, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds. All this will take time, and would at best produce only annuities for the ruined people in the devastated districts of France, whose most urgent need is to find the means to replace immediately the capital that has been destroyed through German aggression.
>
> To enable this need to be met, the *Journal Officiel* has now promulgated a law embodying and ratifying an agreement concluded on July 7, 1919, between the Minister of Finance and Mr. Charles Laurent, Honorary Premier President of the Cour des Comptes, "acting on behalf of a limited company to be constituted under the denomination of *Crédit National pour Faciliter la Réparation des Dommages Causées par la Guerre.*" The objects of the new bank are declared to be to pay in cash the whole or part of the compensation due to those who have suffered damage from the war, to arrange for the payment of interest in respect of such advances, and to receive on behalf of the state, for a period of twenty-five years, the whole or a part of the money to be employed for such purposes. The capital required to pay compensation for war-damages will be raised by the issue of interest-bearing obligations, which it is expected will take the form of the premium bonds that are so popular with investors here. The payment of the interest, redemption, and premium charges involved will be guaranteed by the state, which will include the necessary money in each year's budget. In this way the market for the *rente* and other public funds will be preserved from prejudice. An especially interesting feature of the system is that, anticipating the probability that the new State Bank will make an effort to attract foreign investors by issuing bonds in other than French currency denominations, the law enacts that the treasury shall assume the payment in connection with these bonds of all expenses due to the rate of exchange and other charges, including even any taxes that may be imposed on such bonds by foreign governments, "so that the Crédit National will be placed in the same position as if it had issued all its bonds in French francs." The law further authorizes the new bank to make advances, to a maximum total of 400,000,000 francs, in the form of long-term loans (for not less than three years and not more than ten years) "to facilitate the creation, development, or restarting of manufacturing and commercial undertakings belonging to French citizens in the devastated regions." This is an entirely new departure in French banking methods, which affords the happiest augury for the future. The whole scheme of the Crédit National has received hearty public approval.

The Paris correspondent of *The Economist* further explains that—

> The capital of the new organization is 100,000,000 francs, which has been provided by the various great banking and industrial concerns of the country, who were individually invited by the Government to contribute to the sum required. The Board includes representatives of all the contributing institutions, who have been elected by the shareholders, with the exception of the Director-General, who is nominated by the Government. A satisfactory feature of the scheme is that, in spite of the fact that the Crédit National acts as the intermediary of the state, no monopoly has been constituted thereby, as any person having claims on the state in respect to war-damages is left entirely at liberty to obtain the accommodation he desires elsewhere, on the security of the certificates given by the state to all who have proved their claims.



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King Charles II, in the Charter granted to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, Trading into Hudson's Bay" (formerly called Hudson's Bay Company) gave them absolute rights of trade and ownership of most of Western Canada.

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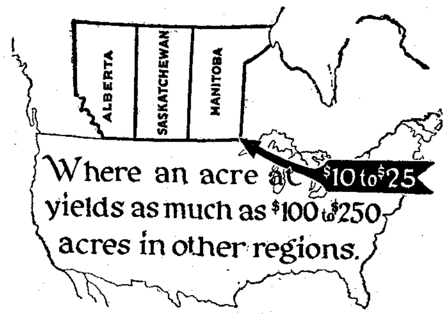
So that Canada might develop and grow, the Company, in 1870, surrendered all of its lands except one-twentieth, which it retained in sections scattered over the Fertile Belt—now included in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These are the lands being offered at $10 to $25 an acre. The great Middle West of the U.S. is an example of what Canada's "Success Belt"—the Last Great West—promises to develop into.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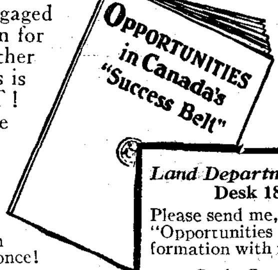
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> The scrip will take the form of bearer bonds in denominations of 500 francs each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., "free of all French taxation, present and future." The issue price has been fixt at 495 francs, and the bonds will be redeemable within a period of seventy-five years at 600 francs each. Redemption will be effected in the usual manner by means of quarterly drawings, and at each drawing premiums or prizes will be awarded in respect or the first numbers drawn to the amount of 2,500,000 francs—namely, one of 1,000,000 francs, one of 500,000 francs, five of 100,000 francs, and ten of 50,000 francs. The first drawing has been fixt for March 1. The interest is payable half-yearly, as from June next.

GROUP OWNERSHIP OF APARTMENTS

THE shortage of apartments in our large cities and the abuses perpetrated by profiteering landlords and speculators in apartment-houses have brought about the wide-spread development of group ownership of apartments. *The National Real-Estate Journal* (Chicago) can not say whether this species of ownership is a temporary phase of the existing scarcity or whether it will prove a permanent form of residence-property ownership, but, at any rate, "it is being tried out in a number of cities and is attracting considerable attention." This organ of the real-estate business proceeds to explain the workings of the new plan to its readers by quoting this article on the subject from the Washington *Times:*

> The cooperative housing plan as applied to multifamily houses is the sale of the building to the tenants or to a group of people who become tenants of it. This plan, while worked out independently, has many points of similarity with the so-called copartnership housing schemes in Great Britain. Several such enterprises in England have been started in which the copartners rent their homes from a corporation in which they are stockholders. In this way, if they are compelled to move by reason of a change of employment or otherwise, they can surrender their homes and move in a new locality, at the same time holding their stock interest in the corporation if they choose, which pays them a dividend.
>
> The cooperative housing plan, as adopted in other cities, is to meet the needs of people whose incomes range from $3,000 to $5,000, and who seek the comforts of living in apartment-homes and wish to protect themselves against excessive increases in rent.
>
> There are a number of cooperatively owned apartments in New York, but these have usually been confined to buildings owned by people of large means, who take perpetual leases upon their apartments, and when not occupying them either sublet or pay the rent themselves. This scheme is not applicable to people of moderate means, who frequently are compelled

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

to move because of change of employment and other reasons and can not afford to assume the responsibility of possibly paying rent in two places.

To meet this situation and at the same time prevent a possible deterioration in the tenancy of the building, the lease of the apartment and the ownership of the building have been kept separate in the co-operative-ownership plan, except that in the first instance the tenant and the owner are the same person. Literally, each tenant is his own landlord. The equity in any building above the mortgage, usually a savings-bank or insurance-company mortgage of long term, is capitalized by the formation of a corporation to take title to the building. The tenant-owners each subscribe for an amount of stock in proportion to the size of the apartment which they occupy.

The tenant-owner at the same time that he purchases the stock leases an apartment at the current rent, renewable from year to year indefinitely at the will of the tenant, but with the option that, upon notice before July 1 in any year, he may surrender his lease the following October 1.

The corporation of tenant-owners, of which each tenant is a director, makes a contract for the management of the building with some competent real-estate agent.

The agent collects the rent, makes all the disbursements on account of the operation of the building, and what is left comes back to the stockholders as a dividend upon their investment. It will thus be seen that the tenant-owners have no burden in connection with the management of the building, and are only required to meet once or twice a year as directors of the corporation, of which they are stockholders, to declare a dividend.

The by-laws of the corporation are framed in such a way that at all times the market rent of the building shall be the rent charged. Of course, as regards the original tenant-owners, as long as they occupy the building, they are protected by their leases, but the purpose of the provision to require the market rent at all times is to protect the tenant-owner who ceases to be a tenant and remains interested in the building from an investment standpoint.

The question is often asked, "Why not sell a man an apartment instead of a stock interest in the building?" There are two reasons. One of them has been referred to—namely, the tenant who moves away is not held responsible, if he owned his apartment, to find a tenant or pay the rent himself.

The second reason, of more importance to the tenant-owners, is to protect them in a possible deterioration in the tenancy of the building, which might arise if one of the original owners through some reverse of fortune might sell his stock at a low price to an undesirable person. If the stock carried a right to the apartment this person could demand the occupancy of the apartment and thereby cause annoyance to other occupants of the building which would have a depressing effect upon the value of the investment.

Under the cooperative-ownership plan there is, of course, no restriction upon any tenant-owner to sell his stock and a situation might arise where the stock would be sold to some undesirable person, but such purchase of stock would not carry the right to occupy an apartment.

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CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

April 28.—American troops in El Paso are ordered to be ready for action in case a threatened uprising in Juarez in sympathy with the Sonora revolt endangers El Paso.

Approximately four thousand Carranza troops at Parral, Chihuahua, revolt, according to information given out by General Calles, commander of the revolutionists in northwest Mexico.

April 29.—According to unofficial advices from Mexico City, the Mexican Congress will be called upon to name an interim President of Mexico to receive the office from Carranza upon the expiration of his term December 1, and to conduct the administration until the country becomes pacified enough to hold elections.

Reports reaching Washington say that Chihuahua, the capital of the state of Chihuahua, is in the hands of the revolutionary forces, and all Federal officials there are being detained by the rebels.

April 30.—It is officially admitted at the War Department in Washington that the American border forces have received instructions to take extraordinary precautions against raids across the international boundary. The American force now numbers approximately thirty thousand officers and men.

May 1.—Advices reaching Washington state that at a recent conference President Carranza was advised by his generals to resign in favor of a President *ad interim*, whom he or Congress should appoint.

May 3.—Juarez joins the revolt against the Carranza Government, thus giving the revolutionists control of the largest state in Mexico.

It is reported from Washington that additional American war-ships are to be dispatched to Mexican waters to protect the Americans who may be endangered by the revolution.

May 4.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales, long regarded by Carranza as his stanchest supporter, joins the revolution, according to advices reaching Washington through official channels.

Leaders of the revolutionary movement in northern Mexico meet at Naco, Sonora, to name a cabinet for the provisional Government. Governor de la Huerta, of Sonora, is made Provisional president.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

April 28.—According to a statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office to the American State Department Japanese guards in the district of Nikolaevsk, in eastern Siberia, apparently have been annihilated and several hundred Japanese residents, including the Japanese Consul, massacred by the Bolsheviki.

An announcement made by the Polish General Staff says a general advance has been made by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine. It is explained that the movement is for the expulsion of Russian Bolsheviki, and that the Poles intend to remain in the Ukraine only until an authorized Ukrainian Government shall take control.

April 29.—The Poles in their advance into the Ukraine under the leadership of General Pilsudski capture several railroad centers and gain control of the two main rail lines leading to Kief.

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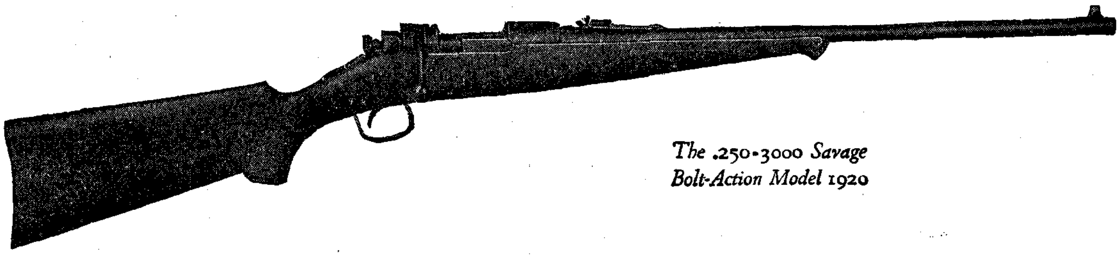

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And it is the strongest, simplest, most dependable weapon that an explorer ever took onto an Arctic ice-floe or into a tropical jungle. And it only weighs six pounds. There's nothing patched-up about it—nothing renovated, or adapted or compromised. It isn't a cut-down musket, or a war-baby reborn.

IT IS A BRAND NEW HUNTING-RIFLE—newly designed from muzzle to butt-plate—built symmetrically around the wonderfully effective cartridge it shoots, and combining every desirable feature of the best military rifles with the special refinements which the hunter needs.

Its action is the simple military bolt—but redimensioned and improved. It has bigger, stronger locking-lugs than the Service rifle. It has a shotgun type safety located on top of the tang—the natural, convenient place. The patented magazine design makes it possible to use soft nose, Spitzer point bullets without danger of deforming the points.

The great popularity and success of the .250-3000 Savage determined the cartridge for which this rifle should be designed. This cartridge is loaded with an 87 grain Spitzer point, soft nose bullet 3000 feet a second, accurately enough to make possibles on the 800 yard target and hard enough to penetrate 5/8 inch boiler plate.

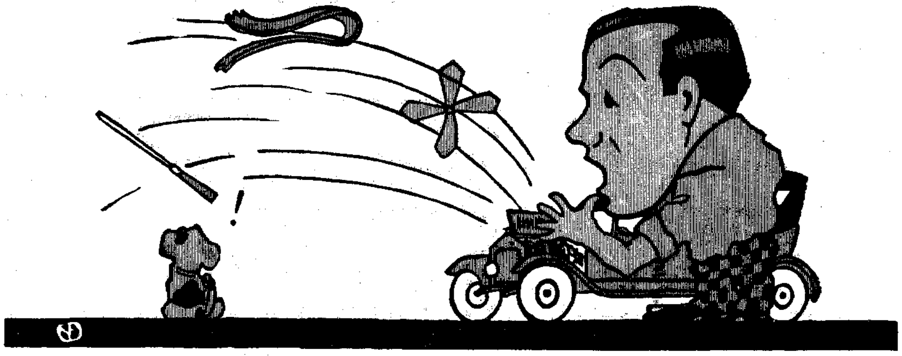
SPECIFICATIONS

22 inch tapered high pressure steel barrel with integral front sight base, checked pistol grip stock and fore-stock, pistol grip capped, oil finished one-piece stock, corrugated trigger, corrugated steel shotgun butt-plate, white metal front and flat top sporting rear sights, magazine capacity five cartridges, weight six pounds.

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION

SHARON, PA. UTICA, N. Y. *DETROIT, MICH.*

Executive and Export Offices, 50 Church Street, New York City



Here is another fellow fussin' around his gas buggy with a lot of new spark plugs, new coils, new this and new t'other — when a couple of dollars worth of Effecto Auto Finishes would make it contented for life! Isn't it so?

Effecto AUTO FINISHES

Haven't you at times done a lot of unnecessary fooling around your car? And at other times didn't the old boat seem to show signs of new life after you had washed her all up?

And here's a *real* thrill, for a few dollars: a few hours interesting work and a coat or two of Effecto Auto Enamel applied to your car will give you much the same sensation as driving a brand new car out of the sales room!

Here's what Charles V. Bradford, dealer in fine leather goods, of Niagara Falls, Ont., says about Effecto: "I refinished my car with your Effecto some three years ago, and it left me (when I sold it last spring) in first class shape. I cannot speak too highly of it."

Note that Mr. Bradford says the finish was in "first class shape" when he sold the car. Over two years of service is what Effecto gave him, and it was still in good condition!

Effecto Auto Enamel goes on with a brush, quickly, easily and without trouble. It is easy-working, self-leveling and quick-drying because it is the *genuine*, *original* auto *enamel* which will last longer than the finish on most new cars — not a paint, wax or polish.

Made in nine snappy colors: Black, Blue, Green, Red, Brown, Yellow, Gray, Cream and White; also clear Finishing varnish and Top & Seat Dressing, which renews and waterproofs fabric or imitation leather tops of all kinds, as well as upholstery.

Send for Color Card and Name of Local Dealer

Effecto is sold by paint, hardware and accessory dealers everywhere. If you have any trouble getting the *genuine* Effecto Auto *Enamel* write us at once. We will see that you are supplied.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc. 163 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y. Canadian address: 109 Courtwright Street, Bridgeburg, Ontario.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

HAVOLINE OIL MEDIUM
"It makes a difference"
INDIAN REFINING CO
NEW YORK CITY
FIVE U.S. GALLONS NET

Your Car Deserves It

To do its full duty, your motor needs the protection of the best oil. Neither heat nor wear will break up the protecting film of Havoline Oil. It makes a real difference in the smooth-running efficiency and long life of your motor. Havoline gives more miles to the gallon. Don't just say "oil"—ask for Havoline Oil, and in the sealed containers. Your car deserves it.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, New York
Incorporated

An independent company that produces and refines its own petroleum

HAVOLINE OIL
REG U S PAT OFF
"It makes a difference"©

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

April 30.—It is reported from Warsaw that the resistance of the Bolsheviki in south Ukraine has been broken by the Poles, who have captured 15,000 prisoners, sixty cannon, hundreds of machine guns, and seventy-six locomotives since their offensive began.

May 1.—Polish cavalry has reached the outskirts of Kief, capital of Ukraine, according to Warsaw advices. The Bolshevik command has been moved eastward to Kharkof.

An agreement is entered into between Russia and Japan regarding the Siberian situation. It is described by Japanese Ambassador Shidehara to the American State Department as being purely military, and solely for the purpose of preventing collisions between the Japanese and the Russians in Siberia.

May 3.—London reports that the Poles have taken Fastov, about forty miles southwest of Kief on the railroad, and it is also rumored that Polish forces have occupied Kief itself.

May 4.—It is reported from Warsaw that the Poles are gradually closing in upon Kief, the Ukrainian capital. The Bolsheviki are entrenching in the hills on the west bank of the Dnieper with their backs against the city, the fight for which is said to be at its height, raging day and night.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

April 28.—Posters are put up on the walls all over Paris calling upon the workers to strike on May day. The Ministry of the Interior announces that no parades or processions will be permitted.

April 29.—The American Commission for Relief in the Near East receives a dispatch from one of its workers in Aintab, Asiatic Turkey, saying that the mission has been besieged since April 1 by the Turks, who are trying to get the mission buildings to use against the French.

Premier Lloyd George explains the decisions of the San Remo conference in the House of Commons, emphasizing that all misunderstandings have been dispelled and that the Allies are agreed that the Treaty of Versailles is to be the basis upon which the European policy must be carried out. The Premier said the dispute with France had arisen not over the enforcement of the Treaty, but because the French Government felt the uprising should be put down by Allied troops, while the other Allies held that the Germans should be left to restore order in their own country.

A general strike of French labor is called to take effect May 1. The call was decided on by the General Federation of Labor in France.

April 30.—New policies for Ireland are outlined at a conference in London attended by Premier Lloyd George and other leading British statesmen. Among the changes proposed, it is understood, one would provide for more severe treatment for perpetrators of crime another would grant the Irish almost the same freedom of speech as in England, and a third would provide official publicity of all happenings in Ireland.

An economic conference between delegates representing France and Germany is arranged by Premier Millerand and Dr. Goepert in an effort to establish trade relations between the two countries on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles.

May 1.—May day passes in Paris with a series of small riots and disorders in

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

which three persons are killed and many wounded, but without the declaration of a nation-wide general strike such as was expected.

Twelve thousand coal-miners in the Sydney, Nova Scotia, district go on a May-day strike as a protest against imprisonment of the leaders of Winnipeg's general strike last year.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Margaret of Connaught, cousin of King George of England, dies at Stockholm.

May 2.—Thirty-five more hunger-strikers are removed from the Belfast jail to a hospital, making sixty-nine who have been released in the last two days. There are now no hunger-strikers in the prison.

Arrangements have been made for an International Parliamentary Congress of Commerce at Luxemburg from May 4 to 7. Thirteen nations will be represented at the conference which will discuss world-problems, such as the high cost of living, exchange, commercial transportation, and national debts.

May 3.—King Christian of Denmark requests Niels Neergaard, the Liberal leader, to form a cabinet.

Information from Paris is to the effect that the general strike there is making virtually no headway. Leaders of the extremists, directing the railroad strike, have been arrested in many cities by government officers. Most of the dock workers are out, but many of the railroad men are returning to work. The miners in the less important fields have brought about a partial strike, but those in the principal fields have not yet decided to join the movement.

May 5.—President Ebert of Germany is expelled from the Saddlers' Union of Berlin for having signed the death warrant of a man convicted of murder, which action the unionists hold to be a violation of all Socialistic principles.

The Supreme Council decides to open negotiations with the Bolsheviki representatives at Copenhagen at once, says a report from London. It is further reported that full resumption of trade relations with Russia and recognition of the Soviet Government may be expected after the Copenhagen conference.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

May 1.—General Wood leads Senator Johnson by 1,092 votes in the New Jersey Presidential preferential primaries, according to complete and corrected returns.

Governor Lowden received a plurality of 64,551 votes over General Wood at the Illinois primary April 13, according to an announcement of the Secretary of State's office.

May 3.—Returns from the Presidential primary in Maryland show that General Wood carried nineteen out of the twenty-three counties and Baltimore City, giving him a majority of the delegates to the State convention, who in turn elect sixteen delegates to the Republican national convention.

May 4.—Returns from 2,249 of the 3,387 precincts of Indiana show General Wood leading Senator Johnson by 6,540. The vote was: Wood, 59,475; Johnson, 52,935; Lowden, 26,843; and Harding, 14,692.

Senator Johnson leads Herbert Hoover by more than 130,000 in returns from about two-thirds of California's 5,729 precincts.

General Wood's majority over Senator Johnson in Maryland's primary was

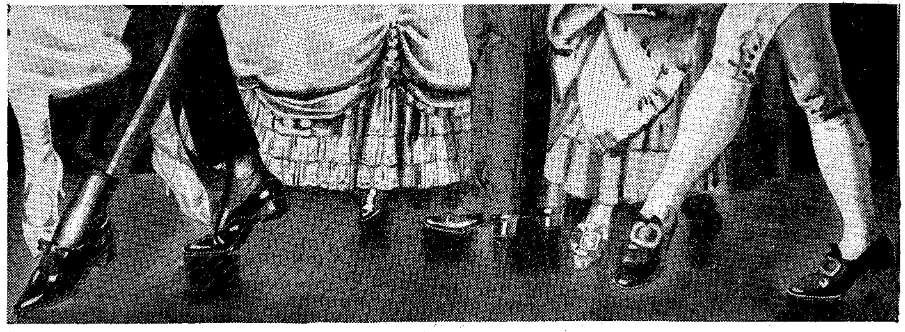
A Bank Knows Its Own Country

IN Japan, South Africa, Italy, England—in all important countries—are great commercial banks which can give the facts as to credit, markets, individual character and business methods that are needed by American business in foreign trade.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York maintains close relations with these great international commercial banks. Through them, it offers to its friends the combined banking knowledge of the world.

National Bank of Commerce
in New York
Capital. Surplus and Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839



Withstands the Tread of Generations

A LONG-BELL OAK FLOOR, waxed, polished, its satiny surface reflecting light and shadow, is beautiful—there's no gainsaying that.

And this beauty is more than skin deep.

The tread of generations, neglect and mistreatment may scar and mar the surface, but a little refinishing and its beauty is fully restored. That is the beauty about Long-Bell Oak Floors—*they are beautiful all the way through.*

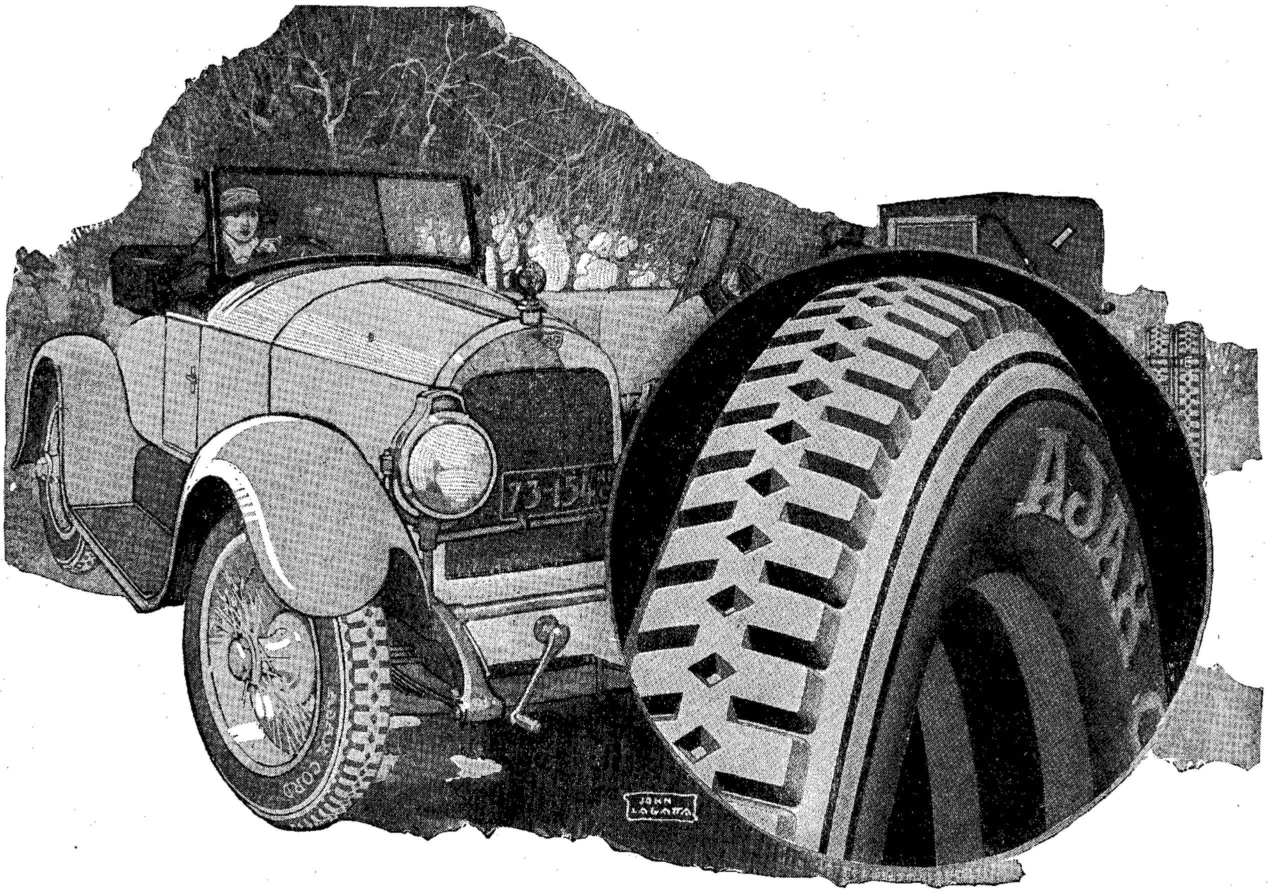
Most *unusual* care has been put into the manufacture of this flooring and the result is an *unusual* product. That the buyer may be assured of obtaining it, each piece bears this trade-marked brand:

LONG-BELL
Forked Leaf
Oak Flooring

OAK FLOORING
SOUTHERN PINE
HARDWOODS
WHITE PINE
MILLWORK
CREOSOTED PRODUCTS

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LONG-BELL BRAND

The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MO.



Service, Security and Good Looks

AJAX Cord Tires have a record of splendid achievement behind them. The word-of-mouth endorsement of the tens of thousands who use them, has built a demand which Ajax factories can only strive to meet.

Tire choice is largely influenced by the three qualities: service—security—good looks. And in the Ajax Cord these qualities are paramount.

In building the Ajax Cord, plies are gently laid in position—*never stretched or pulled.* Thus, full resiliency is preserved. The finished tire gives, as it should, with each shock of the road.

The Cleated Tread of the Ajax Cord gives maximum security. Those cleats hold like the cleats on an athlete's shoes.

And Ajax Shoulders of Strength, those reinforcing buttresses of rubber, add much to the tire's ability to wear.

Ajax produces a complete line of tire equipment—Ajax Cord, Ajax Road King (fabric) Ajax Inner Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories.

Sold by Ajax Franchised Dealers Everywhere

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK
Factories: Trenton, N.J. *Branches in Leading Cities*

Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories include everything the car owner needs in making temporary or long lasting repair of worn tires.

AJAX CORD

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

7,841, according to practically complete returns.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

April 28.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee virtually decide to include in their soldier'-relief legislation program a plan of paid-up insurance, its value to increase annually by compound interest on which loans can be obtained from any post-office.

The new Senate Peace Resolution, repealing the declaratoin of war and directing President Wilson to negotiate a new treaty to restore trade relations with the Central Empires, is submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee by Senator Knox, who drafted it at the request of the committee. The new resolution is designed to meet objections to the Porter resolution recently passed by the House, to the Knox resolution offered in the Senate last fall, and to the resolution simply restoring commercial relations, recently introduced by Senator McCumber.

The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill carrying approximately $465,000,000 for 1921 navy expenditures. The bill is now sent to conference for adjustment of a $40,000,000 Senate increase over the House bill total.

April 30.—A new peace resolution providing for a separate peace with Germany and Austria is reported to the Senate by Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The measure, which was substituted for the resolution recently passed by the House, requests President Wilson to negotiate peace treaties with Germany and Austria and also repeals the declarations of war against Germany and Austria, repeals war-time legislation, and retains to the United States all former German and Austrian property taken over by the Alien Property Custodian or other government agencies until all claims of American nationals against Germany and Austria shall be satisfied.

May 1.—The Senate without a roll-call passes the bill providing for a national budget system and for a system of independently auditing government accounts. The House already has passed a budget bill, but the Senate Committee made several amendments in it.

May 4.—Secretary of State Colby, acting as representative of the President in conferring with Democratic leaders in the Senate, informs them that President Wilson will send the Peace Treaty back to the Senate in a message he will send when he vetoes the Knox resolution, or possibly even before the Senate has acted on the resolution.

By a vote of 259 to 30 the House adopts the Conference report on the water-power development bill. The measure now goes to the Senate.

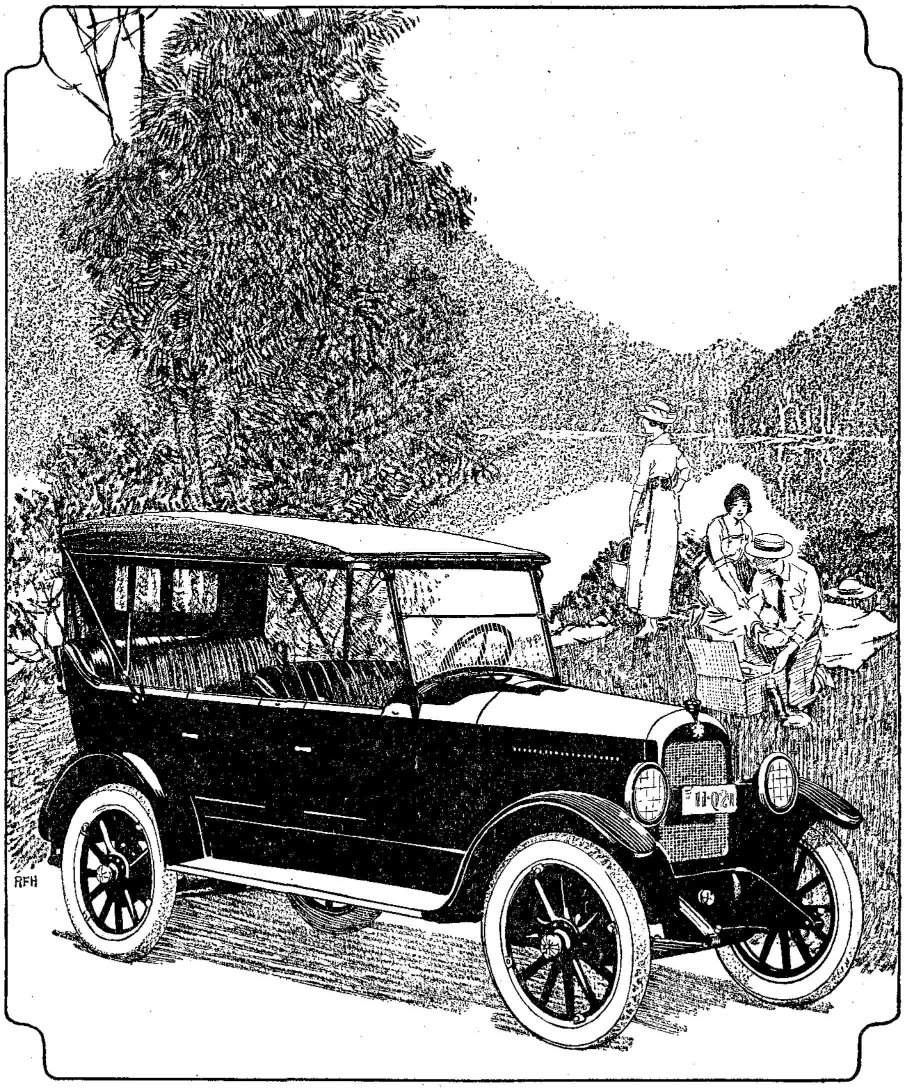
DOMESTIC

April 28.—Assistant Attorney-General Charles B. Ames announces that the Government will start criminal proceedings against persons held responsible for the unauthorized railroad strike in the vicinity of New York.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passes a bill to make 2.75 per cent. beer available for sale in that State, subject to Federal legislation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributes $2,000,000 to the fund of $100,000,000 now being raised by the Northern Baptist Convention.

THE LEADER OF LIGHT WEIGHT CARS



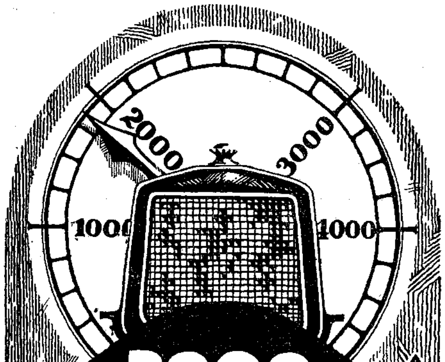
BRISCOE

PRIDE of possession is an essential attribute of the 1920 Briscoe. Its attractiveness, distinction and refinement make it an envied car in any company.

And in every other element of motoring satisfaction—comfort, power, sturdiness, economy—you will find the Briscoe equally desirable. You certainly should allow the nearest Briscoe dealer an opportunity to demonstrate Briscoe dominance.

Touring Car
Four-door Sedan

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION, JACKSON, MICHIGAN
The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited, Brockville, Ontario



2000 POUNDS PRESSURE

THE everyday job of "X" Liquid is to repair leaks in the radiator, pump, connections, gaskets, etc. It repairs *one* leak or *one thousand* in ten minutes.

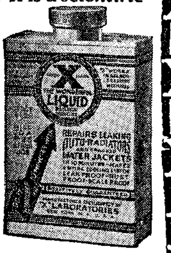
In one case "X" Liquid repaired a 4-inch crack in the inner wall of a cylinder — and made a repair that stood 2,000 pounds pressure! The owner saved over $150.00—the cost of tearing down, welding, etc.

"X" is the practical method of *repairing leaks without danger to the cooling system.* It doesn't weaken the radiator as the high heat of the soldering iron is apt to do; nor does "X" clog the water passages, or prevent free circulation of the water.

Kept constantly in the water, "X" Liquid *prevents all future leaks.*

What's more, "X" *loosens* all Rust and Scale throughout the cooling system and prevents any more from forming. This *improves cooling*—saves oil and gas, and helps the engine perform better.

"X" is *not* a radiator cement, flaxseed meal or "dope". It is a *scientific liquid repair process.* Be safe. Get the genuine marked with a big "X".



LARGE SIZE, $1.50
Will do a $25 repair job!

FORD SIZE 75c
At your dealers

"X" LABORATORIES
25 West 45th Street
NEW YORK CITY

"X" Liquid TRADE MARK

makes all water cooling systems
LEAKPROOF·RUSTPROOF·SCALEPROOF

BECOME AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A's, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

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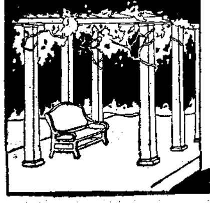
USN DECK PAINT

for porches, floors and walls
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT



ONE coat of U. S. N. Deck Paint often gives results that would require two coats of other paints. Saves time and money. Easy to apply, durable, washable, artistic colors. Ideal finish for general home use.

THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland
New York

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

In a petition filed with the United States Supreme Court the Department of Justice asks a rehearing of the suit of the Government against the United States Steel Corporation, on the ground that it constitutes a trust in violation of the Sherman Law.

April 29.—At a conference between representatives of the Eastern sugar refiners and officials of the Department of Justice, prohibition of resales in the sugar trade is proposed as a means of preventing hoarding and speculation and to control prices of sugar.

Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, on information collected by the agents of the Department of Justice, announces that Federal and State officials in various parts of the United States have been marked by the "Reds" for assassination on May day. Warnings have been issued by the Department to all whose names were included in the list of marked men and steps were taken to furnish them with protection.

A publication known as *The Anarchist Soviet Bulletin* is being circulated through the mails. It contains violent attacks on the American Legion, General Wood, and General Pershing.

April 30.—The New York police make elaborate preparations to cope with a possible May-day outbreak of the "Reds." Similar preparations are being made in other parts of the country.

Ten thousand tenants go on a rent strike in Chicago and refuse to vacate their apartments for the incoming families.

Fifteen hundred freight switchmen at Buffalo go out on strike.

May 1.—The first protest in South Dakota against union labor takes form in Sioux Falls, when virtually every business concern and civic organization signs a declaration for the open shop.

The Atlantic Fleet, which has been maneuvering in Southern waters, reaches New York. It includes eight battleships, thirty destroyers, and a number of auxiliary vessels, and has a personnel of 15,000 men.

May 2.—The Navy Department announces that the United States Navy has been reduced 400,000 men since the close of the war, and that 177 ships have been sold.

May 3.—Twenty thousand textile-workers go on strike at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for higher wages and to enforce other demands.

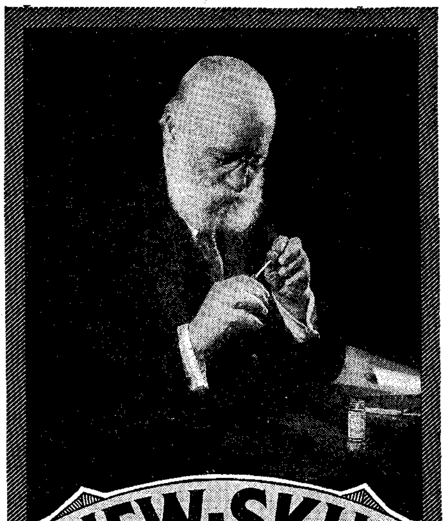
Railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac agree to ask for a 30 per cent. increase in freight-rates.

The United States Supreme Court holds the North Dakota tax act of 1919 unconstitutional in so far as it imposes an excise tax on the stocks and bonds of interstate railroads operating within the State.

A tornado in the northwest corner of Cherokee County, Oklahoma, kills fifty-four persons and injures approximately one hundred.

Twenty thousand lumber workers go on strike in Wisconsin and upper Michigan. They demand an eight-hour day and increased pay.

May 4.—The railroads of the country submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission statements showing that an additional revenue of more than a billion dollars a year will be needed to meet increased operating cost and to adjust their income to the 6 per cent. income basis provided in the new transportation act.



NEW-SKIN

Look Out for Infection

Don't wait until infection sets in.

No matter how small the injury, use New-Skin promptly, as directed.

Keep a bottle in your desk and another in the medicine closet at home.

Be prepared for emergencies.

15c and 30c. At all Druggists

NEW-SKIN COMPANY
New York Toronto London

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

No One Need Buy Cuticura Before He Tries Free Samples

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

Kills!

No Muss—No Mixing—No Spreading

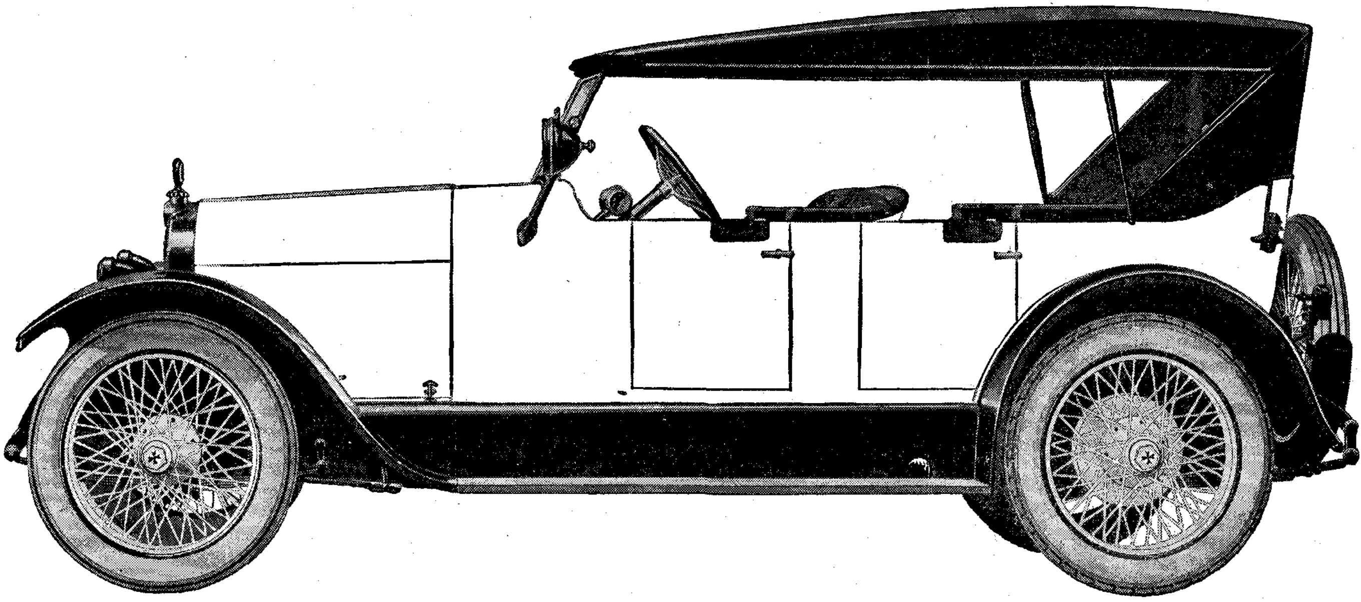
Rat Bis-Kit quickly and surely does away with rats and mice. They die outdoors. There's a different bait in each Bis-Kit. No trouble. Just crumble up. Remember the name—Rat Bis-Kit. 25c and 35c at all drug and general stores.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Springfield, Ohio

Rat Bis-Kit
For Mice Too

Templar

The Superfine Small Car



TO build a fine small car in a finer way has always been the Templar purpose.

Templar began where other motor car makers stopped. Templar is a light car so distinct in appearance, so exceptional in performance, so luxurious in riding qualities that only weight marks its variance with high-priced heavy cars.

Motorists accustomed to every refinement in an automobile find in Templar qualities heretofore associated only with cars of large size and superlative cost.

The Pioneer Builder of Quality Small Cars

Five-Passenger Touring, $2885
Four-Passenger Sportette, $2885 Two-Passenger Touring Roadster, $2885
Five-Passenger Sedan, $3785 Three-Passenger Coupe, $3785
Price f. o. b. Cleveland

THE TEMPLAR MOTORS COMPANY
2400 Halstead Street, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio
Export Dept., 116 Broad St., New York City

ARMCO

Brand of American Ingot Iron

For Long-Service Oil, Gas, and Water Tanks

OIL, gas, water, and underground storage tanks, welded barrels, and other heavy-gauge metal products made of Armco Brand of American Ingot Iron save modern industry thousands of dollars.

They cost so comparatively little for repairs and replacement that they can be well said to pay dividends on the first cost for many years. Before the big plates leave the factory, they must measure up to the highest possible standards of purity and evenness.

In other words, they must resist rust—and resist it long. They must be able to take and hold a coat of paint to an unusual degree. And, indeed, they must justify their investment by an exceptional career of usefulness.

The possibilities of American Ingot Iron merit the careful attention of any manufacturer or user of heavy-gauge metal equipment. Write today for list of manufacturers who are prepared to fill your needs.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY

Box 304, Middletown, Ohio

The trade-mark ARMCO carries the assurance that products bearing that mark are manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence, and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for them. The trade-mark ARMCO is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Help!—Pair trousers lost, West Hotel dining-room, Thursday. Phone Auto 1522. Reward.—*Sioux City Journal.*

It Has a Wet Sound.—Mr. Bryan poured over the menu quite a while before giving his ample order.—*Forbes Magazine (New York).*

Home Industries First.—The only consoling thought about all these taxes is that we might be paying them to Germany.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

And Some Who Do Neither.—There are those who entertain ideas and others who work them; therein lies the difference in men.—*Sing Sing Bulletin.*

A True Fact.—PERSISTENT CALLER—"So her ladyship is not at home again?"

NEW FOOTMAN—"No, madam. And what's more, she really is out this time."—*World (London).*

One Compensation.—MRS. PECK—"Divorce seems very easy in America!"

MR. PECK—"Yes, dear; you see they must have some advantage, to make up for prohibition."—*London Opinion.*

When He Arrived.—"Tell me," said the solicitor for the prosecution, "were you present at the inception of the altercation?"

"No, sir," replied the witness, "but I was there when the fight started."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Another Profiteer. — "Ten thousand francs for that old picture? . . . I could understand it, of course, if you were offering a *modern* painting—with oil at its present price. But in the eighteenth century oil wasn't worth more than four sous a gallon!"—*Le Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

Related to "Auto - Intoxication" — "What does autosuggestion mean?" asked Pringle.

"That's when your wife begins to figure out how much you would save in carfare, and all that, if you had your own machine," replied Teggard, who had been worked just that way.—*Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.*

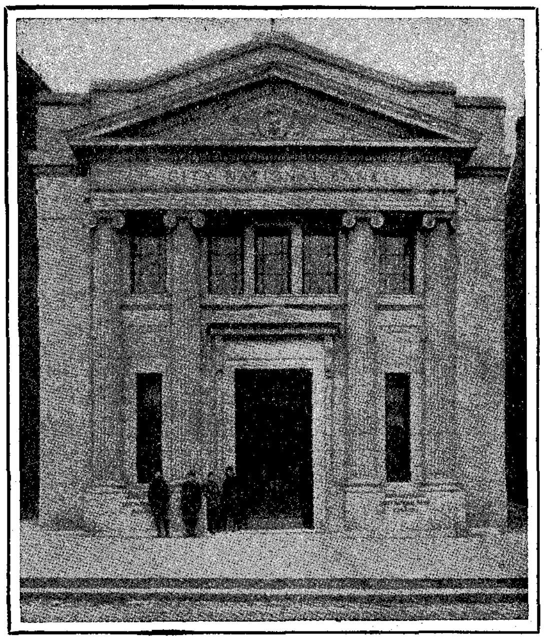
The Common Case of Poor Lo.

When Lo, the Poor Indian, suddenly found
His blanket too short at one end
He sat down to think in a manner profound
Of a way the said shortage to mend.

He studied and fretted around quite a while,
Till of wrinkles he had quite a crop;
But at last he arose with a triumphant smile
And whacked a piece off the top.

Then with a sly nod of his crafty old head
He grunted and said, "Now me gottum;
Poor Lo go and gittum a needle and thread
And sew that piece on to the bottom!"

We laugh at poor Lo in our cynical way,
Yet I dare say he reasoned as well
As those who expect frequent raises in pay
To keep up with the H. C. of L.
—*Indianapolis Star.*



BANK BUILDINGS

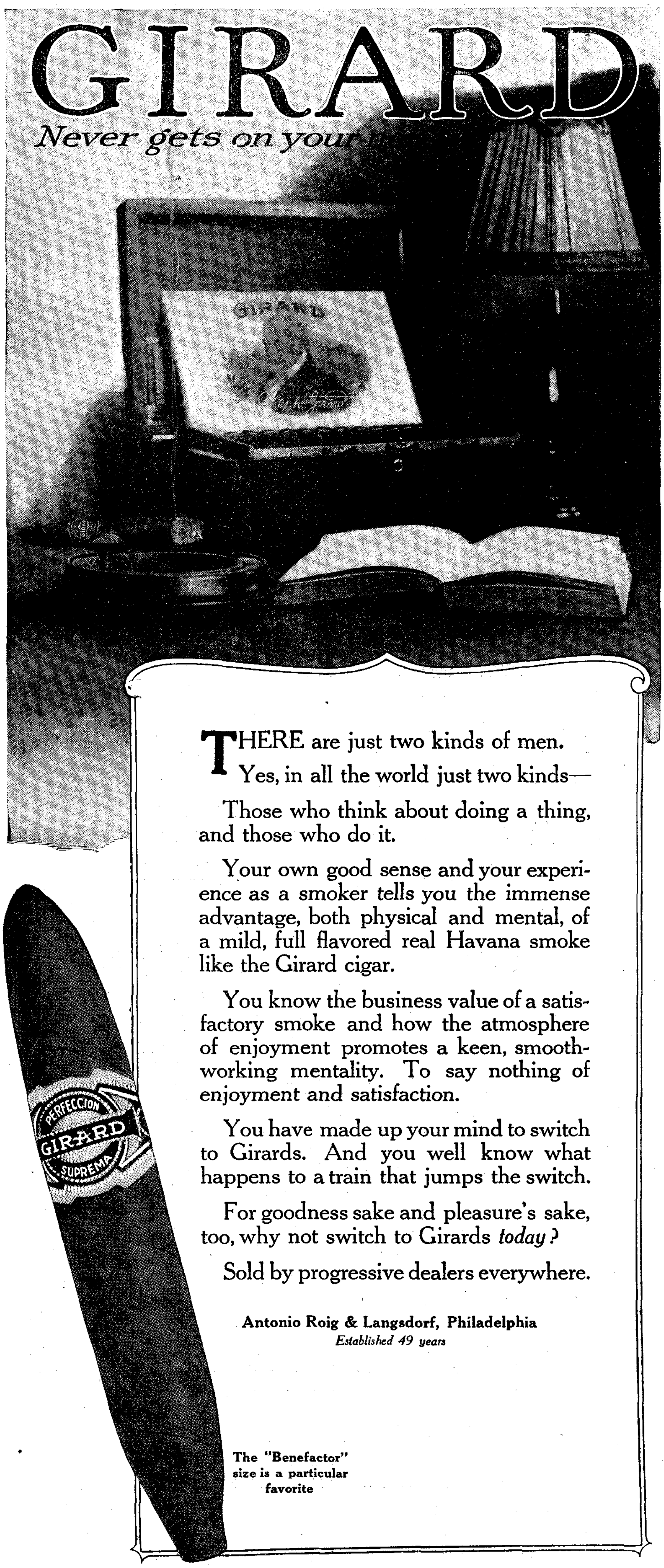
HOGGSON BROTHERS' SERVICE begins with a vacant lot and instructions to build. A few months later we deliver the keys of a complete building with vaults, banking equipment and furniture, all in place and ready for business.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS of experience and development, our organization today includes architects who specialize in bank design; practical builders who specialize in bank construction; and a competent purchasing department which insures all possible economies.

OUR CONTRACT covers the entire operation and guarantees a definite limit of cost.

WE WILL SEND, at your request, a list of banks we have built in your vicinity or have a representative call.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
485 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK
CHICAGO OFFICE: First National Bank Building



THERE are just two kinds of men. Yes, in all the world just two kinds—

Those who think about doing a thing, and those who do it.

Your own good sense and your experience as a smoker tells you the immense advantage, both physical and mental, of a mild, full flavored real Havana smoke like the Girard cigar.

You know the business value of a satisfactory smoke and how the atmosphere of enjoyment promotes a keen, smooth-working mentality. To say nothing of enjoyment and satisfaction.

You have made up your mind to switch to Girards. And you well know what happens to a train that jumps the switch.

For goodness sake and pleasure's sake, too, why not switch to Girards *today*?

Sold by progressive dealers everywhere.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf, Philadelphia
Established 49 years

The "Benefactor" size is a particular favorite

Unfair to Labor.—The burglars who found only $1 in a safe they robbed probably will report the matter to their union for suitable action.—*New York Telegram.*

Professional Pride.—COUNSEL—" After all, my client is only charged with simple theft."

PRISONER—" Simple! I'd like to see you do it."—*London Opinion.*

Things That Count.—CONTRACTOR—" A house on this plan can be built for $6,000."

THE OTHER MAN—" I have no doubt it can. What I want to know is how much I'll have to pay you when it's built."—*The Christian Intelligencer.*

Fortunate Caroline.—" So your friend Caroline has lost her husband? "

" Yes, and just during the very week when the shops are advertising a special drive in mourning! She always was a lucky thing! "—*Le Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

The Hoover Menace.—BACON—" This man Hoover won't do for President."

EGBERT—" Think not? "

" Not for a minute."

" Why? "

" Because he'd want to put all the pie-counter aspirants on short rations."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

How He Knew.—" You say you were held up by a footpad with a revolver this morning. At what time? "

" Five minutes to one."

" How can you fix the time so precisely?"

" Because I could see the church clock, and I noticed the hands were in the same position as mine."—*London Tit-Bits.*

A Cure by Proxy.—" Doctor," said he, " I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise, such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."

" This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription.

" When do I take it, doctor? "

" You don't take it. You give it to the cat in some milk."—*Maritime Baptist (St. John, N. B.).*

Real Distinction.—Dibbins was dining with some people who were proud of the recent elevation of a member of the family to the House of Lords.

" This," said his hostess, " makes the second of my husband's family in the peerage. Have you any relation in the House of Lords? "

" No! " said Dibbins, " but I've two maiden aunts in the Kingdom of Heaven." —*London Tit-Bits.*

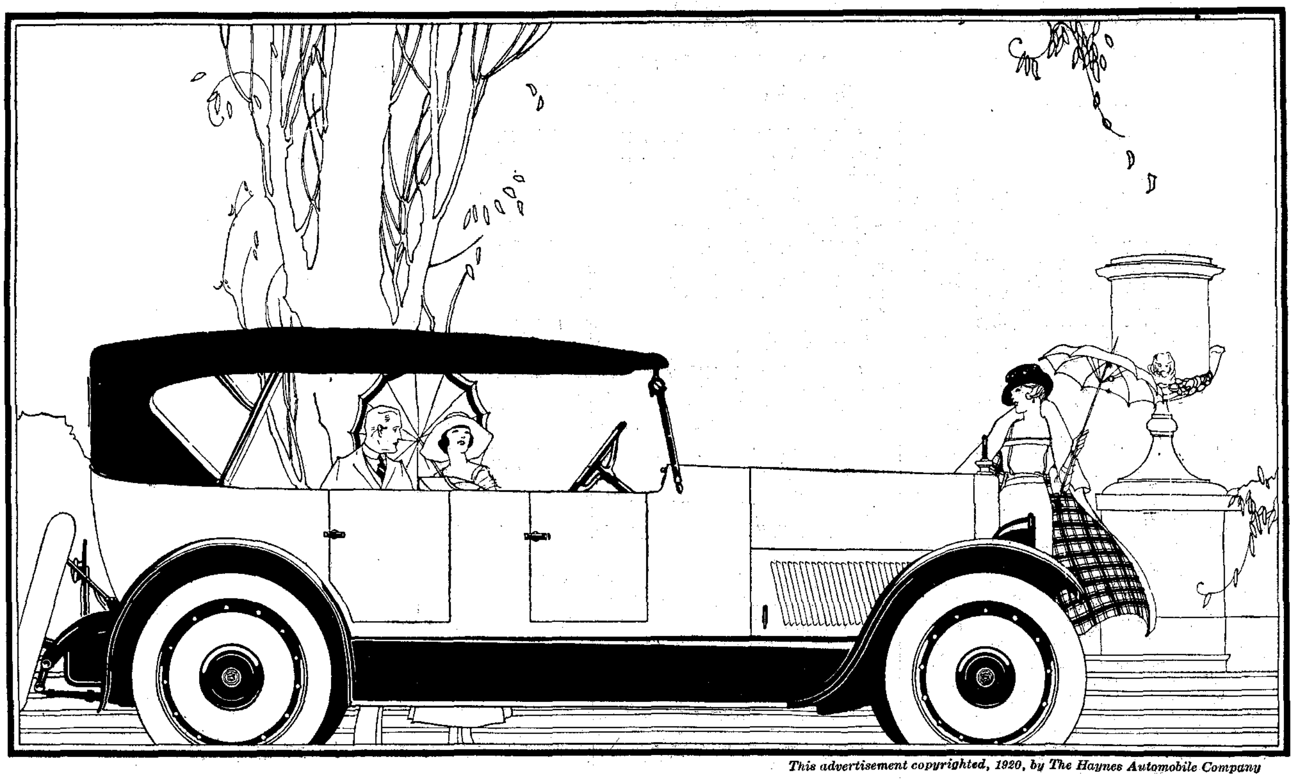
Sensitive Soul. — Every seat in the trolley was occupied, when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect the fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Seizing him by the shoulder, he proceeded to shake him back into a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.

"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep!" snapt the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing."—*New York Evening Post.*



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The NEW *Series* HAYNES TOURING CAR

NINETY per cent Haynes-made, with the powerful Haynes motor as its heart, with every detail of design and construction keenly supervised by Haynes experts, the new series Haynes Touring Car is what naturally is expected of the builders of America's first car.

Only through the facilities and advantages of the Haynes organization with its greatly enlarged factories is it possible to combine in proper balance the four essential factors of car character—beauty, strength, power and comfort. Velvety-powered, most comfortably finished and furnished, the new series Haynes seven-passenger Touring Car staunchly maintains Haynes standards of character.

Again the established popularity and desirability of the Haynes manifests itself in a demand whose volume, already great, increases steadily. We urge prompt selection and reservation of the Haynes you wish to own.

The Haynes, America's first car, now exhibited by the Government at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

The Brochure, illustrating and describing the new series Haynes character cars, is unusually beautiful. A copy will be mailed to you on request. Address Dept. 53.

The new series Haynes Touring Car seats seven passengers. Cord tires and wooden wheels are standard equipment on all six cylinder cars. Cord tires and five wire wheels are standard equipment on all twelve cylinder cars. Disc wheels are furnished as optional equipment, at an extra charge, on all models.

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EXPORT OFFICE: 1715 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.

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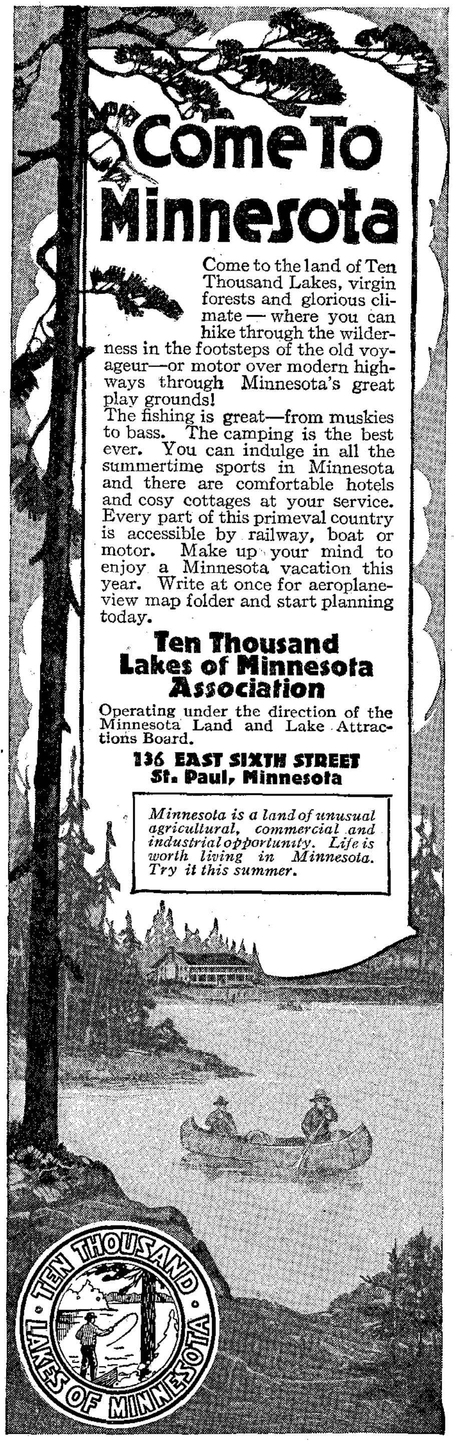

Come To Minnesota

Come to the land of Ten Thousand Lakes, virgin forests and glorious climate — where you can hike through the wilderness in the footsteps of the old voyageur—or motor over modern highways through Minnesota's great play grounds!
The fishing is great—from muskies to bass. The camping is the best ever. You can indulge in all the summertime sports in Minnesota and there are comfortable hotels and cosy cottages at your service.
Every part of this primeval country is accessible by railway, boat or motor. Make up your mind to enjoy a Minnesota vacation this year. Write at once for aeroplane-view map folder and start planning today.

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Operating under the direction of the Minnesota Land and Lake Attractions Board.

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INSYDE TYRES
--genuine inner armor for auto tires. Double mileage; prevent punctures and blowouts. Easily applied without tools. Distributors wanted. Details free.
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. R.," Rochester, N. Y.—"(1) Is it proper to say, 'He is elected a member of the club'? The meaning is that he is accepted by the club as a member. (2) Meaning we are doing it as it was done before, is 'We are doing it according to precedence' correct?"

(1) Why not? One says, "He is elected mayor." Therefore, it is correct to say, "He is elected a member of the club." (2) No. Use *precedent* instead of *precedence*—"We are doing it according to *precedent*."

"C. G. D.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Please tell me whether or not the word *organizer* is correctly spelled. Has it ever been proper to use *-or* for the last two letters instead of *-er?*"

The spelling *organizer* is the only spelling of the word, which is derived from *organize*, and has been in the language since 1849.

"G. J. J.," East Saugatuck, Mich.—"Is the expression 'grammatically wrong' correct?"

The phrase "grammatically wrong" is good English. A sentence may be "grammatically correct" or "grammatically incorrect," "grammatically right" or "grammatically wrong."

"J. D. H.," Baltimore, Md.—"Please tell me if the word *suspect* is used correctly in the sentence, "I *suspect* he will be there."

Expect is preferable, and *suspect* formerly had this meaning; but to-day *suspect* invariably implies the imagination of something wrong or undesirable concerning a person or thing. In view of this, unless there is something wrong, the word should not be used. The idea, however, is due to the fact that *suspect* is also used of things with the sense of imagine or fancy (something) to be possible or likely. In this sense, the use should not be applied to persons. One may *suspect* identity, poisoning, villainy, indifference in this connection, but not persons.

"L. M. H.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give me your opinion concerning the proper use of the words 'In answer to,' 'In reply to,' and 'In response to.'"

The phrases you give all mean the same thing. A *response* is an *answer* or a reply, and in this sense has been used in English literature since 1300, but in modern times the tendency has been to consider it more of a literary than a commercial term, and therefore *reply* and *answer* have been given preference; however, its use is not incorrect.

"R. A. P.," New York, N. Y.—"In referring to one of three wires, in a telephone circuit, known as the tip, ring, and sleeve wires, one faction uses the expression '*whose* sleeve is grounded through 30 ohms.' Others contend that, granting 'whose' is the possessive of 'what' and of 'which' and in certain cases where the object possesses some of the attributes of humanity, its use is permissible, but when used in connection with inanimate apparatus, it is improperly used. Please decide."

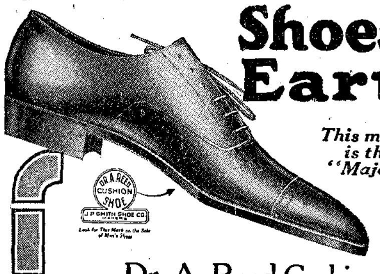
Whose is the possessive case of *who* or of *which*, and as such *whose* is well authorized by good usage. Goold Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars" says on page 299: "*Whose*, the possessive case of this relative *who*, is sometimes used to supply the place of the possessive case, otherwise wanting, to the relative *which*. Examples: 'The mutes are those consonants *whose* sounds can not be protracted.'—*Murray's Grammar*, p. 9. 'Philosophy, *whose* end is to instruct us in the knowledge of nature.'—*Campbell's Rhetoric*, p. 421.

'The question, *whose* solution I require,
Is, what the sex of women most desire.'
DRYDEN, *Lowth*, p. 25.

"*Whose* for *which* has been in use for many centuries in English, and *which*, though formerly applied to persons and made equivalent to *who*, is now confined to animals or inanimate things, but formerly, the Lord's Prayer ran, 'Our Father *which* art in heaven.' This is not now considered good English, 'Our Father, *who* art in heaven,' having supplanted it."

In the Bible, the use of *which* for *who* is very common. See, for instance, the third chapter of Luke, where it occurs seventy-five times. The Lexicographer endeavors to avoid the use of *whose* for *which* or *of which* for purely euphonious reasons, but as a recorder of usage does not condemn it.

The Easiest Shoes on Earth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Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
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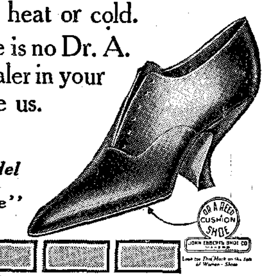
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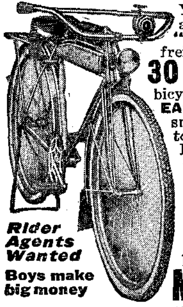

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